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CHICAGO - HISTORY
AND ITS BUILDERS

Chicago: Its History and Its Builders

A CENTURY OF MARVELOUS GROWTH

8781
BY

J. SEYMOUR CURREY

Honorary Vice President Illinois State Historical Society, Vice President Cook County Historical Society, Member Chicago Historical Society, American Historical Association, Illinois State Library Association, National Geographical Society, Chicago Geographic Society.

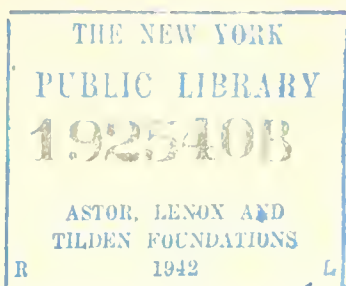


ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME IV

1918

THE S. J. CLARKE PUBLISHING COMPANY
CHICAGO





Marshall Tietel

BIOGRAPHICAL

MARSHALL FIELD.

To say that Marshall Field was the greatest merchant of his day is to proclaim that he was the most eminent merchant prince in the world's history; and both statements are true to the letter. In his boyhood he was noted for both industry and perseverance, and, carrying the same preeminent traits into his mature life, he came to tower above his fellow merchants of the great working world. He penetrated to the possibilities of men and business situations with lightning-like rapidity; the intellectual sweep with which he finally organized a magnificent mercantile house whose scope embraced both the old world and the new, proclaimed the man of vast power, as well as penetration, and the unfailing courtesy and superb endurance of the man carried all before him. The old-time merchants of the Stewart school had these qualities of polished granite, but Marshall Field added to them a world-view, and also the application of artistic genius to mercantile affairs and environment. He not only sold goods honestly and gave the people promptly what they wanted, but he educated their tastes, showed them beautiful and new creations for their persons and their homes, and then met their advanced and more refined wants at as reasonable a cost as was compatible with honest goods and fair profits.

And when Marshall Field had personally progressed from the station of a raw clerk from the country districts of New England to a world-wide eminence in the field of mastery, he was still a modest, unassuming man. "There have been men," said a local journal on January 17, 1906, (the day after his death), "whom wealth has made purse proud, arrogant, offensive to their equals and tyrants to their employes. We are glad to say that Marshall Field was not one of them. Riches did not change his manners. He was never aggressive or pompous. There was in him no show of self-conceit in manner or speech. He was reticent, but it was the reticence of modesty, not of pride. His employes were attached to him. He treated them with the courtesy he extended to everybody. He was as quiet or reserved, and as unostentatious, when he was worth a hundred millions as when he was worth a thousandth part of that. He attended strictly to his own business, which he understood perfectly, and did not meddle with that of others. He did not set himself up as the general instructor of the community. He asked people to let him alone as regarded the just conduct of his affairs, and he conceded to others the right he proclaimed for himself.

"There was no man in Chicago more kindly regarded by his fellow citizens than Mr. Field. There was no one so conspicuous of whom so few harsh things were said. His riches made him odious to no one, for the people high and low saw that he was untainted by wealth, and was always an upright man, fair and even generous in his dealings. He was the first citizen of Chicago when he died, and he has left no one to take his place. He will be sincerely mourned by the men, women and children of Chicago."

In explanation of his lifelong inclination to keep himself in the background, Marshall Field always said frankly that he preferred to work where he could do the most good, which in his case he claimed was remote from public platforms and showy places. When counsel was asked of him, however, either as a member of society or as a citizen of Chicago, he gave it with exceptional power and insight, couching his arguments and his conclusions in straightforward forcible language. As a citizen he was ever ready to express an opinion, if he felt that it was wanted and would be useful, and not long before his death he analyzed Chicago's financial condition in a masterly manner, pointing out that many of its ills of dirt, decay of public improvements, bad water and imperfect drainage were due to lack of businesslike handling of available funds.

Mr. Field's self-poised momentum as a merchant and a man was an especial inspiration to young men, and, without assuming to be a teacher of moral, and even business laws, within the later period of his life he wrote a number of brief and pithy essays for their consideration, advising them of the value of economy, honesty and industry. The practical suggestion set forth may be summarized as follows: Never give a note. Never buy a share of stock on margin. Never borrow. Never give a mortgage on your holdings. Hold all customers to a strict meeting of their obligations. Do business on a cash basis. Give the best quality for the least money. Sell on shorter time than competitors. Try to sell the same grade of goods for a smaller price. Never speculate.

Mr. Field enjoyed the personal advantage that his physical appearance was in perfect keeping with his high and substantial character. Many noble men and women suffer a serious drawback through life because of physical characteristics which seem a brutal contradiction of the real soul of their being. But Marshall Field was both distinguished and genial in appearance, and all his features were strong and large. With white hair and mustache, high and broad forehead, and calm yet penetrating gray blue eyes shadowed by heavy brows, he was a man of marked bearing who at once commanded attention and respect.

This superb personality originated and was nurtured near the little village of Conway, Massachusetts, the year of Marshall Field's birth being 1834. In this locality his English ancestors settled in 1650. The family homestead was about one mile and a half from town, on the summit of a considerable elevation, which had long been known as Field's Hill. Forest-clad hills were all around, and the panoramic view of meadows, brooks, nesting farms and villages, was something to soothe the mind for years after, in the smoke and bustle of great cities. Amid such surroundings were born and reared the four sons and two daughters comprising the Field family, Marshall being the third child and son. When he was six years of age he commenced to attend winter school, and within the next few years assumed the lead in such out-door sports as "Fox and Hound," which called for both speed and endurance. It is a matter of record that Marshall was usually the fox, that position requiring ingenuity as well, and old settlers who were boys in the days of his residence recall a famous run of twenty miles to South Deerfield and return, in which the fox finally came home untouched and unwinded. Ingenuity, speed and endurance; that was Marshall Field—the boy, father to the man. On account of the abandonment of the old road which ran past the homestead and lowered the price of the property, the home farm was sold when Marshall was about fifteen years of age, and, although another was purchased, it was decided that the third son was

better fitted for a store clerk than for an agriculturist. It is said that his mates fully subscribed to this decision complaining that they had no chance to knife trade when Marshall was in the ring. After serving a short apprenticeship in a store at Pittsfield, which served to whet his ambition for a larger field, he decided in favor of the great undeveloped west.

Mr. Field became a resident of Chicago in 1853, so that the fifty years intervening between his majority and his death he devoted to the development of his house, his character and the upholding of the city's name for mercantile, commercial and civic honor. At the time of his arrival in the western city Cooley, Wadsworth & Company were proprietors of its leading dry-goods house. The population was estimated anywhere from sixty thousand inhabitants, which then seemed an empire of people to the young Massachusetts man. Although then unformed to city ways, when he said simply and firmly to the "boss" that he was a good clerk and could sell goods there was that about him which carried conviction; he was therefore engaged and in today's vernacular "made good." In January, 1860, he was admitted to the partnership and appointed manager of the business, then conducted as Cooley, Farwell & Company but after his association, as Farwell, Field & Company. In 1860 Levi Z. Leiter also entered the firm, and in January, 1865, Potter Palmer (who already had been in business for thirty years) approached Messrs. Field and Leiter with the proposition to buy his dry-goods house, that he might retire and recuperate his broken health. Mr. Palmer's offer of part cash and notes for the balance was accepted, and the firm of Field, Palmer & Leiter, which was formed January 11, 1865 transacted a flourishing business until 1867, when the notes were paid and Mr. Palmer's name dropped from the style.

The firm of Field, Leiter & Company was formed in January, 1867, and the following September their business was installed in a large building erected by Mr. Palmer on the northeast corner of State and Washington streets. For four years and one month this was the grand center of the dry-goods trade of the northwest, and at the time of the fire of 1871 their sales had reached the aggregate of eight million dollars. But the fire swept away the business entailing a destruction of three million five hundred thousand dollars worth of property, with an insurance of two million five hundred thousand dollars. Before the ruins had ceased to smoke, temporary headquarters were established in the old street car barns, at the corner of State and Twentieth street and the business was there conducted until another store was completed on the old site in 1873. Meantime a building had been erected on the corner of Market and Madison streets, and a portion of it occupied for retail purposes and known as Retail No. 2, for the benefit of patrons coming from the west and north sides of the city. With the completion of the State street store in 1873, the retail was separated from the wholesale business and transferred altogether to the State street concern. Fire again visited Marshall Field's State street store in 1877, the loss being seven hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, but it was reopened in the following year, the business having in the meantime been carried on in temporary quarters. So the development of the gigantic enterprise continued apace, its intricate and powerful machinery hidden from the public, by its continuous expansion indicated by the occupation of new space from year to year. In 1878 Mr. Higinbotham was admitted as a partner, and in 1881 Mr. Leiter retired. From the latter year, for a quarter of a century, Mr. Field was the master spirit of the house.

In 1885 was commenced the vast granite structure covering the square bounded by Adams, Franklin, Fifth avenue and Quincy, for the accommodation of the wholesale business, and it was completed in 1887. By the expansion of the retail department seven-eighths of the block bounded by State, Washington and Randolph streets and Wabash avenue has been covered with granite buildings twelve stories in height—the portion which is still unoccupied being the corner of Randolph street and Wabash avenue. The different structures are connected by covered bridgeways and for all conveniences are one. The Annex, on the corner of Washington street and Wabash avenue, was completed in 1893; Central Music Hall and other property on Randolph street, was razed and replaced by the Field buildings in 1901-02; in 1905 the great store was extended north of the Annex along Wabash avenue, and during 1905 and 1906 the original building at the corner of State and Washington streets, which had been a mercantile landmark for so many years, was taken down and replaced by the present immense granite frontage. The floor area of the retail establishment is now forty-one acres, and its employes number from six to nine thousand, according to the season. Some thirty-five hundred persons are employed in the wholesale house.

Mr. Field's public works are numerous and important. In March, 1871, he took a leading part in the effort to merge the old Chicago Library Association into the Young Men's Christian Association. After the great fire, he was one of the foremost to inspire hope, courage and confidence in business circles, and make possible the greater Chicago which arose from the ruins. His services in the distribution of money and supplies were invaluable. Identified with the Chicago Relief Society from its organization, he was named by A. T. Stewart as first on the committee to control the fifty thousand dollars donated by him for the relief of women and children in Chicago. He was also for years a member of the Chicago Historical Society, aided in founding the Art Institute, was one of the organizers of the Citizens' League, and one of the charter members of the Commercial Club in 1877. In 1881 he aided in the establishment of the Chicago Musical Festival Association and of the Chicago Manual Training School in 1882. To the latter he gave twenty thousand dollars and to the new Chicago University he devoted a tract of land near the Midway Plaisance, now valued at two hundred thousand dollars, and known as "Marshall Field." He was long a director of the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company, and was otherwise associated with many of the great commercial, financial and industrial enterprises which have made Chicago a world's metropolis. The climax of his public benefactions was the establishment of the Field Museum at Jackson Park, by provisions of his will, eight million dollars being bequeathed for its founding and support.

The death of Marshall Field, generally pronounced the foremost citizen of Chicago, certainly one of the greatest figures of his day, occurred at the Holland House, New York, where he was staying during an anticipated week's absence from Chicago, on the 16th of January, 1906. There were present at his death bed his wife (formerly Mrs. Arthur Caton) to whom he had been married only a few months, Mr. Stanley Field, and Mrs. Marshall Field, Jr. The latter, who was the widow of his only son, recalls the tragic death of Marshall Field, Jr., less than two months before, a blow to the father which he bore with dignified silence, but which is thought by those nearest to him to have broken him in spirit and body. The great bulk of his fortune amounting to perhaps one hundred millions of dollars, went to

his two grandsons, Marshall Field III, and Henry Field. His only daughter, Mrs. David Beatty, wife of Rear Admiral Beatty, of the British navy, inherited six million dollars, and Mrs. Della S. Caton Field the widow, as an ante-nuptial bequest, the magnificent family residence, with contents and one million dollars.

RUFUS CUTLER DAWES.

Rufus Cutler Dawes, whose attention in business lines has largely been given to the promotion of gas and electric light projects, is numbered among those men whose initiative spirit carries them beyond the bounds in which the great majority labor, and the extent and importance of the interests which he has financed and controlled well entitle him to be numbered among Chicago's captains of industry. He was born at Marietta, Ohio, July 30, 1867, a son of General Rufus R. and Mary Beman (Gates) Dawes. His father served in the war of the rebellion as a colonel of the Sixth Wisconsin Regiment, which was a brilliant section of the famed Iron Brigade, and was brevetted brigadier general for distinguished services and gallant conduct at the head of his command. He also served for one term in congress and died about ten years ago at his home in Marietta, Ohio, where his widow still resides. The Dawes family comes of old New England stock, of which William Dawes, who rode with Paul Revere on the memorable night when the Continental troops were aroused to repulse the British advance, was a member. Rufus C. Dawes was the second in order of birth in a family of four sons and two daughters, including: Charles G. Dawes, mentioned elsewhere in this volume; Hon. Beman G. Dawes, of Marietta, Ohio, who was formerly a member of congress; Henry M., who is associated with his brother Rufus in business affairs; Mary B., the wife of Rev. Arthur G. Beach, of Ypsilanti, Michigan; and Betsy D., the wife of Harry B. Hoyt, manager of the gas company at Jacksonville, Florida.

Rufus Cutler Dawes was graduated from Marietta College with the class of 1886, winning the degree of Bachelor of Arts, while on the 3d of June, 1893, his alma mater conferred upon him the Master of Arts degree. Fortunate in that he was not born to a life of poverty or of closely restricted financial resources, Mr. Dawes in his business career has nevertheless proven that success is not a matter of fortunate circumstances or of inherent genius, as held by some, but is rather the outcome of clear judgment, experience and keen discernment. Throughout almost his entire business life he has given his attention to organizing and managing gas and electric companies, in many of which he has been interested officially as well as financially. At present he holds a directorship and the presidency in the following institutions: Union Gas & Electric Company, Metropolitan Gas & Electric Company, Shreveport Gas, Electric Light & Power Company, Texarkana Gas & Electric Company, Mobile Gas Company, Citizens' Gas & Electric Company, Seattle Lighting Company, Pulaski Gas Company, Beaumont Gas Light Company, and Central Indiana Gas Company; and he fills offices in these and similar capacities in a number of other concerns of a like nature. He also has other extensive moneyed interests, connecting him inseparably with the promotion of business activity in the middle west, and is widely recognized as an efficient and reliable business man, capable of recognizing

opportunities that others pass heedlessly by and capable also of coordinating forces into a harmonious working whole.

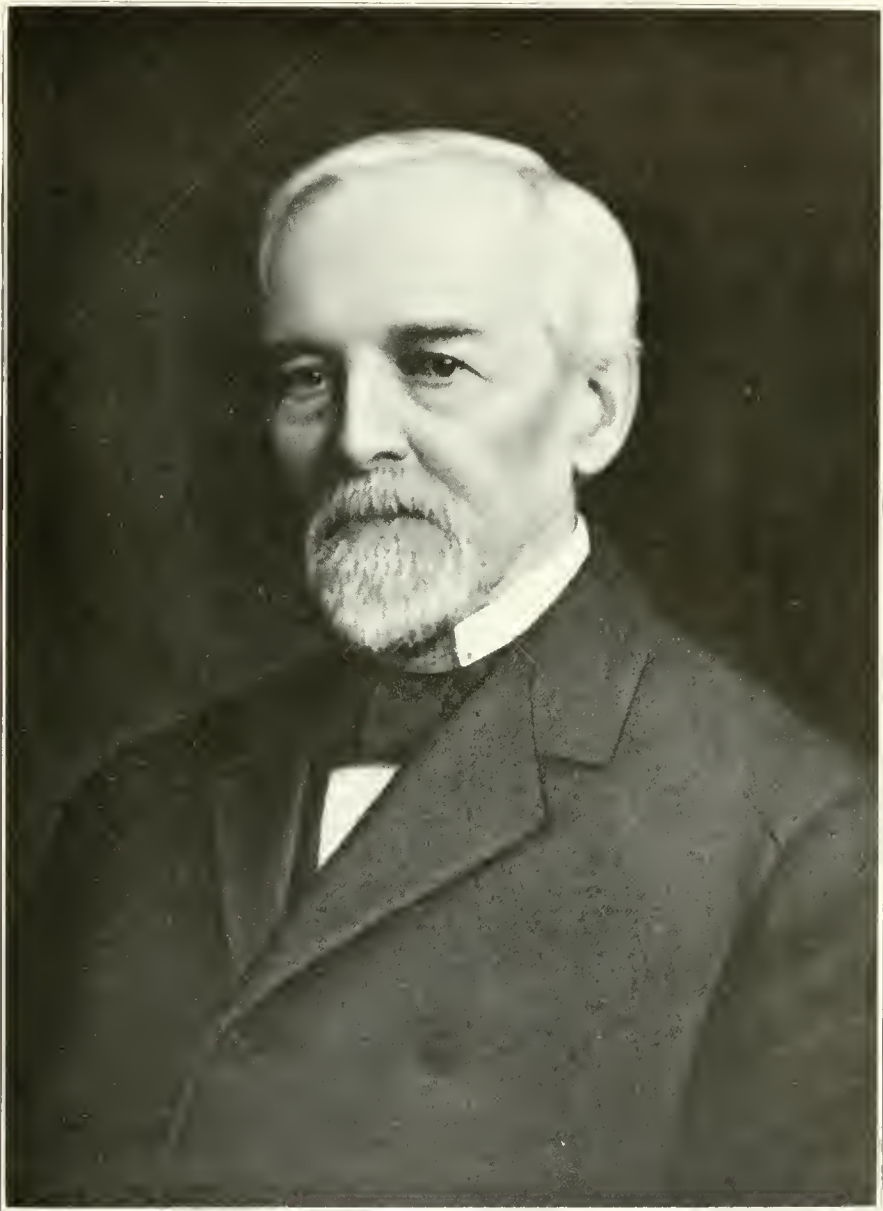
Mr. Dawes was married in 1893 to Miss Helen V. Palmer and the children born to them are William Mills, Charles Cutler and Jean Palmer Dawes. The family residence is at No. 1800 Sheridan road, Evanston, Illinois. Mr. Dawes is a republican in his political views and in matters of citizenship manifests a progressiveness and loyalty that constitute him one of the strong supporters of projects for municipal upbuilding and betterment, and he is president of the board of education, school district No. 75, Evanston, Illinois. He is, moreover, of a generous nature in his support of philanthropic movements and his name is on the membership roll of Chicago's leading social organizations, including the Chicago Club, Glen View, Evanston Country and Evanston Clubs.

ALBERT KEEP.

Albert Keep, whose activities were an element in the early commercial development of Chicago, in his later years through his business connections reached out to various sections of the country in the management and control of the affairs of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway system, of which he was made president. Ability may have been inherent, but it is only through the exercise and utilization of one's talents that they are developed, and a life of intense and intelligently directed activity gave to Albert Keep the power which made him for many years a most forceful business factor in railway circles. He was born in Homer, Cortland county, New York, on the 30th of April, 1826, a son of Chauncey and Prudence (Wolcott) Keep, and was the fifth in a family of seven sons, all of whom were noted for superior business attainments and high character. The father was a man of wealth and likewise of sound judgment, who realized that if his sons were to become factors in the business world their instruction must be practical and that their powers must be tested in the actual field of service.

Albert Keep was sent as a pupil to the village schools and later spent two years as a student in Cortland Academy, but made his initial step in the business world when a youth of fourteen, being employed as clerk in a general country store in his native town from 1841 until 1846. His five years' experience there demonstrated the fact that he possessed latent ability and that he would develop it through industrious application. In all the five years he was never absent from his work for a single week day, being on hand at seven o'clock in the morning and often remaining until nine at night in the duties of the position.

The field of his activity was transferred to the west in 1846 and a long cherished ambition saw its fulfillment when he became part owner of a store in Whitewater, Wisconsin, his associates in the enterprise being Philander Peck and Henry Keep. He remained in Whitewater until 1851, when the firm decided to dispose of their business there, having more capital than was needed by the demands of the trade in a small town. A removal was made to Chicago, where they opened a dry-goods house under the firm style of Peck, Keep & Company, their location being at No. 211 South Water street. The new undertaking was attended with success from the beginning, but the great activity in real estate led them to dis-



ALBERT KEEP

pose of their mercantile interest in 1856, making investment of their capital in property. Mr. Keep erected a number of buildings which he rented and also sold as opportunity came to dispose of them at an advantageous figure. He continued to deal extensively in real estate and in making loans for himself and others. He suffered losses in the memorable fire of October, 1871, his office and most of his buildings being destroyed, but he at once resumed operations and continued actively in business circles as a builder and dealer in real estate until June, 1873. He was then called to the presidency of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway system. His election to this office was a great tribute to him from the fact that he was not even a stockholder of the company at that time. It was necessary, however, for him to purchase stock in order to qualify for the presidency. He was closely associated with his brother Henry until chosen president of the railroad company, their extensive interests being held mostly in partnership relations. During the many years that they were associated in business they worked in entire harmony, no contention or dissatisfaction ever arising. Their business ideas as well as their family relationship held them in a close bond after Albert Keep was elected to the railroad presidency. The multitudinous duties of such a position were in a measure familiar to him. He had had some previous experience with railway interests, having been retained in 1864 by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Companies to acquire greatly increased rights of way for them and also depot facilities, which they needed in and about Chicago. On his election to the directorate of the Lake Shore Railroad he was made a member of its executive committee and continued as a director for eighteen years, when the pressure of other business interests compelled him to resign. He remained as president of the Chicago & Northwestern for fourteen years, or until 1887, when he resigned to become chairman of the company's board of directors and under his administration as president and in his later office as chairman of the directorate the property of the company increased continuously in extent and value. He found the property poorly maintained and equipped but his practical business methods soon wrought a change and his able management did much toward making the Northwestern one of the greatest railroads in the country. He resigned as chairman of the board in 1901 but continued as a director to the time of his death. He was likewise a director of The Merchants' Loan & Trust Company. A conservative business man, he was never given to speculating but won his success in legitimate fields and through the successful conduct of important interests.

Mr. Keep was twice married, his first union being with Susan Rice, of Homer, New York, April 6, 1851. She died November 29, 1859, and he was again married on the 3d of September, 1861, when Miss Harriet S. Gunn, who still survives him, became his wife. She is a native of East Bloomfield, Ontario county, New York, and a daughter of Amos B. and Wealthy (Whittlesey) Gunn. Mr. and Mrs. Keep had one daughter, Luey Gunn, who became the wife of Ralph Isham and had one son, Albert Keep Isham, who was born January 9, 1894. Mrs. Isham died July 12, 1894. A lover of home, Mr. Keep was found a most congenial companion at his own fireside, where his friends were always sure of a hospitable welcome. He was by nature social and democratic, yet dignity was never laid aside to the point of allowing familiarity. His was a strong character and marked personality and these won for him wide recognition. One of his

most marked characteristics was his pronounced integrity. He had an especially high sense of honor, his word was as good as his bond and his promises were made to be kept. He was interested in many projects which have been of worth in the life of the city. He was a director of The John Crerar Library, of the Chicago Home for the Incurables, a member of the Presbyterian church and a member of the Chicago and Calumet Clubs. He never regarded life as a dreary waste; on the contrary he was inclined to an optimism which, however, was well balanced by practical judgment. He recognized fully the obligations and responsibilities of wealth and these were fully met. His success was the logical sequence of the natural unfolding and development of his native powers. He believed in the opportunity for natural development in each individual and his own life was an exposition of the wisdom of this view.

MARVIN A. FARR.

For thirty-eight years Marvin A. Farr has been connected with the real-estate business in Chicago and is widely known as a prominent representative of that field of activity. He is a native of New York state, having been born in Essex county, in 1853, and is the youngest of seven sons of George W. and Esther (Day) Farr. He is a scion of one of the oldest Massachusetts families, being a direct descendant of George Farr, who with his brother Stephen settled in the Massachusetts Bay colony in 1629. The line of descent is through George (1), Stephen (2), Stephen (3), Stephen (4), Stephen (5), Randall (6), and George W. (7). On the maternal side he is descended from Anthony Day, who came to Gloucester, Massachusetts, in 1635. The lineage runs as follows: Anthony (1), Nathaniel (2), Benjamin (3), Jonathan (4), Jonathan (5), and Bezaliel (6), his mother being a daughter of Bezaliel and Celinda (Day) Day. The ancestors of Mr. Farr in all branches were among the earliest settlers of this country, having emigrated in the seventeenth century. George W. Farr, the father of our subject, came west in the '50s and located at Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he engaged in the lumber and mercantile business. He died there in 1863, at the age of fifty-five years. The mother died several years ago, aged eighty-three years.

Marvin A. Farr received his early education principally in private schools and at Carroll College, Waukesha, Wisconsin, supplemented by private instruction and broadened through extensive travel in the United States and Europe. In 1871 he graduated from Carroll College, of Waukesha, Wisconsin, and two years later began his business career in the employ of H. H. Porter and James B. Goodman, of this city, then engaged in the lumber and real-estate business. About 1879 he ventured in the real-estate business for himself and for some time was also manager of the West Chicago Land Company, operating extensively in subdivisions of west side suburban property. For over thirty-five years Mr. Farr has been actively engaged in the real-estate business in Chicago, handling principally subdivisions and manufacturing properties. He has long been a member of the Chicago Real Estate Board and something of his standing in real-estate circles is indicated by the fact that he has been honored with the presidency of that organization. While devoting his attention almost entirely to real-estate operations, Mr. Farr has also been identified

actively and financially with numerous other enterprises and is now a director of the Chicago Title & Trust Company and interested in other corporations. He has taken an active interest in public institutions and movements and is a director of the United Charities. He is an active member of the Chicago Association of Commerce and chairman of its real-estate and loan division, and is also a member of the City Plans Committee. His social affiliations are with the Union League, Midlothian, Country and Kenwood Clubs, in all of which he has filled various official positions and served as president of the latter for some years. He is an independent republican and a member of the Kenwood Evangelical church.

In 1886 Mr. Farr was united in marriage to Miss Charlotte Camp, a daughter of the late Isaac N. Camp, of this city. They have two children: Newton Camp Farr, who graduated from Cornell College as a civil engineer and is now engaged in the practice of his profession; and Barbara Farr, still at home. Mr. Farr has offices in the Marquette building and resides at No. 4737 Woodlawn avenue.

HOMER ALLISON STILLWELL.

Homer Allison Stillwell, vice president of Butler Brothers and manager of the Chicago house, was born in Nineveh, Pennsylvania, December 30, 1860. His father, Addison Stillwell, a native of Pennsylvania, was a veteran of the Civil war and died in 1863 from illness contracted in the service. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Rhoda Thompson, was of a prominent Pennsylvania family who removed to Illinois in pioneer times. The Stillwell family is of English ancestry and the Thompsons also came of English lineage.

After the death of his father Homer Allison Stillwell removed with his mother and his brother, McClellan Stillwell, now of Auburn, New York, to southeastern Ohio, where he lived until nine years of age, when a further move was made to Urbana, Illinois. He acquired much of his education in the public schools there, working during the periods of vacation, and in due time was graduated from the high school. He afterward spent two years in the University of Illinois, working his way through his entire educational course. In 1882 he left college and came to Chicago where he wished to secure a situation in connection with the lumber trade, but after some weeks of unsuccessful effort he abandoned this plan and accepted a position with Butler Brothers in the packing room. He rapidly worked up through numerous promotions and in a few years became head of the packing room, and subsequently chief of the shipping department, while in 1893 he was made manager of the house. In time he acquired a financial interest in the business and in 1902 was made a director, while in 1907 he was elected vice president, which office he still fills. He has devoted his entire time and energy to this position and is not actively connected with any other although a director of the National City Bank.

On the 1st of March, 1886, Mr. Stillwell was married to Miss Ellen Hill, of St. Louis, and they have two sons: Addison Stillwell, a Yale graduate of 1911, and Wellesley H., a student in St. Paul's preparatory school of Concord, New Hampshire. The family reside at No. 5017 Greenwood avenue.

Mr. Stillwell is a Mason and was for some years active in the order. He is a member of Landmark Lodge and is a past eminent commander of Mount Joy Com-

mandery, K. T. He also belongs to Oriental Consistory, A. A. S. R., and to Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He holds membership in the Commercial Club and was its secretary in 1909-10. He is likewise a member of the Union League, of which he has been a director since 1909, and belongs also to the Chicago Athletic Association, the Mid-Day Club, the Hamilton Club, the Midlothian Club, the Onwentsia Club, the South Shore Country Club, the Traffic Club, the Service Club, the Illini Club of the Alumni of the University of Illinois, the Pennsylvania Society and the Kenwood Country Club. His principal activity outside of business has been in connection with the Chicago Association of Commerce, of which he has been a member for some years. He was chairman of its ways and means committee of 1907, in 1908 was first vice president, and 1909 chairman of the executive committee and the following year was elected its president. He has been very active in its work and has served on numerous important committees, his labors being a potent instrumentality in the upbuilding of the association since 1907. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Kenwood Evangelical church.

CHARLES G. DAWES.

Charles Gates Dawes, president of the Central Trust Company of Illinois, ex-comptroller of the currency and a financier of national repute, both in practice and the clear enunciation of theories, is a native of Marietta, Ohio, born August 27, 1865. He is a son of General Rufus R. and Mary B. (Gates) Dawes. His father served in the war of the Rebellion as the brave colonel of the Sixth Wisconsin Regiment, a brilliant unit of the famed Iron Brigade, and was brevetted brigadier general for distinguished services and gallant conduct at the head of his regiment. He represented his district in congress for one term and was otherwise prominent in the public affairs of the state. He died about ten years ago at his home in Marietta, where his widow still resides. The family comes of old Massachusetts stock of English origin and among the ancestors was William Dawes, who agreed with Paul Revere that he would ride in one direction and Revere in another to alarm the settlers of the approach of the British that meant the opening of the Revolutionary war. Charles G. Dawes was the eldest in a family of four sons and two daughters, the others being: Rufus C., of whom a sketch also appears in this work; Hon. Beman G. Dawes, of Marietta, Ohio, former member of congress; Henry M., associated with his brothers in business here; Mary B., the wife of Rev. Arthur G. Beach, of Ypsilanti, Michigan; and Betsy D., the wife of Harry B. Hoyt, manager of the gas company at Jacksonville, Florida.

Charles G. Dawes was educated in the common schools of his native town and at Marietta College, graduating from the latter institution in 1884, and two years later from the Cincinnati Law School. He had already done considerable work as a railroad civil engineer and after graduating in law became chief engineer of a small line which is now part of the Toledo & Ohio Central Railroad. In 1887 he removed to Lincoln, Nebraska, and for seven years was there engaged in the practice of law. Having made a special study of railroad freight rates, he was retained by many Nebraska shippers in their suits against the railroads, whose hearings brought about the passage of the Interstate Commerce law. In the pressing of these suits he

came into marked prominence as a lawyer and at the same time obtained high standing as a republican leader and campaigner. In 1894 he removed to Evanston, Illinois, having acquired an interest in the local gas company, his activities in this direction afterward extending to other points.

Mr. Dawes had been an admirer of William McKinley and in 1895 inaugurated the work in Illinois, which led the republican state convention of 1896 to instruct its delegates to support him for president in the national nominating convention. He was appointed on the executive committee of the republican national committee and was regarded as McKinley's special representative. When Mr. Dawes was appointed comptroller of the currency in 1897 his relations with the president became even more confidential and his business-like conduct of the affairs of his office, especially his regard for the welfare of depositors in the national banks, met with the cordial approval both of the administration and the general public, irrespective of party. On October 1, 1901, he resigned the office to enter upon his campaign for the United States senatorship, but in May of the following year withdrew from the contest and a few days later was elected to his present position as head of the Central Trust Company of Illinois, which he had then recently organized. Mr. Dawes was the youngest man who ever held the position of comptroller of the currency; but in his case comparative youth and inexperience seemed to be no drawback to advancement. Mr. Dawes is also a director of the Peoples Trust & Savings Bank, the Monroe National Bank and the Calumet Insurance Company and is interested in numerous gas and electric projects with his brother Rufus C. Dawes. Moreover, his humanitarian spirit is manifest in his active cooperation with projects tending to ameliorate the hard conditions of life for the unfortunate. For the past three years he has been the president of the Home for Destitute Crippled Children, in which position he succeeded the late James H. Eckels. He is also vice president of the Chicago Grand Opera Company.

On January 24, 1889, Mr. Dawes married Miss Caro Dana Blymyer, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and their children are Rufus Fearing and Carolyn. The family home is still in Evanston. Mr. Dawes is a member of many clubs, his connection including the Commercial, Chicago, Union League, Glen View, Evanston, Evanston Country, Evanston Golf, Marquette and Hamilton Clubs.

HERMAN WALDECK.

Herman Waldeck, vice president of the Continental & Commercial National Bank, was born in Baden, Germany, November 19, 1871. In his native land he pursued his education and in 1892 when twenty-one years of age, crossed the Atlantic to the new world with Chicago as his destination. Throughout the period of his residence here he has been connected with banking interests. He was first employed as clerk in the International Bank of Chicago from 1893 until 1897, and in the latter year became connected with the Continental National Bank in a minor clerical capacity, becoming assistant cashier in 1903, which position he held until elected to the vice-presidency in July, 1909. Since the consolidation of the Continental National Bank with the Commercial National, in August, 1910, he has occupied the position of vice president of the Continental & Commercial National Bank, taking

an active part in its management, in shaping its policy and in extending the scope of its activity and business relations. Advancement has come to him as the logical sequence of his close application and the ability he has displayed in meeting the heavy responsibilities which have devolved upon him in his various connections with the banking interests of the city.

On the 22d of April, 1903, Mr. Waldeck was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude Schwab, a daughter of Aaron Schwab, of Chicago, and they now reside at No. 5328 East End avenue. His social nature finds manifestation in his membership in a number of the leading clubs of the city, including the Union League, the Mid-Day, the South Shore Country, the Bankers and the Lake Shore Country Clubs.

CHARLES HENROTIN.

Charles Henrotin, one of the organizers and the first president of the Chicago Stock Exchange, whose life of intense and well directed activity has constituted a source of the city's progress and development, has won honors both at home and abroad. Coming from a distinguished ancestry, his lines of life have been cast in harmony therewith. He was born April 15, 1843, in Brussels, Belgium, a son of Dr. Joseph F. and Adele (Brice) Henrotin, who were also natives of that land. They arrived in Chicago in 1848 and Dr. Henrotin continued in the active practice of medicine in this city from that date until his death in 1876. His service was especially valuable during the cholera epidemic that raged from the years 1850 to 1854. The family achieved distinction in the field of medical and surgical practice through several generations, the last being the late Ferdinand Henrotin, in whose honor Memorial Hospital of the north side was named.

Brought to Chicago in his fifth year, Charles Henrotin pursued his education in the schools of this city until 1856, when he was matriculated in the College of Tournai in Belgium, therein pursuing a four years' course, which he completed by graduation with the class of 1860. His tastes from early boyhood were extremely literary and this strain in his nature has been an influencing factor throughout his entire life, leading him into close and pleasant association with the distinguished citizens and men of letters of Chicago.

He returned from Belgium in 1860 to accept the position of lieutenant on the staff of General Fremont at Cape Girardeau, Missouri. At length he resigned that position to enter the service of the Merchants Loan & Trust Company, of which he became cashier in 1866, succeeding Lyman J. Gage, late secretary of the treasury. Broad and varied experience in connection with that institution well qualified him to engage in business on his own account, when, in 1877, he turned his attention to the conduct of a private banking and brokerage business. His word has come to be largely accepted as authority upon questions of finance in Chicago, for the character of his business has placed him prominently in the front rank among the city's financiers. He has promoted many enterprises and as broker represented the English syndicates for the sale of the breweries of Chicago and the Union Stock Yards. He dealt extensively in the bonds and scrip of Chicago during the period of the city's financial embarrassment from 1878 until 1880 and paid the city interest on bonds for the year 1877, advancing the money for a year to prevent default. In 1881 he

established the first telephone company of Paris, France, and has financed many important business projects not only in this city but elsewhere. He was the principal organizer and promoter of the Chicago Stock Exchange, was chosen its first president and has held the office for two other terms. He was also a member of the New York Stock Exchange for many years and is connected with the Chicago Board of Trade.

High honors have been conferred upon Mr. Henrotin in public and semi-public connections. He was chosen a director of the World's Columbian Exposition in 1892 and was a member of several of the most important committees. In 1876 he was appointed the successor of his father, Dr. Joseph F. Henrotin, in the office of Belgium consul at this place. In the same year he was made consul general of the Ottoman Empire and still occupies both offices.

In 1869 Mr. Henrotin was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Martin, one of the most prominent social leaders and club women of Chicago. She was vice president of the auxiliary of the World's Fair congresses and was twice president of the Federation of Women's Clubs of the United States. She has the decorations of the Chefaskat of Turkey, the Palms Academic of France, of an officer of the Academy of France and Chevalier of the Legion of Honor of Belgium. The decorations that have been conferred upon Mr. Henrotin were those of the Order of Commander of the Medijidec and Commander of the Osmanic of Turkey; officer of the Legion of Honor of Belgium; Chevalier of the Crown of Belgium; the decoration of the Civic Cross of Belgium, presented in recognition of twenty-five years consular service; and Chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France. His club relations are with the most prominent social organizations of the city, including the Germania, Bankers', Chicago and other clubs. He is recognized as a leader not only in the field of finance, where his operations have been extensive, but also in municipal and governmental affairs, in the social life of the city and in the discussion of themes of broad and vital significance.

PATRICK J. CUMMINGS.

Patrick J. Cummings, one of the organizers of the Eastern Casket Company and widely known as a leading undertaker of Chicago, was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, on the 5th of March, 1854, and is a son of Patrick and Mary Cummings. The father died in the year 1856. In the family there were eight children, of whom Patrick J. was the youngest. Four sons of the family had already come to the United States when in October, 1865, Mr. Cummings of this review, accompanied by his mother, crossed the Atlantic. They settled on the north side in Chicago and Mrs. Cummings spent her remaining days in this city, her death occurring in 1870.

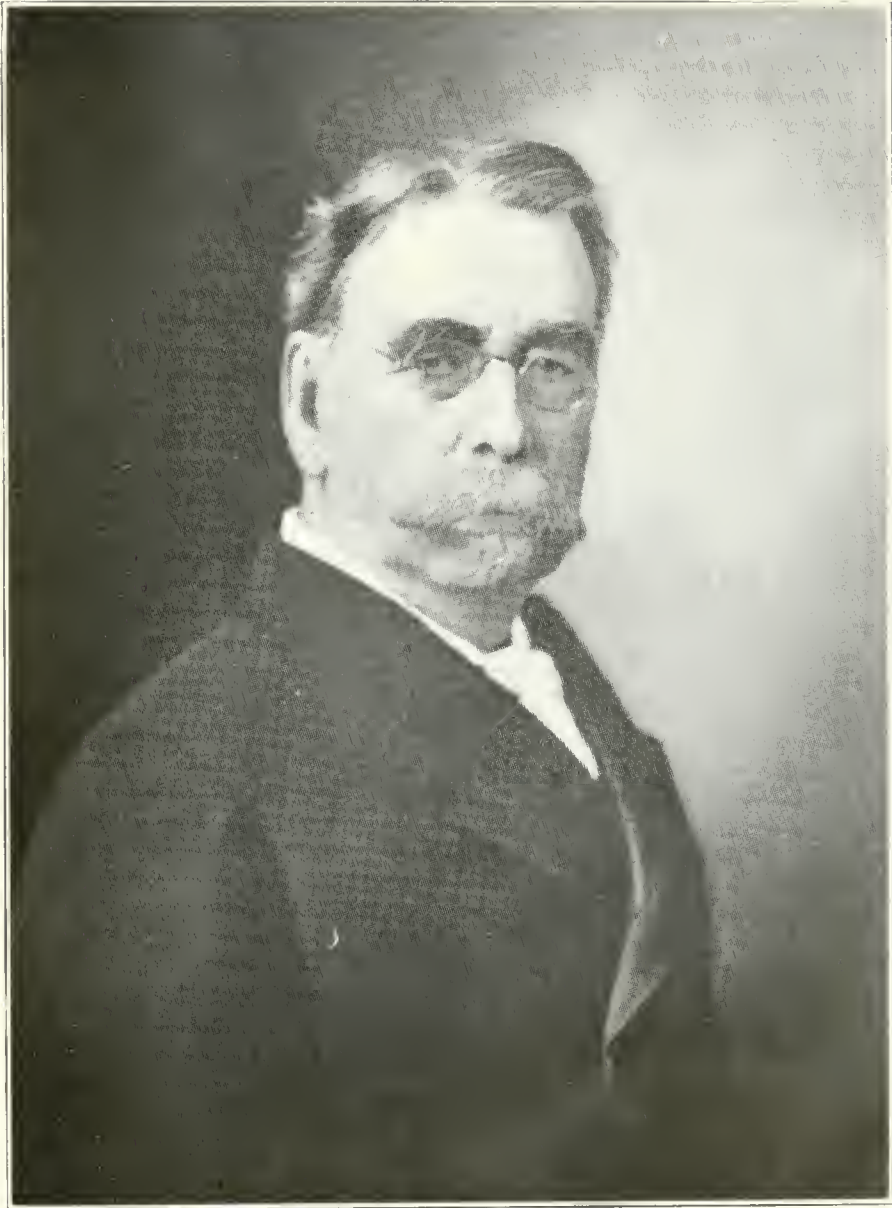
Patrick J. Cummings was a lad of nine years when with his mother he made the trip across the briny deep to the new world. He acquired a public school education and made his initial step in the business world as an employe in the McCormick Reaper Works. Later he occupied a position in the coopering establishment of Jones & Chapin, and in 1877 he secured a position with the City Railway Company as register, clerk and assistant foreman. Thus gradually but steadily he was work-

ing his way upward and increasingly responsible positions brought him increased pay that in time made him the possessor of capital sufficient to enable him to engage in business on his own account. In 1890 he established an undertaking business at No. 4131 South State street under the firm style of O'Toole & Cummings. In 1897 the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Cummings started out independently at No. 4104 South State street. Subsequently he removed his business to No. 4116 South State street and in 1908 he erected a building for his own purposes at No. 4125 South State street—a three story structure having a stone front twenty-five feet in breadth. He has his own chapel seating one hundred, and he owns an auto livery.

In 1901 Mr. Cummings was united in marriage to Miss Helen L. Dobson, of Chicago. He is identified with several organizations, including the Royal League, the Independent Order of Foresters, the Woodmen of the World, the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Knights of Columbus and the Columbian Knights. He served as high chief ranger of the Foresters of Illinois for four years. He was one of the founders of St. Elizabeth's Catholic church, in which he still holds membership. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party and he had charge of the sewer department of Hyde Park for twelve years as superintendent, doing important public work in this connection. Along professional lines he is well known as a member of the Chicago Undertakers Association, with which he has been identified since starting out in this line of business. He was elected president in 1909 and has been re-elected at each succeeding election since that time. He is also a member of the State and National Associations and has attended several of the national conventions held in San Francisco, California, in Milwaukee, in Columbus, Ohio, and in Florida. He organized the Eastern Casket Company and he has done much in promoting the interests of the profession through securing city legislation of value not only to the profession but also of great value to the general public. He has made steady progress in his business and is most liberally patronized. At the same time he has found opportunity to co-operate in plans and measures for the general good and has done valuable work as a citizen.

ERSKINE MASON PHELPS.

The history of Erskine Mason Phelps is the story of laudable ambition, unfaltering activity and earnest endeavor to reach in the business field a high plane, and that the qualities chosen as chief factors in his commercial career were resultant, was evidenced through many years in the house of Phelps, Dodge & Palmer, which enjoyed both local and national fame. As its chief executive, Mr. Phelps was through a long period the main factor in bringing that enterprise to the established basis which it occupied. He was born in Stonington, Connecticut, March 31, 1839, a son of Charles H. and Ann (Hammond) Phelps. He came of an ancestry honorable and distinguished. The Phelps family is one of the oldest and most prominent of New England and one that has had a close and continuous identification with the history of Connecticut from its first settlement. The American progenitor of the family was William Phelps, who was born in Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, England, in 1599. He was one of the original members of the



ERSKINE M. PHELPS

Church of England, of which the noted divine, Rev. Warham, was pastor. Mr. Phelps accompanied the party led by Rev. Warham to the new world. They crossed the Atlantic in 1630 as passengers on the old time sailing vessel, *Mary and John*, and first located in Dorchester, Massachusetts. In the spring of 1636 William Phelps removed with his children to Windsor, Connecticut, and became a prominent factor in the affairs of the colony, residing there until his death on the 27th of November, 1675.

His youngest son, Timothy Phelps, wedded Mary Griswold, and the line of descent is traced on down through Timothy Phelps II, who married Martha Crow; Charles Phelps, who married Hepzipeth Stiles; and Dr. Charles Phelps, who was founder of the family in Stonington, Connecticut, where he first built a house at the foot of Cosaduc hill in the portion of the town known as North Stonington. About 1765 he removed to the main town of Stonington and erected a residence, which in later years formed the ell to the fine country home of his great-grandson, Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, of Chicago. Dr. Charles Phelps in 1767 became the first judge of the probate court for the town of Stonington, an office which he filled for thirty-three years. He married Hannah Dennison, and after her death, Sally Swan became his wife. His sixth child, Joseph D. Phelps, grandfather of E. M. Phelps, married Hannah Babcock.

The eldest son and second child of Joseph D. and Hannah (Babcock) Phelps was Charles H. Phelps, who was born in Stonington, Connecticut, in 1795, and at one time was the most prominent dry-goods merchant of New Orleans. He was instrumental in raising and paving the streets in both New Orleans and Mobile, Alabama. He met his death January 17, 1840, when the steamer *Lexington* was burned while on her regular trip from New York to Stonington. He had married Ann R. Hammond, and their children were six in number. Erskine M. Phelps, the youngest of the family, acquired his early education at East Hampton, Massachusetts, where he also attended Edward Williston Seminary. He was an apt and able student and with a goodly fund of information to serve as the foundation for the building of success, he went to St. Louis in 1857 and entered upon his business career there. He became connected with the banking firm of Allan, Copp & Nesbit and after a faithful service of two years removed to Boston, where he established a brokerage business on his own account. In February, 1864, he arrived in Chicago and entered into partnership with George E. P. Dodge, establishing a wholesale boot and shoe business. In 1865 the style name of the house, which was destined to grow into one of the leading enterprises of the west, was changed to Phelps, Dodge & Palmer, under which the business obtained a foremost place in the wholesale boot and shoe trade of the entire northwest. Year by year the enterprise was carefully and successfully conducted, enjoying continuous and substantial growth until 1899, when the firm sold out to the Edwards-Stanwood Shoe Company, of which concern Mr. Phelps was a director. He retained, however, only a supervisory interest in the house and so arranged matters that the older employes should enjoy most of the profits. He was also a director of the Merchants Loan & Trust Company, of the London Guarantee & Accident Company, the Commonwealth Edison Company, and a director and investor in other business enterprises and organizations. His life record stands as a splendid example of what may be accomplished in the commercial field, when energy, keen insight and unfaltering purpose are brought into full play.

On the 26th day of October, 1864, Mr. Phelps was married to Miss Anna E. Wilder. A happy home life was maintained for forty-five years, being terminated in the death of Mr. Phelps at his residence at No. 1703 Indiana avenue, May 21, 1910, when he was seventy-one years of age.

Aside from business connections Mr. Phelps was most prominent and widely known. His political allegiance was given to the democracy and he was prominent in club circles. He was one of the organizers and for seven years was president of the Iroquois Club of Chicago and took active part in the tariff reform propaganda, which was contemporaneous with the administration of Grover Cleveland. At one time he served as chairman of the state committee of the democratic party and at another time was a member of the democratic national committee. He never sought or desired office, however, although in 1884 he was mentioned as a democratic candidate for the United States senatorship. Always favoring a low tariff, in 1883 he and other members of the Iroquois Club determined to support this doctrine at a banquet given under the auspices of the club. This was the first important political banquet ever held in Chicago and the precursor of the regular annual affairs of that kind since given by the Iroquois Club for many years. The banquet was a success, being attended by distinguished democratic leaders, including Senator Bayard, Thomas A. Hendricks and others. This brought Mr. Phelps into political prominence and soon afterward he went with Potter Palmer and other distinguished representatives of the party to Washington and secured the democratic convention of 1884 for Chicago. He was at that time a strong Tilden man but after paying a visit to Mr. Tilden was convinced that the latter was not in physical condition to accept the nomination and returned to Chicago, advocating the cause of Grover Cleveland, then governor of New York. Mr. Cleveland was nominated mainly on account of the Illinois votes and afterward showed his appreciation of this fact by making Mr. Phelps his personal representative in Chicago, seeking his advice whenever offices were to be distributed. After the election of Mr. Cleveland and at his inauguration he said to Mr. Phelps: "Now, what can I do for you and what do you want?" The latter replied: "Just allow me to go home to Chicago and attend to my business. I have accomplished what I set out to do—make you the nation's chief executive." Mr. Phelps declined the ministry to the court of St. James during the first administration of President Cleveland but during the second term accepted the appointment of consul to Colombia, which he retained up to the time of his death. It was on the recommendation of Mr. Phelps that Lambert Tree was sent as minister to Belgium and General Winston to Persia, and at his request Melville W. Fuller was made chief justice of the United States. In 1888 he was elected a member of the democratic national committee, serving four years, after which he was not an active factor in political management although never ceasing to feel a deep interest in vital political questions and situations of the country. He became a member of the World's Columbian Exposition commission, in the interests of which he took a journey, accompanied by his wife, around the globe in 1892 and 1893, while for seven years he was president of the National Business League. In many of the organizations with which he was connected he was an earnest working member and his opinions carried weight in their councils, for his fellow members recognized his keen insight and the soundness of mature judgment. He was one of the early members of the Central church, of which the late Professor David Swing

was minister to the time of his death, and of which Dr. F. W. Gumsaulus is now pastor. Mr. Phelps long served as president of its board of trustees but resigned on account of ill health. He was president of Hahnemann Hospital and no good work done in the name of charity or religion sought his aid in vain. He was a director of various benevolent institutions and, moreover, a generous supporter of these, although his benefactions were of a quiet nature. He led a prominent club life, holding membership in the Chicago, Commercial, Calumet, South Shore Country, Saddle and Cycle, Bankers, Mid-Day, Pickwick Country and Washington Park Clubs of Chicago. And even further than this his club connections extended, as he was a member of the Manhattan Club of New York, the Temple and Algonquin Clubs of Boston and the Thatched House of London.

He was a great student and admirer of Napoleon and thoroughly familiar with his history. He left one of the finest and most valuable Napoleonic collections in America, which following his demise was given by Mrs. Phelps to the Harper Memorial Library of Chicago. He manifested, moreover, a very keen interest in the welfare and progress of his native town, Stonington, Connecticut, where his magnificent country estate included land that had been in possession of the family for almost one hundred and fifty years. His attachment to the place was a matter of sentiment—a trait strongly developed in the sons of New England. Extended trips abroad as well as in this land brought him wide general information and culture which only travel can bring. He was widely known as a genial host and thoroughgoing business man and one who gained honor and admiration through his commercial integrity and conservatism. While connected with the boot and shoe trade he introduced many innovations that have worked for the improved comfort of the public and wrought wholesale changes in commercial system and along lines of progressiveness. His personal acquaintance with leading citizens of note was a broad one and his spirit of good fellowship made life brighter for those with whom he came in contact. Mr. Phelps was laid to rest in his beautiful mausoleum that stands in Evergreen cemetery in Stonington, Connecticut.

LEWIS ELLSWORTH INGALLS.

Lewis Ellsworth Ingalls, a man of large affairs, displaying at all times an aptitude for successful management combined with keen sagacity in investment and marked executive ability in control of important interests, has long been known as one of Chicago's most prominent and honored business men. His building operations have contributed largely to the improvement of the city.

Mr. Ingalls is one of the native sons of Illinois, his birth having occurred October 26, 1839, in Du Page, Will county, when that section of the state was a pioneer district. His father, Henry Ingalls, was born at Walpole, Vermont, April 10, 1800, and on leaving New England became a representative of the farming interests of Will county, Illinois. He married Lois Boyce, who was born in New York in 1800, her death occurring in Will county in 1856, while Mr. Ingalls passed away in Naperville, Illinois, April 10, 1875. Their family numbered twelve children, of whom four are yet living: Abner E., of Joliet; Frank I., of Seneca, Kansas; Mrs. Lois Sargent,

of Naperville; and Lewis E. Those who have passed away are Samuel, Mary, Henry, Jonathan, Phoebe, Hannah, George and Andrew.

The eighth in order of birth, Lewis E. Ingalls, divided his time between the work of the home farm, the pleasures of the playground and the duties of the schoolroom, his educational advantages, however, being limited to about eight months' attendance at the Naperville school. Possessing an observing eye and a retentive memory, he has constantly mastered the lessons of daily life and is widely recognized as a broad-minded man of sound judgment, keen discrimination and marked sagacity. He started out in life for himself at the age of sixteen years. The word fail has never had a part in his vocabulary and laudable ambition has at all times stimulated his effort.

Today one of the extensive property owners and most successful business men of Chicago, it is hard to conceive that he started in the humble capacity of a farm hand, receiving ten dollars per month and his board. Subsequently the value of his service led to an increase of his salary from ten dollars to sixteen dollars and then to twenty-five dollars per month. At the age of nineteen years he went to Iowa where he devoted the summer months to farming near Waterloo, and in the winter seasons engaged in trapping. Four years thus passed, after which he devoted three years to general farming in his native county. He then established a home at Claybanks, Wisconsin, where he was engaged in getting out lumber for a year, which constituted his initial step in connection with the lumber trade. Returning to Illinois, he conducted lumber yards at Naperville and Lemont, but gradually extended his efforts as his business ability was recognized and his cooperation was sought in different lines. While conducting his lumber yards he arranged with the Chicago, St. Louis & Western Railroad Company to purchase its right of way and also had charge of the grading of the road south of Joliet as well as other sections of the line. Persistent work and economy at length brought him a capital sufficient to enable him in 1869 to establish himself permanently as a strong factor in some important and growing community and seek an opportunity for judicious investment. He at length purchased three hundred acres of fine farming land within two miles of the courthouse of Joliet, and further investment made him the owner of an additional four hundred acres on the west side of Joliet. There he located the Phenox Horseshoe Factory, the Western Gas Company, the Chemical Works and a large match factory, also the Saint Fen Railroad Company and the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railroad.

Since 1870 he has continuously occupied his country estate, although for many years he has been the leading real-estate dealer of Joliet and for more than two decades has operated extensively in property in Chicago, where he has also conducted other business enterprises of magnitude. His farm near Joliet now comprises three hundred and forty acres, beautifully situated. Sixty acres of this has recently been subdivided and supplied with water, with a sewer system and cement walks, with shade trees and fine drives. Nature and art have done much to make his place a beautiful country home, the work of the landscape gardener being manifest in the adornment of lawn and park. There is also a sod mile race track, one of the fastest in America, on the place and many successful fairs and races have been here held in what is known as Ingalls' Park. One of the important features of the farm is a large dairy and the breeding of fine horses and cattle also constitutes a source of income. Altogether the Ingalls farm is one of the model country places of the Mississippi valley.

In the field of business, aside from agricultural interests, Mr. Ingalls has op-

erated extensively. Upon removing to Joliet he established a lumber yard there, but a year later disposed of it in order to concentrate his energies upon his agricultural interests and his real-estate and loan business, which he conducted at Joliet until opening an office in Chicago in 1887. The former city, moreover, has benefited by his cooperation in other lines. He established the first electric plant in Joliet in 1882 --the predecessor of the Economy Light & Power Company. For fifteen years he was engaged in the active conduct of a light plant, first of the Joliet Lighting Company and afterward of two other organizations; finally, with others, purchasing Dam No. 1 and forming the Economy Light & Power Company. While engaged in the lumber trade he sold much of his material to the steel mills, but eventually disposed of his business to the firm of Mason & Plant. Mr. Ingalls was instrumental in forming a plan that resulted in the purchase of the water plant of Joliet, and for a time was connected with the Chicago & Southwestern Railway Company, which sold its line to the Santa Fe Railroad Company, with which he was also connected for two years.

In 1887 Mr. Ingalls opened his Chicago office and since that time his labors have been of as much value to the metropolis as they were to Joliet. He is president and treasurer of the Richmond-Smith Company, a milk agency representing nearly three thousand farmers who ship milk to this city. He is also treasurer and general manager of the Dermiforma Company of America, which has been organized for several years, Mr. Ingalls assuming control as treasurer and manager, since which time he has increased the business of the concern until it is now the largest in the United States. The process is taken from the whey of the milk and made into an acid for tanning leather and will do more in six days than any other process will accomplish in eighteen days, and leaves the leather in much better condition, it being absolutely sweet and odorless. This is bound in time to be used in all the tanneries of the world. In the conduct of the milk business he sells the product of over seventeen hundred farmers and supplies over six hundred dealers in Chicago and is now conducting the most extensive business in the city. In the conduct of the dairy business he has continually studied to improve the quality of milk that his patrons may be perfectly satisfied, and since taking charge three years ago Mr. Ingalls has succeeded in improving the milk fifty per cent. He has always found real-estate operations a productive field and improving the opportunity for judicious investment here, his property holdings in Chicago have become very extensive and valuable. He owns, among other Chicago real estate, the Del Prado hotel, at Fifty-ninth street and Madison and Washington avenues. He has thoroughly informed himself concerning realty values in Chicago and has held offices in the Chicago real-estate board.

On the 22nd of October, 1865, Mr. Ingalls wedded Miss Millie Emerson of Door county, Wisconsin, who died in Lemont, Illinois, March 10, 1868. He has since married Miss Esther E. Bartholomew of Marengo, Illinois, a daughter of Russ Bartholomew, a farmer of McHenry county, this state. The four children of the second marriage are: Millie R., who was born October 16, 1870, and died at Danville, New York, September 22, 1892; Royce K., who was born December 1, 1872, and passed away April 27, 1894; Myra R., who was born January 1, 1874, and is now the wife of George M. Peale, a resident of Joliet, and Charles L., who was born December 19, 1874, and died in 1881.

Mr. Ingalls is a valued member of the leading clubs of Joliet and Chicago, belonging to the Union League and Commercial Clubs in the former city and to the Union League and Hamilton Clubs in the latter. He has attained the Knights

Templar degree in the York Rite Masonry, his membership being in the commandery at Joliet and he is also numbered among the nobles of Medinah Temple of the Mystie Shrine in Chicago. His political allegiance is unfalteringly given to the republican party and his interest in municipal affairs has been manifest in tangible cooperation with many movements for the general good. His life has been one of continuous activity in which has been accorded due recognition of labor. Starting out in life with limited educational advantages, working as a farm hand at a meager salary of ten dollars per month and then becoming imbued with the laudable ambition to attain something better, he has steadily advanced in those walks of life demanding intellectuality, business ability, and fidelity. In his life are the elements of greatness because of the use he has made of his talents and opportunities and because his thoughts are not self-centered but are given to the mastery of life's problems and the fulfilment of his duty as a man in his relations to his fellowmen, and as a citizen in his relations to his city, state and country.

OLAF J. PETERSON.

Olaf J. Peterson, a well known Chicago undertaker, whose long connection with the business and honorable methods have brought him a liberal patronage, was born February 24, 1883, in the city which is yet his home, his parents being John and Hannah Peterson, both of whom were natives of Sweden. They became residents of Chicago in 1880 and the father engaged in contract teaming but has now departed this life. The mother, however, is still living.

Olaf J. Peterson acquired a high school education and in his youth was employed in a foundry equipment business. He and his brother, Martin, turned their attention to the undertaking business in 1907, establishing a store at Twenty-second street and Oakley avenue. Olaf Peterson was graduated from the Chicago Post Graduate School of Undertaking and in connection with his brother, Martin, began business under the firm style of Peterson Brothers. In 1911 they opened another place at No. 5831 West Chicago avenue, erecting a building of thirty feet frontage and two stories in height. In connection with this they have a chapel and carry a large line of undertaking supplies and caskets. The first place which they established is conducted by his brother and Olaf J. Peterson has charge of their second establishment. They own their hearses and motor equipment for the conduct of funerals and their business has steadily grown because their methods have found favor with the public. They put forth every effort to please their patrons and the integrity of their methods and their harmonious co-operation has secured to them a gratifying patronage, their business steadily growing through the recommendation of their customers.

On the 30th of November, 1905, Olaf J. Peterson was united in marriage to Miss Anna Lundquist, of Chicago, and two children, Donald and Bert, add to the interest of their home. Mr. Peterson is a well known Mason, belonging to Austin Lodge, No. 850, A. F. & A. M.; and Cicero Chapter, No. 180, R. A. M. He also has membership with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to both the lodge and its woman's auxiliary, the Daughters of Rebekah. He is likewise connected with the Red Men and with the Vikings, in addition to several other Swedish societies. His religious faith is that of the Lutheran church and to its teachings he loyally adheres.

Politically he maintains an independent course, voting for men and measures rather than for party. He has been a member of the Chicago Undertakers Association since he started in the business and for the past two years has served as a member of its executive committee. He is widely and favorably known in professional circles as well as to the general public and his sterling traits of manhood and of citizenship have gained for him the warm and kindly regard of friends, neighbors and associates.

RALPH CLARKSON.

As an artist and promoter of art interests in Chicago Ralph Clarkson needs no introduction to his fellow townsmen, but the life history of one who has attained distinction in a chosen field is always of interest to the general public and the work which Mr. Clarkson has done to further art development in Chicago both as artist and instructor has made his life history of vital significance to the city. He was born in Amesbury, Massachusetts, August 3, 1861, a son of Joseph True and Susan (Watson) Clarkson, the former a carriage manufacturer. His paternal ancestors were Scotch and came to America in 1718, when two brothers settled in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. They had been members of the Pretender's army and brought with them the colors of their regiment, which one of their descendants some years ago presented to the Wisconsin Historical Society.

Ralph Clarkson was educated in the Amesbury (Mass.) High school and his native artistic ability was early manifest. In his school days he was called upon to decorate the blackboards when any special celebration was to take place and his desire to one day enter West Point was early overcome by the stronger inherent desire of becoming an artist. Early in 1880 he went to Boston and entered the office of James R. Osgood & Company as a draftsman. In 1882 he became a student in the Museum of Fine Arts of that city, where he remained until 1884, when he went to Paris, entering Julians Academy under Boulanger and Lefevre. He applied himself diligently to art studies until 1887, in which year his work won recognition by being placed in the Salon.

Returning to America in that year, Mr. Clarkson resided for a short period in Hartford, Connecticut, but finally established a studio in New York city. On the 15th of January, 1890, he married Miss Fanny Rose Calhoun of Hartford, Connecticut, a daughter of Judge David S. Calhoun, who for many years was on the Connecticut bench, while her brother is also a well known lawyer, and the family was intimately connected with the early history of that state. Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson resided in New York until 1892, when they went abroad, spending two years in Paris and one in Italy, returning to the United States in 1895. Mr. Clarkson devoted his time during that period to further study as well as to painting, thus advancing the efficiency which had already established his reputation as one of America's foremost artists. In December following his return he visited Chicago and found the social atmosphere here so congenial that he decided to remain and has since been a resident of the Lake city.

Mr. Clarkson has not only maintained a studio from which he has sent out some of the notable works of art but has always been actively interested in all public art movements, putting forth zealous and earnest effort to promote the art

development of Chicago. He is president of the Art Commission of this city and also of the Art Commission of the state of Illinois. He has been president of the Chicago Society of Artists, the Arts and Craft Society and has been called upon frequently to serve as juror on art exhibits, acting as a member of the jury for the art section at the Paris Exposition of 1900 and at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of St. Louis in 1904. He was also a member of the International Jury of Awards at St. Louis in the same year and has recently been made a member of the painting jury of the American Federation of Arts at Washington, D. C. He is teaching painting as one of the Art Institute faculty and he was one of the founders of the Friends of American Art. He is president of the Municipal Art League and associate of the National Academy of Design, New York, 1911. He was also one of the organizers and is the secretary of the Cliff-Dwellers, is a member of The Little Room and of the Illinois Athletic Club. Wisely and conscientiously developing the talents with which nature endowed him, he stands today among those who are giving an individuality to American art, his work winning notable recognition not only in the United States but also in the art centers of Europe.

H. H. PORTER.

The life pathway of H. H. Porter was never strewn with the wreck of other men's fortunes. His was a constructive genius, he builded and that which he builded was of great benefit to his fellowmen. Chicago had not completed two decades after the incorporation of the city when he became one of her residents and here found a field for his splendid powers of organization that resulted in the attainment of notable success for himself, but more than that constituted a most potent element in the upbuilding of this city and in the development of the Mississippi valley. Active in the building and management of railroads, he opened up large tracts of country so that its natural resources were brought into close connection with the markets of the world. The value and worth of such a service is immeasurable, for in its far reaches it touches every department of business activity and achieves results which otherwise could never be accomplished.

Henry H. Porter was born December 7, 1835, in the little seaport town of Machias, in Washington county, Maine, his parents being Rufus King and Lucy (Hedge) Porter, the former a native of the Pine Tree state and the latter of Cape Cod, Massachusetts. His father was an able lawyer and of considerable prominence both professionally and politically. In a home of intellectual culture and natural refinement the son spent his youthful days and his environment developed in him the traits of character that made him ever a most honorable and upright man. Throughout his career he had no false standards of life. He was taught to regard any honest labor as worthy of respect and when at the age of fifteen years he put aside his text-books to enter business circles he sought and secured a position as clerk in a country store at Eastport, Maine. A little more than a year passed and he then directed his steps westward. It was his intention to go to St. Louis and eventually to California, but acting upon his father's advice he made his way to Chicago, then a growing and flourishing city of about forty thousand inhabitants. A lad of sixteen years, what did the future hold in store



H. H. PORTER

for him? He already possessed a considerable knowledge of business and accounts, and moreover there was about him an alert, enterprising air that at once attracted favorable attention. He obtained a situation and made his initial step in business activity in this city as a clerk in the office of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company, of which John B. Turner, one of the pioneer railroad builders of the west, was then president. This road, now one of the main divisions of the Northwestern railway system, was then but seventy-five miles in length and the track for thirty miles out of Chicago was laid with scrap iron that had previously been used on what is now the New York Central Railroad between Rochester and Niagara Falls. From that time until the close of his active business career Mr. Porter was interested almost continuously in the construction and management of railroads tributary to Chicago. There were then only six railway lines entering the city and but two of these, the Chicago & Rock Island and the Galena & Chicago Union extended west of the city. There were no lines beyond the Mississippi and no connecting road between Chicago and St. Louis or Chicago and Milwaukee.

Mr. Porter entered upon his duties at a salary of four hundred dollars per year and made his home in a little frame dwelling that stood on Randolph, just east of State street. His diligence, determination and loyalty soon won him promotions, to the position of paymaster, claim agent and general ticket agent. He remained with the Galena & Chicago Union until 1860, when he resigned to accept the position of station agent in Chicago for the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad, now a part of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern system, its line then extending from Chicago to Toledo and Detroit. Rapid advancement through intermediate positions in three years made him general superintendent when but twenty-seven years of age. He held the office through the period of the Civil war and was active in transporting troops and supplies to the Union armies. His first promotion with this road made him general freight agent and in 1863 he became general superintendent, thus serving until 1865 and enjoying the distinction of being the youngest superintendent of an important railroad in the United States. In 1866 he formed a partnership with Jesse Spalding for the manufacture of lumber in northern Wisconsin and the upper peninsula of Michigan. There was an extraordinary demand for manufactured lumber and the mills of the firm reached an average annual output of thirty million feet. Mr. Porter's business affiliations still remained in Chicago and by degrees he became connected with a number of important corporations in this city, including the First National Bank in which he held a position on the directorate from 1867 until 1891, contributing in no small measure through his sound judgment and keen discrimination to the success of the institution. In 1868 he became a director of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company and continuously until his last years extended his railway connections in the construction and management of railway lines which opened up the west and northwest and made Chicago the railway center of America. He was elected to the directorate of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company about 1870 and was general manager of the road from 1874 until 1876, and about the same time he became a director of the Union Pacific Railroad. One of the railroad operations in which he was concerned was the development of the West Wisconsin Railroad, purchased by Mr. Porter and his associates in 1875. He was president of the reorganized company and owing to his wise administration and executive force, during a period of seven

years, this road, under the name of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad, by construction and consolidation became a line of more than twelve hundred and fifty miles of railroad. The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad was purchased and in 1882 the latter corporation, through the efforts of Mr. Porter and his associates, pursued a similar course with the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad. As president of the reorganized road Mr. Porter raised it to a high state of efficiency and made it a most valuable property, retiring from the presidency when this was accomplished. When it seemed that the Chicago & Great Southern Railroad would go into bankruptcy Mr. Porter and his associates purchased the line in 1886 and reorganized it under the name of the Chicago & Indiana Coal Railway Company, extending the line to Brazil, Indiana. They also consolidated with the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, which they purchased, and developed the united corporations under the name of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, now one of the important lines entering Chicago.

Mr. Porter was one of the prominent factors in the development of the iron and steel industries of Illinois. Following the failure of the United Iron & Steel Company of Chicago he and several others purchased the entire property, brought new capital and management into it and resumed business under a new organization known as the Union Steel Company. After its rebuilding the plant became successful and afterwards by consolidation with the North Chicago and Joliet Steel Companies became a part of the Illinois Steel Company, the largest steel rail manufacturing enterprise in the world. Mr. Porter was a leading spirit in developing and promoting the extensive iron properties known as the Minnesota Iron Company and the Duluth Iron Range Railroad in Minnesota.

Mr. Porter later made a further consolidation of the Illinois Steel Company, the Minnesota Iron Company, the Duluth & Iron Range Railroad Company, the Minnesota Steamship Company and the Lorain Steel Company, thereby forming the Federal Steel Company, of which he was chairman of the board of directors until by further consolidation that company became a part of the United States Steel Corporation. After the formation of the United States Steel Corporation Mr. Porter retired from the steel business, refusing an election to the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, although he was strongly urged to become a director of the corporation. In his business affairs Mr. Porter was closely associated with a group of New York men including Governor R. P. Flower, D. O. Mills, David Dows, Benjamin Brewster, Heber R. Bishop and R. R. Cable of Chicago.

In 1861 Mr. Porter was also prominently concerned in laying out and developing the present stock-yards of Chicago. He was a large factor in the reorganization and financing of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company of Brooklyn, also the organizer of the Chicago Transfer & Clearing Company and its associated company, the Chicago Union Transfer Railway Company. This company's clearing yards for freight traffic embodied his ideas for the settlement of Chicago's freight problems, and was the only one of his enterprises in which he maintained an active interest until the time of his death. He continued its president from its inception until his demise.

One who knew him intimately for more than a quarter of a century said of him while he was still living: "Mr. Porter is a man of quick perceptions, possessing a mind that is particularly adapted to organization on a large scale. The analytic

quality of his mind enabled him to judge with remarkable accuracy and rapidity. The most complicated problems coming before him are reduced to their simple elements with extraordinary facility and the true nature and relationship of the several parts perceived as if by magic. He is one of those rare men who have confidence in their final conclusions. Having decided upon what is to be done he proceeds straightway to its accomplishment, pursuing with relentless energy the object for which he strives. Among the railroad men of the country he ranks as one of the brightest of the age in the business."

On the 8th of December, 1865, Mr. Porter was married to Miss Eliza T. French, a daughter of George H. French, of Chicago. They became the parents of three children: Katharine, the wife of Dr. George S. Isham; H. H., Jr.; and George F. Porter. The death of Mr. Porter occurred on the 31st of March, 1910. He had continued his residence in Chicago until 1898, when he removed to New York for the better supervision of his interests, although he maintained a home at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, and there spent the summer months.

He never took a salary for any position that he held after 1880, nor did he receive any compensation for his services in connection with any of the interests he worked for excepting such as came to him naturally as his interest as a stockholder or owner in the property, and which he was always particular should be on the same basis as that of every other owner. Although constantly at the head of various corporations in which he was interested, and devoting thereto his whole time and energies, he preferred to be independent. He was well known in the club circle of Chicago, becoming one of the early members of the Commercial, Chicago and Union Clubs, and later of the Mid-Day and Saddle and Cycle Clubs. In New York his membership was with the Metropolitan Club. He never courted public attention but the extent and importance of his business affairs made him prominent.

At his death the Chicago Tribune said editorially: "H. H. Porter was one of Chicago's constructive captains of industry. His faith in the future of the city and its contributing territory gave him a wide outlook, a review of his life as the curtain falls reveals the familiar combination of the wonderful opportunity afforded by the rapidly expanding west and the industry and observant skill of an energetic son of the east. Not every New Englander who 'went west' made good. But where the man and the opportunity were rightly joined, as in Mr. Porter's case, results were certain. The directorates of the Rock Island, Northwestern, the Omaha, Eastern Illinois and Union Pacific railroads as well as many others profited by his intelligent interest. He was a master builder. His eye was quick to see the possibilities and his constructive mind soon made visions realities. Railroad building, exploiting iron and steel, studying and solving problems of transportation, seeking relief from congestion of freight traffic, finding economies through wise combinations and union of endeavor, he had large share in the development of organizations which will long profit because of his business sense and administrative skill. For fifty-seven years he has been a factor in Chicago's business life, winning success for himself, but while advancing his own interests laying deep and broad foundations upon which others will build to the glory of Chicago and the improvement of the middle west. By inspiring others with his own faith he has made himself a citizen to be mourned as a life covering more than the allotted three score years and ten is ended."

At the same time the following editorial appeared in the Chicago Evening Post:

"In 1853 Henry H. Porter had the vision to see Chicago, with its six puny little railroads, grown into the great transportation center of our inland empire. Fifty years later he had the vision to foresee the inevitable coming of an age when successful railroading must depend upon a far higher coefficient of economy and efficiency in terminals and transfers.

"It is perhaps characteristic of our race that this imaginative energy should run strong in age as well as youth. But Mr. Porter possessed it always in unusual quality and power. His mind was free from the first moment when he shook his shoulders out above the crowd. His ability to create, to reorganize, to expand, found full play because he kept his horizon resolutely unnarrowed.

"And the record of his service in building the great middle west is wonderful even in this country where one generation had to do the pioneering work accomplished in an older civilization by the slow growth of centuries. Great railroad systems show today the impress of his hand; important steamship lines and vast shipbuilding companies bear witness to his achievements; the United States Steel Corporation, the leader of all our corporate legion, preserves his constructive ideals in its fundamental make-up. Iron and coal mines, coke ovens, lumber lands and stockyards, from Minnesota to Pittsburgh, owe their development to his power to see and foresee.

"Mr. Porter never denied to the city in which he lived aid and encouragement in any of the many efforts made for her betterment. His public spirit was a very real thing, expressed not in words but in deeds.

"Taken all in all Henry H. Porter was among the most powerful as well as among the quietest and least known of the 'big men' of Chicago. His life work bore upon the growth of the city to a degree comparable with that of George M. Pullman or Philip D. Armour. His judgment, constantly sought by men charged with the weight of great affairs, was a potent and active force in our history. Only after he is gone will the community be able to form a true idea of the value and influence of his life."

JOHN T. KELLY.

John T. Kelly, for twelve years engaged in the undertaking business in Chicago, his native city, was born May 19, 1879, a son of John H. and Margaret (Carbery) Kelly, the former born in Athens, New York, June 1, 1854, and the latter in Chicago. The mother's death occurred June 1, 1890. The father was a son of Malachi Kelly, who brought his family to Chicago in 1856, when the city bore little resemblance to the metropolis of the present. He turned his attention to railway business, with which he was connected until 1902, when he entered the undertaking business in association with J. D. Dorran. Later he became connected with his son, John T., in business. In his family were five children: Malachi, who is employed as a conductor on the Santa Fe Railroad; John T., of this review; Laura and Josephine, at home; and William, who is freight agent with the Chicago River & Indiana Railway in Chicago. Since the mother's death Mrs. Rose Kelly, wife of Mr. Kelly's brother, has presided over the household and cared for the children.

John T. Kelly acquired a public school education and in his youthful days worked at the painter's trade for a time. He afterward followed in his father's footsteps by becoming connected with railway interests, to which he devoted eleven years of his life. At length, however, he determined to engage in the undertaking business and entered the Baker & McConnaughey School of Embalming, in which he pursued a full course and was graduated. He has been identified with the undertaking business since 1905, conducting his interests at No. 2616 West Thirty-eighth street. In 1912 he erected a building there and is well equipped for carrying on the business. His building contains a chapel with a seating capacity of forty-five and he has his own motor equipment for automobile service in the conduct of funerals. He has been a member of the Chicago Undertakers Association since he became identified with the business and was made a member of its executive committee in 1916. His building has a frontage of forty-three and a half feet and is two stories in height. He also owns a garage and is well equipped to take care of funerals in the most satisfactory manner. His business has steadily grown owing to the satisfaction of his patrons and has reached very substantial proportions.

Mr. Kelly is a member of St. Agnes Catholic church. He also has membership in the Catholic Order of Foresters and the Knights of Columbus and likewise with the Knights of The Maccabees and the Fraternal Mystic Circle and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. In several of these organizations he has been called to office. He served as treasurer of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, has been an official in the Knights of Columbus and president of the Fraternal Mystic Circle. He is well known in these different organizations and his social qualities, in addition to his loyalty to the purposes of the societies, have made him popular in their membership.

A. C. CALDWELL.

A. C. Caldwell, who since 1903 has been engaged in the drug business in Pullman, where he has promoted interests of large importance in that line, is also an active and representative public-spirited citizen, keenly alive to the possibilities of the city, and he works steadily for its further development and improvement. A native of Canada, he was born on the 11th of May, 1874, and is a son of John and Margaret Caldwell, who were farming people. He pursued a high school education in his native country and afterward took up the profession of teaching, which he followed for two years in Canada. He then determined to cross the border into the United States with its keener competition but its advancement more quickly secured. He came to Chicago in 1899 and, having had four years' previous experience in pharmacy work, he here entered the employ of S. C. Yeomans, who was conducting a drug store at Thirty-fourth and State streets. He remained in Mr. Yeoman's employ for three years and afterward accepted the position of manager of a store at Sixty-third and Wentworth streets, continuing there for a few months. On the 1st of January, 1903, he arrived in Pullman to accept the position of manager of the Foundry Pharmacy, where he remained till this store was sold by its owners, C. M. Campbell & Son. In 1907 he purchased a fourth interest in the Market Pharmacy from his former employers, C. M. Campbell & Son, and has since acquired the entire business. He was ambitious to engage in business on his own account and utilized

every opportunity leading to that end. At length he felt that his experience was sufficient and his industry and economy had brought him sufficient capital to acquire an interest in the store as indicated. This business had been established by T. P. Struhsacker in 1891 and was located in the Market building, which was destroyed by fire in 1893 but was rebuilt the same year. The Market building is one of the historic structures of Pullman. Mr. Caldwell is now proprietor of the best drug store in Pullman and has developed a business of large and gratifying proportions. He carries an extensive and well selected line of drugs and druggists' sundries and the methods which he employs in the conduct of his house have ensured to him a liberal patronage. He is ever courteous to his patrons, straightforward in his dealings and progressive in his methods.

In 1902 Mr. Caldwell was united in marriage to Miss Emma Smith, a daughter of Alvis Smith and a native of West Virginia. Mr. Caldwell holds membership with the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Standard Lodge, No. 873, A. F. & A. M., and Pullman Chapter, No. 204, R. A. M., of which he is a past high priest. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he is an active worker in its interests but has never been a candidate for office. He stands for public progress and advancement at all times, however, and is ever willing to lend his aid and co-operation to measures for the general good. This is evidenced in the fact that he is now the president of the Pullman Improvement Association and he is also a member of the South End Business Men's Association. Along the line of his trade he has become well known, holding membership in the Chicago Retail Druggists Association, in which for several years he served on the executive board, while in 1917 he was elected to the presidency. He is also a member of the National Association of Retail Druggists and a member of the American Pharmaceutical and the Illinois Pharmaceutical Associations. He enjoys the high regard of colleagues and contemporaries in the profession and at all times he does everything in his power to advance the standards of the drug trade, while in the conduct of his own establishment he renders to the public most efficient service. While he possesses the laudable ambition of attaining a competence, he has never allowed business to so monopolize his time that he has had no chance to aid in public affairs, but has ever recognized his duties of citizenship and has put forth earnest and effective effort for the general welfare.

EDWARD L. DUNSTAN.

Edward L. Dunstan established an undertaking business in Chicago in 1888 at 796 West Madison street. He has since remained at the same location, although in the renumbering of the city streets his location is known as 2015 West Madison street. The name of Dunstan has become a synonym of satisfactory service to all who have employed him and the good words spoken of him by his patrons have won to him a constantly increasing patronage. He was born in Hamilton, Canada, in 1857, a son of Robert W. and Eliza H. (Distin) Dunstan, the latter a daughter of William L. Distin, who was mayor of Hamilton, Canada. Born in England, on crossing the Atlantic, he made his way to the United States and was owner of a steamer on the Ohio river but afterward removed to Canada. In the late '50s Robert W. Dunstan established his family in St. Louis, where he engaged in the mortgage and loan

ousiness. In 1869 he became a resident of Chicago, where he joined his brothers in the dry goods business, but their establishment was destroyed in the great conflagration of October, 1871. After the fire he became connected with the branch store of the firm at Racine, Wisconsin. There were five brothers associated in the mercantile business, having several stores. In the year 1880 Robert W. Dunstan lost his life by drowning in the Tallahatchie river in Mississippi. His widow survived him for almost thirty-five years and departed this life January 15, 1914, at the notable old age of ninety-three years.

Liberal educational opportunities were accorded Edward L. Dunstan and after attending the Chicago University he entered the dry goods business in connection with his father and subsequently became identified with the Chicago Title & Trust Company, thus becoming well known in connection with financial interests of the city. He entered the undertaking business in 1888, opening an establishment at 796 West Madison street, and through all the intervening years he has carried on business at the same place, his store being twenty-five by sixty feet. He has a chapel there and has auto equipment for the conduct of the business. For many years he has been a member of the Chicago Undertakers Association, of which at one time he served as treasurer.

In 1897 Mr. Dunstan was married to Miss Anna K. Cooke, of Kincardine, Canada, who is a well known short story writer for the Daily News. Mr. Dunstan is prominently known in Masonic circles, belonging to Garfield Lodge, No. 686, A. F. & A. M.; St. Cecelia Chapter, No. 220, R. A. M.; Columbia Commandery, K. T.; and to the Mystic Shrine. He is also identified with I Will Lodge, No. 141, I. O. O. F., of which he has been treasurer for the past twenty-three years. His membership connections likewise extend to Royal Oak Lodge No. 400 of the Sons of St. George, to Umatilla Court of the Independent Order of Foresters, to Madison Lodge of the Columbian Knights, the Knights of Pythias and the Chicago Anglers Club. He is also a member of St. Andrew's Episcopal church, in which he is a past vestryman, and his political allegiance is given to the republican party, which he stanchly supports at the polls, but he has never sought office as a reward for party fealty. Those who know him, and he has a wide acquaintance, esteem him as a man of genuine worth and he has an extensive circle of friends throughout the western section of the city and in fact throughout the entire limits of Chicago, where from early boyhood he has made his home.

JOHN WILLIAM SCOTT.

Among those who are dominating figures in the mercantile circles of Chicago is numbered John William Scott, a partner in the great dry-goods establishment of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Company. He was born at Ottawa, Illinois, March 24, 1870, and is a son of John Edwin and Harriet Emma (Hossack) Scott. At the usual age he began his education which he continued through successive grades in the public and high schools of his native city, finishing with a year's study in Brown University of Rhode Island. He was a young man of nineteen years when he became connected with the house in which he is now a partner. The business was established in 1854 and has become one of the most reliable and substantial

mercantile enterprises of the country. On the 1st day of January, 1901, he was admitted to partnership and has since been actively identified with its progress. Extensive wholesale and retail establishments are maintained and the latter draws its patronage from among Chicago's most substantial residences, while the former reaches out in its ramifying trade interests to all sections of the country. The business is conducted along the most modern and progressive lines and furnishes to the patrons not only the most attractive articles of American manufacture but the leading importations as well. The business has been carefully systematized so that with a minimum expenditure of time and labor, maximum results are achieved.

An attractive home life had its beginning in the marriage at Troy, New York, October 3, 1899, of John W. Scott to Miss Emily Cluett, a daughter of Robert Cluett. They have two daughters, Elizabeth and Barbara. The family residence is maintained at Hubbard Woods, Illinois. Mr. Scott holds membership with the Chicago Club, the University Club, the City Club, the Onwentsia Club, the Saddle and Cycle Club, and is also identified with organized movements for the development of trade interests, business connections and municipal progress put forth by the Commercial Club to which he also belongs.

FRANK H. KETCHAM.

Frank H. Ketcham, a member of the Illinois undertakers' examining board and one who has ever stood for the highest standards of the profession, enjoys the sincere regard of his business colleagues and contemporaries as is shown in the fact that he has been honored with the presidency of both the Chicago Undertakers Association and the State Undertakers Association. He was born in West Chicago, DuPage county, Illinois, March 9, 1856, his parents being Emanuel H. and Jane A. (Sherman) Ketcham. The father removed from Pennsylvania to Illinois in 1854 and engaged in business as a millwright, but both he and his wife have now passed away.

Frank H. Ketcham acquired a public school education and after his textbooks were put aside devoted twenty years to the telegraph business, acting as a messenger boy for the Western Union at the time of the Chicago fire in 1871. He gradually worked his way upward in that connection and became telegraph operator at the stock yards. He was afterward for six years manager for the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company, which subsequently consolidated with the Western Union, and he served for five years as postmaster of the stock yards postal station under President Harrison. He has been in the undertaking business since 1896, in which year he opened an establishment at No. 749 Garfield boulevard. In 1914 he leased other space in the same building, which is situated at the corner of Halsted street and Garfield boulevard, his present number being 5509 South Halsted. He has a well appointed chapel with seating capacity for seventy people, has motor equipment and an undertaking establishment which is well appointed in every particular. Since turning his attention to this business he has been a member of the Chicago Undertakers Association and was elected to the presidency and was afterward chosen president of the state association. He served as chairman of the executive committee of the National Association and for a number of years acted as a member of



Frank H. Ketchum

the transportation committee, which is one of the most important of the association. He is at the present time third vice president of the National Funeral Directors Association. Moreover, he has taken an active part in promoting legislation pertaining to the profession and served on the legislative committee of the state association for many years. He has also served on the board of examiners for the state since the law was passed requiring such a board. He has ever held to the highest professional standards and believes in exacting a degree of proficiency that will render the best possible service and promote the most sanitary conditions.

In 1881 Mr. Ketcham was united in marriage to Miss Ella F. Knight, of Boston, Massachusetts, and their children are: Nessie, who is the wife of Harvey F. Stadle, of Blue Island, Illinois; Olive, deceased; Edna, the wife of Ellis D. Cauble, who is associated with Mr. Ketcham in business; Mattie J., the wife of Arthur W. Sherlock, also a resident of Chicago; and Frank H., Jr., who is in business with his father and who married Frances Follich, of Saybrook, Illinois.

Mr. Ketcham is prominently known in Masonic circles. He belongs to Boulevard Lodge, No. 882, A. F. & A. M.; to Delta Chapter, No. 91, R. A. M.; Temple Council, No. 191, R. & S. M.; Mizpah Commandery, No. 83, K. T.; and Medina Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He likewise has membership in Columbia Chapter, No. 210, O. E. S. He belongs to Golden Rod Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Pinzon Lodge, No. 1, of the Order of Columbia Circle. His political endorsement is given to the republican party, to which he gives stalwart support at the polls but has never been an office seeker. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Methodist church. Those who know him, and he has a wide acquaintance, esteem him highly. He is a "good mixer," or in other words has a social, genial disposition and an unfailing courtesy that make him popular with his fellowmen.

WASHINGTON HESING.

It was not alone in one field that Washington Hesing left the impress of his individuality upon Chicago, her public thought and activities. The breadth of his own knowledge was constantly reflected in the policy of the *Staats Zeitung* and the measures which were advocated in its columns. He studied questions of vital import from the standpoint of the statesman and of the practical man of affairs, and his ideas contained elements of interest and instruction to the former as well as to the latter. In the forces which worked for civic righteousness, for political integrity and municipal progress he was a potent factor and his life record added luster to the untarnished family name of Hesing which had become familiar to the citizens of Chicago as borne by his father, Anthony C. Hesing. Of German nativity, the father was born in the grand duchy of Oldenburg, Germany, in 1823, and, left an orphan at the age of fifteen years, started out in the world alone, meeting with severe treatment from an unjust guardian who apprenticed him to the trade of a baker and brewer and two years later gave him from his patrimony of one thousand thalers a sufficient sum to pay his passage to America, leaving him with a capital of only five dollars with which to begin life in the new world. His indebtedness amounted to five dollars when he reached Cincinnati,

but he at once sought and obtained employment, acting as clerk in a grocery store in that city for two years, and in the meantime saved from his earnings a sufficient amount to enable him to begin business on his own account in 1842. Success attended him through the ensuing six years and he then sold his store in order to erect a hotel, of which he remained proprietor until 1854. In the latter year he became a resident of Chicago and was associated with Charles P. Dole in the brick manufacturing business until the wide-spread financial panic of 1857 made him a victim. His fellow townsmen, however, appreciative of his ability and fidelity in citizenship, elected him on the republican ticket to the office of county sheriff in 1860 and upon the close of his two years' term, in 1862, he purchased from Mr. Hoeffgen his interest in the *Staats Zeitung*, of which he assumed the business management. The purchase of the interest of Lorenz Brentano made him sole proprietor in 1867, and he thus continued until 1871, when he was joined in business by his son, Washington Hesing, father and son remaining the chief factors in shaping the policy and molding the destiny of the paper until called from this life.

Anthony C. Hesing was for many years perhaps the most prominent of the German-American citizens of Chicago. He was the first representative of his nation to hold an important elective office in the state, and while acting as sheriff he did much for his adopted country in recruiting soldiers for the Union, taking active part in the organization of the Twenty-fourth and Eighty-second Infantry Regiments and Chambeck's Dragoons. On becoming a naturalized American citizen he supported the whig party and while still residing in Ohio was made a member of the Hamilton county committee of that party. His position on all vital questions was that of leadership and his attitude that of reform. He watched with the keenest interest the shaping of events that preceded and followed the outbreak of the Civil war, becoming an advocate of the republican party on its organization, and when the work of reconstruction commenced was found on the radical side of the question. His labors were regarded as a resultant factor in the winning of republican victories during the congressional campaign of 1866, but he never sought office for himself. It was after this that he turned his attention to journalism, sparing neither time, labor nor expense in improving the paper. Having a clear, powerful and patriotic purpose, and being careful withal to reflect as well as guide the public sentiment of his country, all who knew him came to respect his opinions and heed his suggestions. Aside from his connection with the *Staats Zeitung* he was one of the promoters of the Schiller Theater and also active in the building and support of the Home for the Aged at Altenheim. A. C. Hesing took a leading part in the affairs of this institution and his interest therein was keen and constant. He gave liberally to charity and benevolent work, yet never ostentatiously. His wife died in 1886. He lived in comparative retirement after her death but his last act was writing an article for publication in the *Staats Zeitung* over his own signature, when his feelings were deeply aroused by reading of the act of the city council in passing another boodle franchise ordinance, March 30, 1895. Then death came. His last utterance breathed forth the patriotic spirit which was ever the expression of his attachment to his adopted land.

Upon a visit to his native land in 1847 Anthony C. Hesing married Louisa Lamping, whom he brought as his bride to the United States, establishing their home in Cincinnati. There on the 14th of May, 1849, the birth of Washington Hesing occurred. His parents, realizing the value of education, saw to it that

he attended school, nor was he loath to do this, until 1861. He then visited Europe and following his return became a student in the University of St. Mary's of the Lake, where he remained until July, 1863. He afterward spent a year in study in the University of Chicago and also prepared for admission to Yale College under the direction of Dr. Quackenboss. He entered the university at New Haven in 1866, pursuing a classical course and winning the degree of Bachelor of Arts upon his graduation in June, 1870. Even yet his education was not considered complete, for he went abroad, spending some time in attending lectures in Berlin and Heidelberg Universities, devoting himself to the study of political economy, international law and science of government, history and German literature. When the great fire of October, 1871, destroyed his father's office and printing establishment, Washington Hesing deemed it his duty to return home, and from that time forward until his death was an active factor in the management of the Illinois Staats Zeitung. This is known as the most powerful German-American paper in the country with possibly the exception of the New York Staats Zeitung. Although the plant was destroyed by fire in 1871, the publication of the paper was resumed a few days later under control of A. C. Hesing and Herman Roster. Sixteen months after the fire the Zeitung was housed in a substantial building that had been erected at the corner of Fifth avenue and Washington streets. In 1880 Mr. Roster retired from the ownership, at which time A. C. and Washington Hesing became sole proprietors and publishers. The son assumed the position of managing editor at that time and so remained until his demise. His study abroad as well as his nationality had given him an understanding of the German nature and through the columns of his paper he addressed himself to the public in such manner that the Zeitung became one of the most influential papers in molding public opinion among the German-American citizens of the middle west.

From the time he attained his majority Mr. Hesing was recognized as one of the young leaders in political circles in this city. He was but twenty-three years of age when he distinguished himself by a series of eloquent addresses delivered in both the English and German languages, in which he championed the cause of General U. S. Grant, then a candidate for the presidency. He was but twenty-three years of age when he was appointed a member of the board of education and he would have been reappointed by Mayor Joseph Medill had he not refused to continue longer in the office. While serving on the board he was made a member of the committee on German and in a report of that committee advocated the system of grading the German studies as the English were graded. This report was adopted by the board and the proposed system has since that time been in practice. In August, 1880, he was chosen a member of the county board of education. In the meantime his political views had undergone a change. No longer in sympathy with the principles and policy of the republican party, he espoused the cause of the democracy and remained thereafter an advocate of its platform, although bitter partisanship was never a factor in his political activity. He was actuated first of all by a desire for good government and for freedom from misrule in municipal affairs, and manifested the strong strain of patriotic attachment to the interests of the nation that had been one of his father's marked characteristics. During President Cleveland's second administration he was appointed postmaster of Chicago in 1894 and served until his resignation in 1898. His administration was one of the most able, progressive and businesslike in the

history of that office and he might be called the father of the present main post-office building in Chicago. It was largely through his tireless effort and personal labor both in Washington and Chicago that the project of a new structure was carried through. As evidence of his high standing an incident may be related. Soon after his resignation he was one of a body of prominent Chicago citizens attending a meeting in Nashville, Tennessee, at which President and Mrs. William McKinley were also present. Mr. Hesing, being an acquaintance of the president, was introduced to Mrs. McKinley as "the former postmaster of Chicago who could have remained in the office had he so desired." Mr. Hesing resigned the office during President McKinley's administration and hence the significance of the president's comment. He was the originator of the substation plan in connection with the Chicago postoffice.

On the 6th of July, 1870, Mr. Hesing was married to Miss Henrietta Candee Weir, a daughter of Samuel and Adeline (Candee) Weir, of New Haven, Connecticut. Her father became associated with General Humphrey in the manufacture of broadcloth at Humphreysville, now Seymour, Connecticut. It was the first undertaking of this kind in the country and Mr. Weir manufactured the inauguration suit of President Jackson, made of broadcloth, receiving fifty dollars in gold for it. He was a son of Samuel Weir, Sr., who was one of Washington's body-guard in the Revolutionary war and resided in Fairfield, Connecticut. The early ancestors of the Weir and Candee families were active and prominent in shaping the history of New England during the formative and later periods. The Candees were of French descent and the Weirs of Scotch lineage.

The death of Washington Hesing occurred on the 18th of December, 1897. For a great many years he had been managing editor for the *Staats Zeitung*, which had been made a most influential force among the German-American citizens in support of reform, progress and improvement. Aside from his efforts in support of good government through the columns of his paper, Mr. Hesing did much in a private capacity to uphold the interests of city and nation. He served as president of the Garfield Park Association and was a member of the Iroquois and Press Clubs. He was well known as a horseman and frequently was seen driving a fine team upon the boulevards of the city. He loved travel and art and indulged his fondness for both, and neither was disassociated from his student proclivities. He was ever an interested and keen observer wherever he went, whether in the art galleries or the old world or in shaping the history of modern days in the life of his home city. Progress and patriotism might well be termed the key to his character and his life was an intellectual advancement that found expression in tangible and beneficial results.

BARNEY GREIN.

Barney Grein, a well known representative of the undertaking business in Chicago, is numbered among the native sons of Illinois, his birth having occurred in Mendota on the 22d of December, 1859. He attended the parochial schools in the days of his boyhood and youth and afterward learned the cigar maker's trade. In 1877

he made his initial step in connection with the undertaking business by entering the employ of Cornelius Birren, a well known undertaker of Chicago, and for a decade he remained in the service of others, but ambitious to engage in business on his own account, he utilized every opportunity that would bring to him capital sufficient to enable him to take the desired step. It was in 1887 that he began business for himself at 1727 Larrabee street. He prospered in his undertakings, securing a liberal patronage, and in 1902 he erected a building at No. 1723 Larrabee street, with twenty-five feet front and three stories in height. In it is a modern chapel capable of seating one hundred, and this was one of the first chapels in any undertaking establishment on the north side. After successfully conducting his business on Larrabee street for a number of years Mr. Grein further extended his interests by the opening of another establishment at No. 2110 Irving Park boulevard in 1912. He there purchased a three-story building and has a chapel seating one hundred and fifty people. The business at that point is managed by his son Joseph, while Mr. Grein and his son Henry conduct the Larrabee street place. He is well known as a prominent and leading member of the Chicago Undertakers Association, of which he has served as the treasurer for many years.

In 1883 Mr. Grein was united in marriage to Miss Barbara Bartzen, of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, and to them have been born four children: Joseph, who is associated with his father in business, having charge of the Irving Park boulevard parlors; Anna, who is the wife of Peter Weber, of Chicago; Alma, the wife of Paul Kohnen, also of Chicago; and Henry, who is a partner of his father.

The religious faith of the family is that of the Catholic church and Mr. Grein has membership in St. Michael's, in the work of which he takes an active and helpful part. He belongs to the Independent Order of Foresters and to the Catholic Order of Foresters. In politics he is a democrat but has never been ambitious to hold office, preferring always to concentrate his efforts and attention upon his business interests, which have been wisely and carefully conducted, and by reason of his close application, his persistent purpose and his earnest desire to please his patrons he has built up a business of extensive and substantial proportions.

WILLIAM ADOLPHUS PETERSON.

Americans are often accused of a too forcible desire for the accumulation of money, thus losing sight of the main objects of life, which are service to others and the development of the highest powers of the individual. The charge, however, cannot truly be brought against many intelligent and public-spirited citizens of Chicago, among whom may be named William Adolphus Peterson, proprietor of the Peterson Nursery. He is the largest holder of land within the limits of Chicago and the head of one of the great business enterprises of the country. Mr. Peterson is also one of the leaders in religious, educational and philanthropic work and his efforts in those important lines, as in the field of business, have met with gratifying success. He was born in the old homestead at Lincoln and Peterson avenues, Chicago, April 29, 1867, the only child of Peter S. and Mary (Gage) Peterson, record of whom appears elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Peterson of this review attended the public schools and later became a

student of the Evanston high school from which he was graduated in 1885. Immediately after leaving high school he entered the nursery business of his father and upon the death of the latter succeeded him as sole proprietor of the Peterson Nursery. This nursery was established in 1856 and comprised four hundred and fifty acres, all of which are within the city limits. A short time ago, however, Mr. Peterson disposed of sixty acres for the location of a tuberculosis hospital, but he is still the largest holder of land in the city of Chicago. Under his management the business has continued to grow in volume and popularity and he is today at the head of the largest ornamental nursery in America. He has a practical knowledge of all the details of the business from the time of planting the seed until the delivery has been made to the customer. He is the originator of several new varieties of peonies and also of a beautiful new ash which is now universally known as the Peterson Bronze Ash.

Mr. Peterson has found time aside from his regular business to assist materially in the promotion of a number of important enterprises. He is a member of the board of directors of the State Bank of Chicago; a trustee of the McCormick Theological Seminary and the Moody Bible Institute; treasurer and trustee of the Olivet Institute; and a director of the School of Domestic Arts and Sciences. He has taken a great interest in civic affairs and is a member of the City Plans Commission of Chicago; of the Association of Commerce; and of the Civic Association of America, in the latter of which he was very active for a number of years. He is also a member of the Campus Commission of the Northwestern University and has shown his willingness at all times to assist in promoting the highest interests of his native city and its institutions. His principal activity, outside of business, has been along lines of church and Sunday school work. He is president of the board of trustees of the Bowmanville Congregational church and for thirteen years has been superintendent of its Sunday school, while he acted as deacon from 1892 to 1904. He is now an elder in the Edgewater Presbyterian church, and for six and one-half years has been leader of the Young Men's Bible Class of that organization. His interest in Sunday school work dates from the time he was twelve years of age and has continued unabated. He is now filling the highest position in the gift of the Sunday schools of Cook county—that of president of the Cook County Sunday School Association and he is as well treasurer of the International Sunday School Association. He is treasurer of the Laymen's Evangelical Council and has been active in the promotion of the Presbyterian Brotherhood since 1904, serving as its president in 1907. He has spoken extensively before civic and religious bodies and is the author of numerous tracts and Bible study talks.

On the 2d of August, 1892, Mr. Peterson was married to Miss Mary Hill, a daughter of Thomas Clarkson Hill, of Western Springs, Illinois, the father being a member of the Society of Friends and one of the founders of Western Springs. Mrs. Peterson is a lady of rare personal and intellectual powers and, like her husband, is very active in religious work.

The family reside at the old homestead, at Lincoln and Peterson avenues, a beautiful country place within the city limits. Here was formerly the site of Indian villages from which Mr. Peterson has collected many relics. These relics with others he has gathered from all parts of the world, comprise a collection of ten thousand specimens, all of which are classified and arranged to show the sim-

ilarity in advancement of primitive people of various parts of the globe at the same period. He is also a collector of old books and manuscripts and has over four thousand specimens, some of which are probably the oldest in Chicago. He has traveled extensively and spent much time in Sweden, the birthplace of his father, in which country he has always taken a keen interest. He was three times presented to King Oscar and once to the present king, Gustavus V., who in 1909 presented him with the insignia of Knight of the Order of Vasa, a distinction conferred upon civilians in recognition of their having achieved distinction in peaceful pursuits. Mr. Peterson is the fifth citizen of the United States to receive this decoration.

Socially he and his wife are prominent in the city. He is a member of the Union League, City, and Glen View Country Clubs and can claim a host of friends in those organizations and also throughout the entire country. A wideawake and progressive man, he also possesses an abiding interest and enthusiasm in the promotion of the general good, and his greatest happiness is found in promoting the permanent welfare of his fellows. It is men of this class who encourage others to help themselves and who are acknowledged today as among the world's greatest benefactors.

WILLIAM J. O'NEIL.

William J. O'Neil, whose residence in Chicago dates from 1890, in which year he established an undertaking business on Grand avenue, was born in Ireland on the 10th of March, 1848, a son of Philip and Bridget O'Neil, who came to the United States in the '50s and settled in Troy, New York, where they spent their remaining days.

It was in that city that William J. O'Neil was reared and in its public schools he acquired his education. After his textbooks were put aside he entered the grocery business, with which he was associated until 1884, when he turned his attention to the undertaking business, which he followed in the east until 1890. It was on the 28th of October of that year that he arrived in Chicago and soon afterward he opened an undertaking establishment at 428 West Grand avenue, which was the old number. In 1899 he erected a building at 1618 West Grand avenue with a frontage of seventy-five feet. A part of this he rents, his undertaking parlors having a frontage of twenty-five feet. The building is two stories in height and the chapel has a seating capacity of fifty. With the growth of his business he opened another establishment in May, 1910, at No. 5046 West Chicago avenue, in that section of the city known as Austin. He became one of the charter members of the Chicago Undertakers Association, with which he is identified.

It would be incorrect to state that Mr. O'Neil has been identified with Chicago since 1890, for he first visited the city in April, 1865, and was employed in a brush factory, remaining at the time for fifteen months, after which he returned to Troy, New York. Later, in 1871, he came to Chicago, where he remained for three years in the sand business and assisted in the rebuilding of the city after the fire.

In 1877 Mr. O'Neil was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Hannah, of Troy, New York, and to them have been born three children: James, who is in business

with his father; Sarah; and William, who is also in business with his father, having charge of the second establishment at No. 5046 West Chicago Avenue.

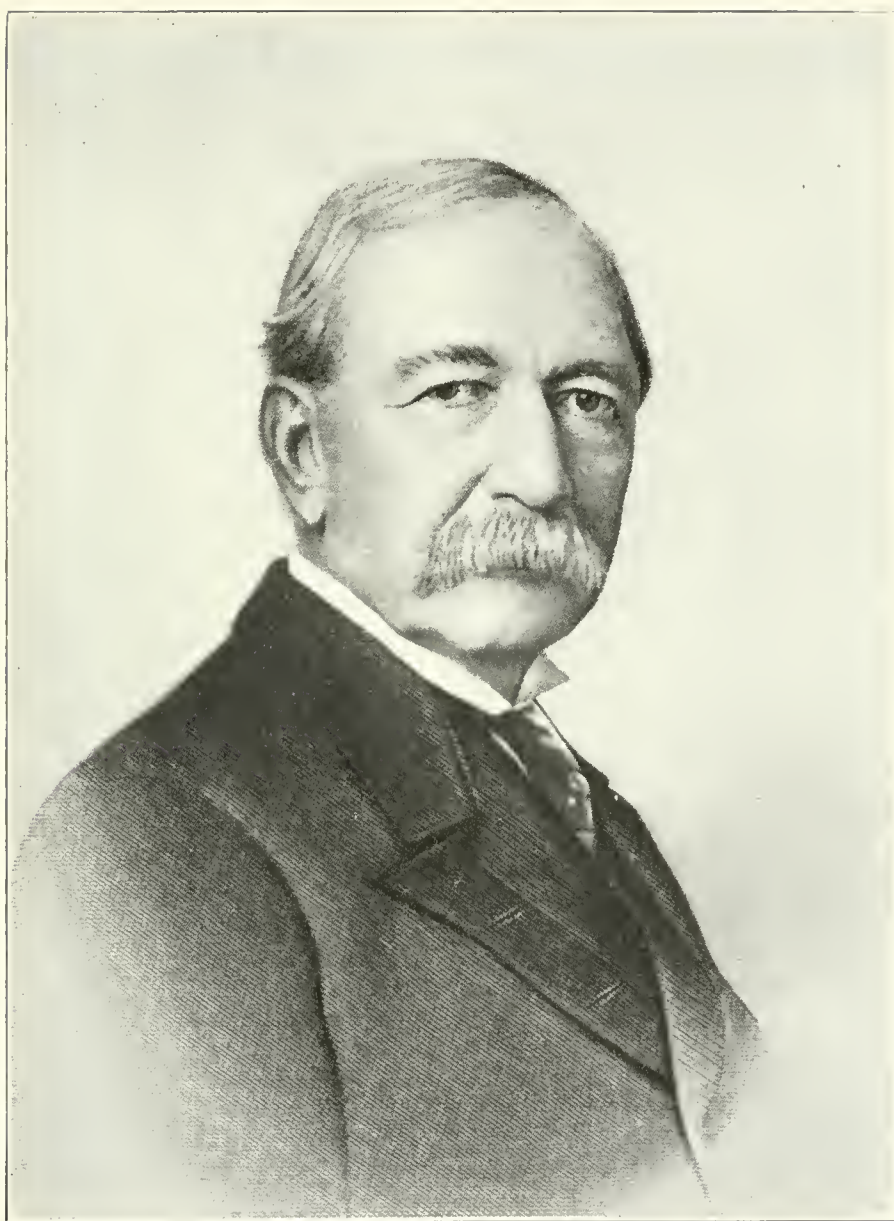
The religious faith of the family is that of the Catholic church, they being communicants of St. Columbkilles church. Mr. O'Neil is also identified with the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Knights of Columbus, the Knights of The Macabees, the Columbian Knights and in politics he is an independent democrat.

LAMBERT TREE.

The progress of today makes the history of tomorrow, and because of the important and helpful part he took in shaping the events of vital importance to Chicago, Lambert Tree left an indelible impress upon the history of the city. Distinguished as a lawyer and jurist, he was equally widely known and honored by reason of the many progressive public movements which he instituted and aided and which constituted tangible evidence of his devotion to the city's welfare. At the time of his death, which occurred October 9, 1910, the Record Herald said editorially: "Chicago has lost one of her ablest and best citizens. His active participation in public affairs came to an end years ago, but his interest in important civic questions and movements continued undiminished up to the moment of his passing. Old friends and younger men have had the benefit of his advice, his ripe knowledge, his wide experience and his uncompromising loyalty to principle and conviction."

Mr. Tree was a native of Washington, his birth having occurred in the capital city November 29, 1832. He belonged to a family founded in America in 1635, when representatives of the name settled in Maryland. His parents were Lambert and Laura M. (Burrows) Tree and in both lines he was descended from Revolutionary stock. His paternal grandfather was a captain of artillery in the Revolutionary war and was killed at the battle of Trenton. His maternal grandfather, General Burrows, served throughout the war for independence and was a functionary of the government when it removed from Philadelphia to Washington. His father was also at one time a soldier and for a considerable period was in the government employ at Washington, where the family enjoyed the entree of the best society of the capital, so that in his youth Lambert Tree met several presidents and many of the statesmen whose names have become an inseparable part of the country's history.

Lambert Tree acquired his early education under private tutors and in preparation for the bar attended the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Law degree in 1855. He then returned to Washington, where he entered the law office of James Mandeville Carlisle, then a celebrated lawyer. It was while in this office that Mr. Tree first met Rufus Choate, who spoke to Mr. Carlisle of his wish to secure some one who could take down in longhand (for there were no stenographers in those days) an argument he was to deliver in the supreme court. Mr. Tree had had some practice in this work in taking down debates from the senate galleries and volunteered to aid Choate, who accepted the offer. On the 15th of October, 1855, Mr. Tree was admitted to the bar in Washington. Immediately he gave up his position in Mr. Carlisle's office and at the



LAMBERT TREE

advice of Senator Stephen A. Douglas concerning a favorable location in the west, came to Chicago and entered at once upon the active work of a profession in which advancement must depend upon individual merit, fortunate environment or family connection contributing little to success at the bar. However, no dreary novitiate awaited him. He soon proved his ability and came to be recognized as one of the foremost representatives of the legal profession in the middle of the nineteenth century—a position which the consensus of opinion accorded him throughout the remainder of his life. Mr. Tree brought with him to Chicago a letter of introduction to John M. Douglas, who had just been appointed attorney for the Illinois Central Railroad and who offered Mr. Tree a position in his office at a salary of twelve hundred dollars a year. This was considered a large salary for that day but he declined the offer, wishing to engage in general practice. During the first week of his residence in Chicago he won his first case as defending counsel for the Illinois Central Railroad against Murray F. Tuley. His fee was ten dollars. Not long afterward he became a partner in the firm of Clarkson & Tree, with offices at the southeast corner of Clark and Lake streets. It was there that he first met Abraham Lincoln, who had come from Springfield to Chicago on a matter of business and desired to consult a law book, for which purpose he visited the office of Clarkson & Tree, who possessed one of the best law libraries of the city. Then began a friendship between the two men that was terminated only in the death of the martyred president.

In 1864 Mr. Tree was called to his first office, being made president of the Law Institute and from 1870 until 1875 sat upon the circuit bench. His legal and judicial history are indeed a credit to a bar which has numbered some of the most distinguished men of the nation. One of his first official acts was to deliver a vigorous charge to the grand jury to investigate rumors of corruption and bribery in the city council. The result was numerous indictments and the conviction and punishment of a score or more of aldermen for accepting bribes. The trial attracted widespread attention at the time and was the first conviction for the offense in Illinois. Judge Tree conducted himself with such signal dignity, honor and justice through this delicate situation that in 1873 he was made the candidate of his party for the full term and was elected without opposition. The strenuous duties of the office, however, impaired his health and at the close of his term he went abroad, where he took up the study of French, Italian, German and Spanish and upon his return to his native land could fluently speak all those tongues.

Too catholic in his interests to limit his efforts to a single line, Mr. Tree became recognized as a leader in public thought and opinion and his activities were resultant factors in the attainment of ends which have constituted a chief source of Chicago's greatness and power. He was three times a candidate for congress, although he knew that there was no hope of election. Each time, however, the majorities against him were smaller, indicating his growing popularity and the confidence reposed in him by his fellow townsmen. In 1885 he was the democratic candidate for United States senator and his personal popularity and the recognition of his ability carried him within one vote of election, John A. Logan being the successful candidate. During the previous year he had been delegate at large from Illinois to the democratic national convention. He received appointment from President Cleveland to the position of United States minister to Belgium. He remained abroad for three years and during his residence in Brussels

represented the United States government in the international congress for the reform of commercial and maritime law, an assemblage of representatives of all civilized nations of the world. In September, 1885, he was appointed the United States minister to Russia and continued there through the remainder of President Cleveland's administration. He was appointed by President Harrison the democratic member of the monetary commission which convened in Washington in January, 1891, and settled monetary questions between all South American republics, Mexico and the United States. His keen insight into the vital questions there discussed constituted an element in the important work that was done.

Mr. Tree became one of the incorporators of the American Red Cross. He took a warm interest in the work of the international conference held at Brussels in 1889 for the purpose of framing a treaty for the suppression of the African slave trade, and he had much influence in rescuing from defeat a treaty which the conference framed. Numerous contributions from his pen explained the provisions of the treaty and it was ratified finally by the United States senate. In Chicago the labors of Mr. Tree were equally varied and efficacious. He was from 1893 until 1897 president of the Illinois State Historical Library and was at one time vice president of the Chicago Historical Society, being keenly interested in perpetuating in enduring form the record of those events which have shaped the city's history. He was also a life trustee of the Newberry Library. In more material lines he was a director of the Merchants Loan & Trust Company, of the Chicago Safe Deposit Company and the Chicago Edison Company. In 1889 he presented to the city a beautiful bronze statue of La Salle and in 1894 a bronze statue of a Sioux warrior, entitled "A Signal of Peace." Both of these adorn Lincoln Park. Just prior to the World's Columbian Exposition his democratic friends urged him to become a candidate for the mayoralty but this he declined to do. "Lambert Tree was a democrat of the old school," said Roger C. Sullivan at the time of his death, "and one of the finest gentlemen of his time. Chicago loses one of its greatest citizens and the whole democratic party and the entire nation loses one whose services for good cannot be overestimated." After his retirement from diplomatic service he gave his attention to the supervision of his personal and invested interests. He had in the early years of his residence in Chicago become largely interested in real estate and he left a valuable fortune, much of which was in property.

Mr. Tree was married in 1859 to Miss Anna J. Magie, a daughter of H. H. Magie, a Chicago pioneer, and to them was born a son, Arthur Magie Tree, who married Ethel, a daughter of Marshall Field, by whom he had three children, of whom but one, Ronald Lambert Tree, born September 26, 1897, is now living.

Mr. Tree was a member of the Chicago and Iroquois Clubs of this city, of the Union Club of New York and the Metropolitan Club of Washington. Almost seven years to the day before his demise, Mr. Tree lost his wife, who died suddenly on shipboard while returning from Europe. His own death occurred in New York following his return from abroad after making his one hundred and twenty-second voyage across the Atlantic. He was unpretentious in manner but the work that he accomplished nevertheless entitled him to praise and regard. Successful accomplishment ever crowned his efforts, whether in the field of law, wherein his ability was attested by the extent and importance of his clientage; in statesmanship, where in ministerial appointments he proved an able representative

of the government; or in municipal affairs, where he looked toward the upbuilding of a greater city.

The Chicago Tribune said editorially: "Lambert Tree had been prominently identified with the material and social life of Chicago for more than half a century. His death seems like the destruction of a landmark, like the cutting of a link which united the Chicago of the days before the war and the great fire with the Chicago of today. He had attained enviable prominence at the bar, on the bench and in the political arena. It was with regret that the community saw him leave the courts. He had the legal knowledge and the sober, dispassionate judgment which go to the making of a good judge. He was one of the wise and trusted counselors of his party in this state as long as it held to its old faiths. When it abandoned them in 1896 it lost him. When loyalty to the party organization meant disloyalty to the interests of the country there was but one course open to him. He did all he could, and it was much, for the cause of sound money. Mr. Tree was proud of Chicago. He played well his part in promoting its material and artistic development. As in public life he had the respect of all, so in private life he won the warm regard of all who came in contact with him. He made no enemies, but he left a host of friends to deplore their personal loss and that civic loss involved in the death of a good citizen."

CARL JOHN STEIN.

Carl John Stein is the president of the C. J. Stein Company, conducting an extensive and important plumbing contracting business. Thoroughly qualified in this particular, he has developed a trade of extensive proportions that has secured for him the plumbing contracts in many of the largest and finest buildings of this section. Mr. Stein is a native of New Orleans, Louisiana. He was born on the 24th of June, 1873, a son of Charles A. Stein, who was a native of Berlin, Germany, and came to America in the early '60s. He served with Custer's Cavalry in the west but escaped massacre when so many of Custer's forces lost their lives on the western frontier. After leaving New Orleans he removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, subsequent to the war and afterward filled various public offices there, continuing his residence in that city until his death, which occurred in 1892, when he was fifty-two years of age. His wife bore the maiden name of Annie de Silver and was a native of Liverpool, England. Her death occurred about thirty years ago when she was forty-three years of age. In the family were eight children, of whom Carl J. and his sister, Mrs. O. A. Rohn, are now residents of Chicago.

Carl J. Stein pursued his education in the public schools of St. Paul and in Curtis Business College. When fourteen years of age he entered upon an apprenticeship to Dwyer Brothers, plumbers of St. Paul, and for several years he was employed as a journeyman in various sections of the country. In 1893 he came to Chicago and established business at his present location. He has conducted business at the point that he now occupies for the past twenty-five years and is regarded as one of the leading plumbing contractors of the city. He was awarded the contract for the plumbing work in the Sherman Hotel, in the Lytton building, in Reid, Murdoch & Company's wholesale house, the plants of the Western Electric

Company and Sears, Roebuck & Company, also the plumbing of the Illinois Athletic Club, and he did all of the work on the tuberculosis sanitarium at Bryn Mawr and Fortieth streets and in several hospitals at Oak Forest. He has recently installed the plumbing in the Beatrice Creamery building at No. 1526 South State street, a two million dollar structure, and in the Detroit (Mich.) cold storage plant, a half-million dollar building, and he also has a quarter of a million dollar contract at Dawson Springs, Kentucky. In addition to his extensive and important interests along this line he is connected with the Midland Terracotta Company.

Mr. Stein resides at No. 5948 South Park avenue. His religious faith is that of the Episcopal church and his political belief that of the republican party. He prefers to concentrate his efforts and attention, however, upon his business interests rather than upon outside activities. For two years he was president of the Chicago Master Plumbers' Association and has been vice president of the Building Construction Employers Association. He sat on the board of directors of the National Association of Master Plumbers and he has been called upon for official service in other connections, being for four years a member of the board of governors of the Illinois Athletic Club. He holds a life membership in that club and he is also well known as a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Mystic Shrine and a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias. He is forceful and resourceful and his qualities well fit him for leadership in any particular. Whatever he undertakes he carries forward to successful completion and his determination and energy have enabled him to overcome all difficulties and obstacles in his way. His standards of life are high, his purposes manly and sincere, and laudable ambition and indefatigable energy have carried him forward into important relations.

JOHN K. PLATNER.

John K. Platner is known as one of those men who stand at the head of the undertaking profession of the country. He has been honored with the presidency of the Illinois Undertakers Association and has been called to various other important official positions. A native of New York, he was born in Westford, Otsego county, on the 12th of January, 1869, a son of William H. and Amanda (Tyler) Platner. The father was also engaged in the undertaking business, which he conducted at Westford, New York, starting in that line about 1845 and so continuing until his death, which occurred in 1892.

In the acquirement of his education John K. Platner attended the public schools and in 1888 went to Utica, New York, where for one year he was employed by the firm of D. C. Whitton & Company, under whose direction he learned the art of embalming and directing funerals according to the best city ideas and customs. In 1889 he embarked in business on his own account by becoming one of the partners in the firm of Farnsworth & Platner at Lockport, New York. After a year's connection with the business there he sold his interest to his partner and accepted a position with the Central Manufacturing Company of Buffalo, New York, which he represented upon the road as a traveling salesman, his territory covering Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota. He was afterward sent to

New York city as city salesman and embalmer to the trade and worked directly under Professor Sullivan, one of the originators of the arterial method of embalming. He remained as embalmer to the trade for the Central Manufacturing Company in its New York office for some time, taking the position vacated by his former instructor, Professor Sullivan. His travels in the west, however, had awakened in him a desire to become a resident of this section of the country and in 1892 he came to Chicago, where he became associated with a firm of undertakers. He has since been identified with the business in this city and has occupied a prominent position as a representative of the profession.

Mr. Platner has been a most active factor in association work and in 1904 was elected president of the Chicago Undertakers Association. Two years later President Christian of the National Funeral Directors Association appointed Mr. Platner chairman of the executive committee and he thus assisted in making the arrangements for the national convention which was held in Chicago in 1907. It was in the same year that he was elected to the presidency of the Illinois Undertakers' Association and in 1909 he served as a member of the transportation committee of the National Association and assisted in perfecting the arrangements for the special train which carried the members and their families to the convention at Portland, Oregon. It was during his incumbency in the office of president of the Illinois State Association that Mr. Platner was appointed by the Illinois state board of health as a member of the embalmers examining board and throughout all the intervening period he has served in that capacity.

On the 20th of October, 1892, Mr. Platner was united in marriage to Miss Cassie M. Sheldon, of Chicago. Fraternally he is prominently known as a Mason, having taken the degrees of both the York and Scottish rites. He has membership in Kilwinning Lodge, No. 311, A. F. & A. M.; Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R. A. M.; Chicago Council, No. 4, R. & S. M.; St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K. T.; Oriental Consistory, S. P. R. S., of the Valley of Chicago; and Medinah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is also identified with the Standard Club and the Illinois Club. Mr. Platner is a man of attractive personality, of marked force of character and of ability. Those who know him, and he has a very wide acquaintance, esteem him highly and he has a circle of friends almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintance.

HENRY HARRISON WALKER.

Among the men who in the last forty years have utilized the opportunities offered in Chicago for business progress and attained thereby notable success is Henry Harrison Walker, the founder and head of the well known firm of Henry H. Walker & Company, dealers in real estate, mortgages, loans and investments, as well as in the general management of property, with offices in the Tacoma building. He is today one of the best known and most successful real-estate men in the city and his activity has contributed to the general progress and improvement as well as to individual prosperity. During his identification with this business he has handled millions of dollars worth of property, either as an individual or for others.

The name of Walker has for more than half a century been prominently identified with Chicago's growth and development, for it was in 1853 that the older brother,

Samuel J. Walker, first became interested in Chicago real estate. He later became one of the most prominent real-estate men in the city and at one time was the largest individual landowner within the corporation limits of the city. In reference to his business ability he was far ahead of his time, and during his residence here planned and executed some of the most important real-estate projects that had been launched in Chicago up to that time. His largest holdings were in dock property and included all of Canalport, or the first, second and third dock additions. His development of this property resulted in location thereon of the great McCormick plant, as well as other large industrial interests, and causing the west fork to become a most important part of the Chicago harbor. It was he who transformed what was then Reuben street into Ashland avenue, by widening it and making the lots from one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet deep and establishing a building line. He also lined it with large shade trees along the wide walks.

Henry Harrison Walker was born in Campbell county, Kentucky, and on the paternal side is of German extraction, while his mother was a representative of the old Cooper family of Virginia. His early education was secured in the schools of his native county and he later attended high school at Newport, Kentucky, and a commercial college at Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Walker became interested in the dry-goods trade in Covington, Kentucky, in connection with his brother, J. W. Walker, and later disposing of his interests there joined his brother, Samuel J. Walker, in Chicago. This was in 1869, since which time he has been intimately identified with the real-estate interests in this city. In connection with his real-estate business he has laid out a number of subdivisions to the city and has handled a large amount of dock property, particularly suitable for manufacturing sites.

Mr. Walker has traveled extensively and has visited Europe many times during the past twenty years. The experience thus gained in the study of public utilities, together with a wide observation and extended converse with intelligent men, has broadened his mind into a comprehensive knowledge of the needs of an up-to-date city. He has been particularly zealous in his support of the Chicago river, believing that its best interests would be conserved in the preservation and improvement of that waterway in its natural relation to the city. Mr. Walker has devoted years of study to harbor and drainage facilities and their influence upon the commercial development and prosperity of a great city. Mr. Walker's long and successful career as a real-estate man has given him a prominent place among the shrewd judges of such values in Chicago, his holdings including large and valuable factory property both in his own fee and in trust for others. He has always taken a deep interest in the city's welfare, never hesitating to advocate or oppose any measure or project which in his judgment merited indorsement or opposition. He represents a high type of citizenship and is regarded as one of the leading business men of Chicago, occupying a high position in commercial and social circles. He is a member of the Chicago Club, the Chicago Historical Society and is also connected with the Onwentsia Club, the Wheaton Golf Club and the Saddle and Cycle Club.

Politically Mr. Walker is non-partisan, particularly in municipal and state matters, supporting issues or candidates with regard to their merit and virtue rather than party affiliation. In national affairs he is usually in sympathy with the democracy, yet that does not serve to enlist his support regardless of party attitude.

Mr. Walker married Miss Jessie Spalding, a daughter of Jesse Spalding, one of the lumber kings of his time and a prominent citizen of Chicago. Their city resi-

dence is at No. 1721 Prairie avenue. Having attained the age when many business men have retired or are preparing to do so, it is doubtful if such a thought has ever entered his head, his being a sturdy, persistent and conscientious nature that has supreme faith in the continuity as well as the dignity of labor. He has a pleasing presence, is polished in conversation, refined in manner and genial and courteous at all times. His is a splendid type of an alert, enterprising business man and his record is an indication that success is ambition's answer.

FRANK CUNEO.

To set the standard in any field of activity by establishing a business that becomes the foremost in its line, exciting the admiration and stimulating the efforts of others, is to give proof of the possession of superior business qualifications. This Frank Cuneo has done, being today a partner in the largest importing and wholesale business in fruit and nuts in America. The secret of his success is not far to seek for close application, indefatigable energy and progressive methods have constituted the foundation of the enterprise which he has built up. He is numbered among Chicago's native sons, his birth having occurred January 6, 1862. The surname indicates his Italian ancestry, his parents being John B. and Katherine (Lagomarcino) Cuneo. Leaving Genoa, Italy, in the early '50s, the father became one of the first representatives of his country in Chicago, where he established and conducted a wholesale grocery business. His keen business sagacity also prompted his investment in real estate and for many years his ownership of down-town property was extensive. He also became an active factor in the public life of the city and, in close sympathy with the republican form of government and imbued at all times with the spirit of progress, he was influential in promoting the work of general improvement and upbuilding. He died in 1904, having for about four years survived his wife.

In the public schools of Chicago Frank Cuneo pursued his education and in 1881, when nineteen years of age, became one of the partners in the firm of Garibaldi & Cuneo, of which he has been the active head for the past quarter of a century. The business has been steadily developed along substantial lines until the firm is today the largest importers and wholesale dealers in fruits and nuts in the United States. They make a specialty of bananas and tropical and California fruits and their trade extends over a wide territory and includes many of the leading houses of Chicago. Into other fields Mr. Cuneo has extended his efforts with equal success. He now owns considerable stock in the Merchants Fruit Exchange, which controls all California deciduous fruits coming east, and of this company he is one of the officers. He was likewise one of the organizers of the Lion Fig & Date Company of which he is president and is an officer of the Texas Nut Company. He is likewise known in financial circles as one of the directors of the Hamilton National Bank and his ownership of real estate in the business center of the city has made him well known to those who are interested in the purchase and sale of down-town property. His labors have not only been an element in promoting his own success but have also constituted a potent factor in developing its trade interests. He was largely instrumental in securing the establishment

of the Illinois Central freight house at the foot of South Water street and was the prime mover in the organization of the Italian Chamber of Commerce, of which he has been the president from the beginning, in 1908. His labors in this connection won the recognition of the Italian government, which knighted him with the cross of Savoy.

In February, 1885, Mr. Cuneo was married in Chicago to Miss Amelia Gandolfo, of this city, who died in 1891, leaving four sons: John F., who is engaged in the book-binding business; Lawrence F., an importer of olive oil; Columbus F., sales manager for the Lion Fig & Date Company; and America F., who is attending school. The family reside at No. 4849 Sheridan Road. Mr. Cuneo manifests his political allegiance to the republican party but takes no active part in politics aside from easting the weight of his influence in support of men and measures working for the public good. In business life he has always followed constructive measures. To build up rather than to destroy is his broad policy and he attacks everything with contagious enthusiasm. The simple weight of his character and ability has carried him into important relations and he has long been recognized as a foremost merchant of his native city.

H. DURWARD LUDLOW.

An outstanding figure in undertaking circles in Chicago is H. Durward Ludlow, whose establishment is the last word in connection with undertaking service. He was born in Thawville, Illinois, April 9, 1873, and is a son of Henry M. and Martha Etta (Wyman) Ludlow, both of whom were natives of Boston. The father was a farmer by occupation and in young manhood removed westward to Illinois, where his remaining days were passed. The mother still survives and is now living in Sioux Falls, South Dakota. In 1881, the family removed to Jefferson, Iowa, and there H. Durward Ludlow, who was a lad of 8 years at the time of the removal, acquired a public school education, passing through consecutive grades to the high school. He afterward attended the Bennett Medical College of Chicago, with the idea of entering the medical profession, but his attention was diverted to other fields and he became connected with the undertaking profession in 1895. He was in the employ of others until 1904, when he opened an establishment on his own account at Forty-seventh street and Grand boulevard. In April, 1916, he occupied a building of his own at No. 558 East Forty-seventh street. He has the largest and most modern undertaking establishment in the middle west. His building is thirty by one hundred and twenty-five feet and of this he uses the first story and basement. The building is a two-story structure, with an eight-foot basement. There is a large reception room, upon entering, with mosaic floor, and its furnishings are like those of a modern home. Adjoining is a large office in which business may be privately transacted. There is also a retiring parlor in which the minister may meet and interview the family and the extensive chapel has given rise to the name by which the establishment is known—the Daylight Church. It is splendidly lighted all around, is equipped with a pipe organ and comfortable pews and the seating capacity is three hundred. The display room is of the most modern character, containing thirty-six caskets in dust-proof cabinets upon revolving stands, giving a clear view of every casket.



H. D. Sullivan

It also contains wardrobe cabinets. In addition the Ludlow establishment contains a large operating room, completely equipped with the latest appliances. Mr. Ludlow owns a hearse and motor car equipment and there is an enclosed rear entrance for receiving and discharging everything under cover and from public view. It was Mr. Ludlow who conducted the first automobile funeral in America or elsewhere. He has been a member of the Chicago Undertakers Association since he has been in the business and has been connected with the State Association for many years.

In April, 1903, Mr. Ludlow was united in marriage to Miss Grace Anna Duell, of Clinton, Iowa. Fraternally he is connected with Composite Lodge, No. 879, A. F. & A. M., of which he is a charter member; Milton Chapter, No. 647, R. A. M.; and Aryan Grotto, No. 18. He also belongs to Lakeside Lodge, No. 450, I. O. O. F.; Carnation Lodge, No. 354, Knights of Pythias; the South Side Lodge of Moose, in which he has filled all of the chairs; and Chicago Lodge No. 4, B. P. O. E. He is likewise a member of the Chicago Motor Club and of Meonoken Tribe, No. 453, I. O. R. M. He has membership in the Memorial Church of Christ, in the work of which he takes a most active and helpful part. In politics he maintains an independent course, voting according to the dictates of his judgment. He finds interest and recreation in music and is particularly fond of orchestra and band music. His friends find him a most likable man and their number is constantly increasing.

ROBERT M. SWEITZER.

In a great metropolitan center like Chicago there are acrimony, petty contention and backbiting as factors in politics and a continuous struggle on the part of some to get ahead and win from those whom they regard not merely as opponents, but as foes in their office hunting. In none of these things has Robert M. Sweitzer ever indulged and his policy of good cheer and good-fellowship, as well as his natural ability, have gained for him the success which has come to him in politics. Of the men who are to be found in the offices of the county building perhaps none is more popular than Robert M. Sweitzer, who in November, 1910, was elected to the office of county clerk. Throughout his life he has followed the pathway of cheer, with results that would seem to commend it to others.

His birth occurred in Chicago, May 10, 1868, his parents being Martin and Sarah (Lamping) Sweitzer, the former a native of Strassburg, Germany, and the latter of Joliet, Illinois. In 1849, or when only three years of age, the father was brought to Chicago by his parents. Here he was reared to manhood and throughout the intervening period of sixty-two years has witnessed the greater part of the growth and development of the city. He is a self-made man in every sense of the term, for in early youth, of necessity, he made his start in the business world and from that time has been dependent entirely upon his own resources. He was connected with the theatrical business for a number of years, becoming stage manager for the old McVicker and other early theaters of the city. He was also a member of the first minstrel company that toured the country, known as the Arlington, Kemble and Cotton minstrels. His stage name was John Sweitzer Roach and he is still known by many old-timers as Johnny Roach. He is a great friend of all the old-time actors of today and usually makes it a point to visit or

meet them when they come to Chicago. For a number of years he has been interested in the firm of Chapin & Gore and, although now well advanced in years, he is still hale and hearty, being wonderfully well preserved and looking much younger than he is.

His son Robert M. Sweitzer was educated in the public schools of Chicago, supplemented by business and commercial training in St. Patrick's Academy, from which he was graduated in 1884. He then engaged with the James H. Walker Company, wholesale dry-goods merchants, with whom he continued until the liquidation of the business in 1893. At that time he became connected with the John V. Farwell Company as territory manager, and remained with that house until his name was brought before the democratic nominating convention in July, 1910, during his absence on a business trip in the east. He was selected without solicitation or any knowledge on his own part and after his name was placed on the ticket for county clerk his friends and the party rallied to his support and he was elected by a plurality of twenty thousand, becoming the second democrat to occupy this office. It was because of his business ability and popularity that he was selected for the position, for aside from his connection with the house of John V. Farwell Company, he is a director of the Illinois Commercial Men's Association, an organization numbering ninety-two thousand commercial travelers as its members.

The county clerk's office is now the most important office of Cook county. It carries with it the office of comptroller of Cook county, clerk of the county court, clerk of the commissioners, and there are altogether about three hundred employes. Mr. Sweitzer has the full confidence of the voters of the county and his official career is demonstrating the soundness of their judgment in calling him to the position. He is preeminently a business man and not a politician, and he is bringing to his work the same sterling, sturdy, stalwart business principles which have characterized him in the conduct of the important interests entrusted to his care by the John V. Farwell Company.

On the 3d of August, 1904, Mr. Sweitzer was married to Miss Aliee Kevil, of Chicago, a daughter of Patrick and Mary Kevil, and they have two children, Robert M. and Aliee Genevieve. Mr. Sweitzer belongs to Chicago Lodge, B. P. O. E., Garfield Park Lodge, L. O. O. M., the Royal League, of which he was formerly a member of the supreme council, and the Knights of Columbus, of which he is a district deputy. He is also a member of the Iroquois Club. He is always genial and courteous, is never too busy to be cordial, nor too cordial to be busy. He has delivered public addresses on the joy of living and is himself a splendid exponent of that subject.

FRANK G. RAINEY.

Frank G. Rainey is well known in connection with the undertaking business in Chicago as manager of the interests now conducted under the name of Rainey Brothers. The firm was organized in 1900 with James M., Edward J., Henry P., John W. and Frank G. Rainey as partners. The brothers were sons of John J. and Catherine (Burke) Rainey, the former a native of Ireland, while the latter was born in Madison, Indiana. They removed to Chicago in the latter part of the '60s

and the father was engaged in business as a stationary engineer. He passed away in 1899 and is still survived by his widow. Their family numbered five sons and a daughter, the latter being Mary, now the wife of Dr. J. D. Cain, of Chicago.

Since the establishment of the business several of the brothers have passed away. James M. Rainey was a graduate of St. Ignatius College and became government inspector at the stock yards. He afterward entered the undertaking business, becoming a member of the firm of Rainey Brothers, and on the 18th of April, 1912, he passed away, leaving a wife and one son.

Henry P. Rainey, who also became a member of the firm, was a graduate of St. Ignatius College and of St. Viator's College. He joined his brothers in the organization of the firm of Rainey Brothers, undertakers, but afterward decided to study for the priesthood and died while a student in the Catholic University at Washington when within three months of his ordination. His demise occurred on the 27th of September, 1900.

Edward J. Rainey became well known in political circles. After graduating from the parochial school in which he began his education he studied in St. Patrick's Commercial Academy and later became associated with Daniel Corkerey as general manager of the Chicago & Indiana Coal Company. After being identified with that business for some time he turned his attention to the undertaking business and joined his brothers in organizing the firm of Rainey Brothers. Later he became deeply and actively interested in politics and was called to prominent political positions, serving for six terms as state senator from the ninth senatorial district. He studied law at Kent College and was admitted to the bar in 1901. He was a man of marked ability along various lines and his death, which occurred on Christmas day of 1911, was the occasion of deep and widespread regret not only to his immediate family but also to many friends. Thus three of the brothers who were in the original partnership have passed away, leaving John W. and Frank G. Rainey as owners of the business. The latter, however, is the active manager.

John W. Rainey has married Ethel McManm, of Chicago, and they have two daughters. He was graduated from the De La Salle parochial school and from the De La Salle Institute. He then took up the study of law and was graduated from the Kent College of Law with the class of 1908. Previous to this time he had been engaged in the undertaking business. He filled the office of probate judge for three years and was elected circuit court clerk, which position he acceptably filled for four years. He is now practicing law as a member of the firm of Pollack, Rainey & Livingston but still retains his financial interest in the firm of Rainey Brothers.

Frank G. Rainey, whose name introduces this review, pursued his education in the Nativity parochial school and was graduated from St. Viator's College on completing a classical course. He, too, took up the study of law and was graduated from the Loyola Law School with the class of 1912. He is also a graduate of the De La Salle Institute. Upon the death of his brothers he took over the management of the undertaking business, in which he has since been engaged. Upon the organization of the firm of Rainey Brothers a location was secured at 724 West Thirty-fifth street and in 1912 a removal was made to 1013 East Forty-seventh street. At one time they had two other places of business but closed these out. At his present location Mr. Rainey occupies a building with a twenty-foot frontage and he has a chapel seating two hundred people. He uses fine automobile service and

is prepared to take care of funerals in the most satisfactory way. He is a broad-minded, well informed business man of wide general information and the development of his powers further qualifies him for the capable conduct of the business in which he is now engaged.

Mr. Rainey is well known in various fraternal orders. He has membership with the Knights of Columbus, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Mystic Workers of the World and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in St. Ambrose Catholic church. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party, which he has supported since age conferred upon him the right of franchise, and at all times he has kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day. He is now concentrating his efforts and attention largely upon the growing business which he is controlling as manager and from the organization of the firm the Rainey Brothers have been identified with the Undertakers Association.

CHARLES DICKINSON.

Charles Dickinson is preeminently a business man and is also numbered among those whose success has given them opportunity for participation in the activities, not strictly commercial, which mark the trend of the times and indicate the progress which is being made through initiative movements. His interests are, therefore, constantly broadening and thus through his varied relations he has become well known in some of the leading cities of the east and middle west, as well as in the foreign lands to which he has traveled for health and commercial purposes. His forty years' connection in trade circles has been chiefly with The Albert Dickinson Company and the Chicago Dock Company, and he is vice president of both.

Chicago has always been the place of his residence. He was born on the 28th of May, 1858, on Wabash avenue, next to the south corner of Madison street, three years after his parents, Albert F. and Ann Elizabeth (Anthony) Dickinson, came to this city from Massachusetts, which state had been the ancestral home of both sides of the family through several generations. Both the father and mother were natives of western Massachusetts, where they resided until the father, convinced that the growing western city offered better business opportunities than he could secure in the east, moved first to Albany and then to Buffalo, New York, and in 1854 brought his family to Chicago. Their sons, Albert, Nathan and Charles, were sent to the public schools and Charles Dickinson, the youngest of the trio, therein pursued his education to the age of about fourteen years, when, after the fire of 1871, he was compelled to divide his time attending high school in the morning, while in the afternoon he worked for Charles Gossage & Company, early dry-goods merchants of the city, receiving a dollar and a half per week to start with. In 1871 disaster came to the general grain produce and seed business, which had been established by his father on arriving in Chicago. The great fire of October had completely wiped out the warehouse and business except the books which were saved. The father's health failing, his sons took up the business, Charles Dickinson, then about fifteen years of age, joining his brothers, Albert and Nathan, and his sister, Melissa, who had previously been associated with their father, and the business was conducted under the

name of Albert Dickinson through the succeeding sixteen years. The three brothers and sister bent every energy not only to the upbuilding of the trade but paid off the debts of their father, also performing every service in connection with the business, their sister, Melissa, having charge of the books. She died November 11, 1910, at the age of seventy-one years. They were located originally before the fire of 1871 on Kinzie street, between State street and Dearborn avenue. The well devised and carefully executed plans of the brothers constituted the basis of continued growth in the business. They gradually discontinued the general commission business after they took charge in 1872, centering their efforts entirely upon grass and field seeds, and in 1888 the business was incorporated under the style of The Albert Dickinson Company, at which time Charles Dickinson was elected vice president and has since remained as the second executive officer; the harmonious cooperation of the brothers, their thorough understanding of the business, their study of trade conditions and their ability to so coordinate forces as to produce a unified whole, have been salient features in a success which has developed the enterprise from a small undertaking to one of the most extensive of the kind in the world. After using the property of the Chicago Dock Company for storage purposes for some years, in 1889 they obtained control of the company mentioned and in 1896 removed their offices to their present location. Today the property utilized for the conduct of the business covers six hundred and ninety feet on Taylor street, four hundred feet on the river and Sixteenth and Clark streets, with frontage of two hundred and sixty-six feet on Clark street. Every facility has been secured to promote the trade and handle the product, including storage and wharfage accommodations, and the most modern machinery for handling the goods. To save time and transportation branch houses have been established in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and Lansing, Michigan. The company is now capitalized for two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with Albert Dickinson as president; Charles Dickinson, vice president; Nathan Dickinson, treasurer; and Charles D. Boyles, secretary. They constitute the directors of the company, together with O. E. Harden. Charles Dickinson is also the vice president of the Chicago Dock Company, serving in this position since 1895, while from 1889 he had been one of its directors. He is also one of the directors of the Twin City Trading Company of Minneapolis and of the American Warehouse & Trading Company of New Jersey. In 1910 he took up the position of treasurer and general manager of the Hoboken Manufacturers' Railway Company, commonly known as the Hoboken Shore Railroad of Hoboken, New Jersey, and New York harbor, connecting with various ocean steamship lines. He has gone abroad many times in the interests of the business, spending several months in Europe in 1880, while in 1883 he not only visited insular and continental Europe but also Africa. A sojourn of ten months, covering portions of 1894 and 1895, enabled him to visit France, Germany, Russia, Denmark, Turkey and other European countries, and when he again went abroad in 1900 he remained for an entire year, traveling over Europe in the interests of the house, spending five months in Russia. He holds membership in the Chicago Board of Trade, the Chicago Stock Exchange, the New York Produce Exchange, the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, the Duluth Board of Trade and the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce.

On the 29th of September, 1897, Mr. Dickinson was united in marriage to Mrs. Marie I. Boyd, who by her former marriage had five children: William T., Margaret F., Henry J., Louise M. and Gordon W. Boyd. The family residence is at No. 1531

Dearborn avenue. Mrs. Dickinson died September 17, 1910. Mr. Dickinson holds membership with the Central Meeting of the Society of Friends, and is well known in club and social relations. He is a member of the Union League, Illinois, Germania, Chicago Athletic, Chicago Automobile, Menoken and South Shore Country Clubs. He also belongs to the Lotus, New York, New York Athletic, Railroad and Transportation Clubs, of New York city. In 1910 he joined the Aero Club of Chicago, having recently turned his attention to aerial navigation. It is his purpose to buy an airship with the object of studying the question of utilizing air currents for commercial and other purposes. He takes a keen interest in all inventions and projects which promise development and advancement, and progress might well be termed the keynote of his character. Not unmindful of the duties and obligations of man to his fellowmen, his humanitarian spirit often finds tangible and substantial expression and since the organization of the Iroquois Memorial Emergency Hospital he has been one of its trustees and vice president. Those who know Mr. Dickinson well—and he has a wide circle of warm friends—recognize in him a man of earnest purpose and of keen appreciation of the interests which attract the individual from the narrowing influences of a life entirely devoted to business, and yet on occasions there can be found no one who gives closer attention to his work than Charles Dickinson.

JAMES BERWICK FORGAN.

Great leaders are few. The mass of men seem content to remain in the positions in which they are placed by birth, experience or environment. Laudable ambition, ready adaptability and a capacity for hard work are essential elements of success and in none of the requirements has James Berwick Forgan ever been found lacking. It is not a matter of marvel, therefore, that he occupies a prominent position in the western financial world and enjoys an international reputation as a practical, progressive financier. He is numbered among those who have developed and formulated the policy of modern finance, working along lines that have made his labors a most widely felt and beneficial influence in moneyed circles. He stands at the head of Chicago's strongest financial institution as the president of the First National Bank.

Mr. Forgan was born in Saint Andrews, Scotland, April 11, 1852, and is a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Berwick) Forgan. After attending the Madras College in his native city he continued his studies in Forres Academy, at Forres, Scotland, and at the age of seventeen years, after having spent a brief period in a lawyer's office, he entered upon active connection with banking as an employe of the Royal Bank of Scotland in its Saint Andrews branch. Three years were there passed, during which he was initiated into the processes and methods of the business, in which he was destined to rise to prominence, winning his promotion through his capability, earnest purpose and indefatigable energy. Entering the service of the Bank of British North America, he was sent by that institution to Montreal, Canada, and for some time filled various clerical positions in its branches at Montreal, New York and Halifax, Nova Scotia. In the latter city he left the service of the Bank of British North America and became paying teller for

the Bank of Nova Scotia and was afterward assigned to the position of agent of the bank at Liverpool, Nova Scotia, and later at Woodstock, New Brunswick. Subsequently he was promoted to the position of inspector of branches and in 1885 he established and assumed the management of the branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia at Minneapolis, Minnesota, since which time he has been identified with banking interests in the United States. Three years later he was invited by the directors of the Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis to become cashier of that institution, where he remained until 1892, when, at the request of Lyman J. Gage, then president of the First National Bank of Chicago, who had been watching the movements and rise of the Scotch financier, he was elected vice president of the First National Bank and on the 9th of January, 1900, succeeded to the presidency, thus attaining to the foremost position in banking circles in the middle west. He has in the meantime extended his efforts, becoming president and director of the First Trust & Savings Bank, also of the National Safe Deposit Company and chairman of the board of directors of the Security Bank of Chicago. Industrial interests have likewise benefited by the stimulus of his activity and keen discernment, and he is now a director of the Standard Safe Deposit Company, the American Radiator Company, the Chicago Title & Trust Company, the Guarantee Company of North America, the Fidelity & Deposit Company of Maryland and the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, and is a member of the board of control of the Audit Company of New York. The enlargement of the field of his activities and the increasing worth of his work are due to the fact that he has the ability to recognize the opportune moment, to correctly appraise the value of a situation and determine its best outcome.

Mr. Forgan was married in Halifax, Nova Scotia, October 19, 1875, to Miss Mary Ellen Murray and they have four children: Robert D., Mrs. Jessie Wilhelmina Ott, Donald M. and James B., Jr. The family residence is at No. 1415 Dearborn avenue. Mr. Forgan is a member of the Fourth Presbyterian church and a director of the Presbyterian hospital of the city. His charities are many but of a most unostentatious character. His favorite recreation is golf and leads to his membership in the Chicago Golf Club. He is also a prominent representative of the Chicago Club, the Commercial, Union League, Mid-Day, Union and Saddle and Cycle Clubs. A review of his life indicates his wise use of time and talents. While he has amassed wealth, he has been generous and helpful in his use of it. He recognizes individual responsibility and his charitable work is conducted as is his business—from a sense of duty, of privilege and of pleasure. His labors have been of far-reaching influence in their breadth, scope and purpose and he has become a distinct factor in the progress of the western world. Chicago acknowledges her indebtedness to him along many lines.

PATRICK H. McMAHON.

Patrick H. McMahon is one of the substantial citizens that Canada has furnished to Chicago. He was born in that country on the 19th of October, 1854, and is a son of Patrick and Ellen (Reardon) McMahon, both of whom were natives of Ireland, whence they crossed the Atlantic to the new world, establishing their home in Canada

in 1850. The father was a farmer by occupation and continued his residence in Canada for two decades, or until 1870, when he brought his family to Chicago, arriving in this city on the 9th of May of that year.

Patrick H. McMahon was at that time a youth of fifteen years. He had acquired a public school education in Canada and afterward learned the blacksmith's trade, becoming an excellent workman. He opened a shop at No. 41 Harmon Court and conducted business there successfully for thirteen years, but at length he determined to engage in the undertaking business and in 1890 formed a partnership for that purpose under the firm style of Shehan & McMahon, their establishment being located at what was then No. 428 West Fourteenth street. The partnership was maintained for two years and in 1892 Mr. McMahon bought out Mr. Shehan's interest and admitted his brother John to a partnership. In 1900 he opened a place of his own at Taylor street and Oakley avenue, while his brother John continued at the old location. Mr. McMahon conducted both a livery stable and undertaking parlors, continuing in business there for twelve years. He then established an exclusive livery business at No. 2211 Harrison street, where he was located for seven years. On the expiration of that period he closed out his livery business and in the meantime, in May, 1909, he had opened undertaking parlors at No. 2074 West Twelfth street, occupying a building three stories in height with a twenty-five foot frontage. There he has a splendidly equipped establishment, containing a chapel seating one hundred. His automobile equipment includes two fine limousines and a motor hearse. His business has been developed along thoroughly reliable and honorable lines and has grown through the recommendation of his patrons by reason of the excellent service which he has rendered.

On the 9th of May, 1882, Mr. McMahon was united in marriage to Miss Annie Hickey, who was born in Oswego, New York. Their children are: Catherine, who is in a convent; Frances, the wife of T. S. O'Donnell, a resident of Chicago; William H., who has departed this life; and Charles, who is a member of the Second Illinois Infantry of the national army. The religious faith of the family is that of the Catholic church, their membership being in St. Charles, in the work of which Mr. McMahon takes a most active and helpful part, being recognized as one of its foremost workers. He is also a member of the Holy Name Society and he belongs to the Catholic Order of Foresters, the North American Union, the Royal League and the Knights of Pythias. A resident of Chicago from his fifteenth year, he is widely known here and he has lived to witness many notable changes in the city during the forty-eight years of his connection therewith. He has made for himself an excellent place in business circles by his close application, his thorough reliability and his earnest efforts to please his patrons, being always tactful and considerate as well as thoroughly reliable.

WILLIAM THORNE CHURCH.

William Thorne Church, engaged in the active practice of law in Chicago since 1892, and at present a partner of the firm of Church, Shepard & Day, has wide acquaintance in club, as well as in legal circles, and in both connections has won the high regard of his associates and colleagues. He was born in Wabash, Indiana, October 4, 1866, a son of Freeman S. and Adrianna (Thorne) Church. His father,



WILLIAM T. CHURCH

a native of Ohio, engaged in merchandising at Wabash and in 1872 removed to Illinois, settling at Gibson, Ford county, where he carried on mercantile pursuits until 1890. In that year he removed to Chicago and secured a position as traveling salesman, remaining in that connection until his death, which occurred in 1905, when he was sixty-one years of age. At the time of the Civil war he responded to the country's call for troops, serving for four years with the rank of captain of Company B, Forty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was a representative of an old Ohio family of English lineage, founded in America about the time of the Revolutionary war. His wife was a daughter of William Thorne, a merchant of Ohio, who was of Quaker descent. Mrs. Church still survives her husband and is a resident of Chicago. In their family were nine children, of whom seven are yet living. Chester W. Church, a brother of William Thorne Church, has been a member of the Illinois house of representatives for the past eight years and is a prominent figure in political circles of this city.

Mr. Church completed his literary education in Grand Prairie Seminary at Onarga, Illinois, where he won the Bachelor of Science degree in 1888, and then qualified for the legal profession as a student in the Chicago College of Law, from which he was graduated B. L. in 1890. His preliminary reading was done under the direction of T. P. Bonfield, and before his admission to the bar, he entered the office of Joseph N. Barker as a clerk, continuing in that position until 1892, when he became a partner of Mr. Barker under the firm style of Barker & Church. In 1902 Frank L. Shepard was admitted to a partnership and the firm style was changed to Barker, Church & Shepard, which firm continued until May 1, 1911, when Mr. Clyde L. Day, formerly city attorney of Chicago, came into the firm and the firm name was changed to Church, Shepard & Day. In 1902, however, Mr. Barker died and Mr. Church became senior member of the firm. Its practice is largely in the field of revenue, insurance and real-estate law, and represents many large corporations. The firm also engages in general commercial practice and is legal counsel for the Franklin Life Insurance Company of Springfield, the Modern Brotherhood of America, Powers Regulator Company, the Midland Terra Cotta Company, the Erskine M. Phelps estate and various other interests. Mr. Church is a member of the Chicago Bar Association and is accorded prominence by his fellow members of the legal fraternity.

On the 2d of December, 1903, Mr. Church was united in marriage to Miss Helen A. Shoemaker, of Massillon, Ohio, a daughter of Z. T. Shoemaker, president of the State Bank of that city. They have one child, Julia, born October 26, 1904. The family residence is at No. 9300 Longwood boulevard, Beverly Hill, where Mr. Church erected an attractive modern residence about three years ago. Mr. Church is interested in several projects of a benevolent nature or intended in some way to assist and promote the interests of his fellowmen. He was one of the founders and is the vice chairman of the board of regents of the Memorial University of Mason City, Iowa, a school established by the Sons of the Veterans and patriotic patrons. He is prominent and popular in various clubs and societies. He belongs to the Union League and Illinois Athletic Clubs, the Association of Commerce, the Beverly Country, the Ridge Country, the Chicago Gun, and Chicago Fly Casting Clubs and the Chicago Sharpshooters Association. These in part indicate the nature of his interests and recreation. He is also a member of the Normal Park Masonic Lodge, of the Loyal Legion and the Sons of Veterans, and as commander of the Illinois Di-

vision of the Sons of Veterans, in 1898 he assisted in raising two regiments for the Spanish-American war, one of which was mustered into the service of the state. His political allegiance has always been given to the republican party and in questions of progressive citizenship and of needed reform he is interested. The habit of clear analysis inculcated by his law work enables him many times to place correct value upon movements for the public good and to such as his judgment sanctions, he gives hearty indorsement.

WALTER H. KROUSKUP.

Walter H. Krouskup is prominently known among the leading druggists in the downtown district of Chicago, conducting a well equipped establishment at Clark and Van Buren streets. Illinois numbers him among her native sons. He was born in Wesley township, Will county, on the 13th of April, 1861, his parents being John and Mary J. Krouskup, who were farming people of that locality. The father has now passed away but the mother is still living.

Walter H. Krouskup acquired his early education in Wilmington, Illinois. He was reared on the old homestead and early became familiar with the best methods of tilling the soil and caring for the crops, but he did not wish to pursue an agricultural career and felt that he would find more congenial occupation along commercial lines. With this end in view he entered the Chicago College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated with the class of 1883. This supplemented two years' apprenticeship to the drug trade in Illinois, covering the period from 1878 until 1880. He also engaged in clerking in Chicago while pursuing his pharmaceutical course, and following his graduation he felt that his technical training and his practical experience were sufficient to enable him to engage in business on his own account. Therefore in 1883 he opened a drug store at No. 3614 South State street, where he continued for five years. He afterward removed to the corner of Thirty-seventh and State streets, where he remained until 1906. He also established a store at the corner of Wentworth avenue and Thirty-seventh street and conducted it from 1885 until 1894. He entered the downtown district in April, 1900, by purchasing the drug store at the corner of Clark and Van Buren streets and this he has since conducted. His store is thoroughly modern in its equipment and open twenty-four hours in the day. He has secured a corps of competent and courteous assistants and he has put forth every effort for the legitimate development of his trade, having now one of the leading drug stores in that section of the city.

In 1884 Mr. Krouskup was united in marriage to Miss Ella G. Sweeney, of Chicago, and to them has been born a son, Walter Le Roy, who is in business with his father and who is married and has one child. Mr. Krouskup is well known in Masonic circles, holding membership in American Lodge, No. 889, A. F. & A. M.; Wylie M. Egan Chapter, R. A. M.; Englewood Commandery, K. T.; Oriental Consistory, S. P. R. S.; and Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He was made a Mason in 1885 and has ever been a loyal and faithful follower of the teachings of the craft. In the line of his chosen occupation he is also well known, holding membership in the Chicago Drug Club and the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association, serving for four years on the executive committee of the latter organization. Steadily he has

worked his way upward and his success is undoubtedly due in part to the fact that he has ever concentrated his efforts along a single line, never dissipating his energies over a broad field. He has thoroughly studied every phase of the drug business, watches the market, and by the capable conduct of his interests has met with the substantial success that is the merited reward of his persistency of purpose, his indefatigable efforts and his sound judgment.

ROBERT K. SLOAN.

Robert K. Sloan, who has served as president of the Chicago Undertakers Association and as president of the Illinois Undertakers Association, is a progressive and representative business man in his profession and is, moreover, a wide-awake citizen, alert to the opportunities and demands of the times. He made an excellent record as a member of the Chicago city council and has always stood for those things which he believes to be most helpful in civic interests. He was born in Kingston, Canada, August 27, 1860, and is a son of James and Eliza (Scott) Sloan, who removed to Buffalo, New York, upon leaving Canada. In early life the father devoted his attention to general agricultural pursuits.

Robert K. Sloan was reared upon a Canadian farm and acquired a public school education. He was one of a family of eleven children. At the age of nineteen years he went to the state of New York, where he started out on his own account, being employed for a time at farm labor. Later he secured a situation in a cheese factory and in 1881 he removed to Chicago, where he was employed as a street car driver on the old horse cars. He became a conductor on the line and later was made a clerk in the office of the street car company. Gradually he worked his way upward and was appointed to the position of division superintendent. In 1896 he entered the undertaking business at 2814 Archer avenue and the following year he established a livery business in connection therewith and has maintained a livery barn since that time and has also successfully conducted his undertaking business. In 1897 he removed to Nos. 2821 and 2823 Archer avenue, where he has since been located, covering a period of more than twenty years. Keeping always abreast with the advancement and improvement of the times, he is now conducting a large automobile livery but caters to the funeral trade and utilizes White, Cunningham and Packard cars. He has been a prominent and well known figure in professional circles and his high standing is indicated in the fact that he has been elected to the presidency of the Chicago Undertakers Association and in 1907 he served as president of the State Undertakers Association. He has done everything in his power to advance the interests of the profession, especially in the way of securing helpful legislation and such legislative enactment as will advance professional standards.

In 1911 Mr. Sloan was united in marriage to Mrs. Ada Wilson, of Chicago. Fraternally Mr. Sloan is well known in Masonic circles. He is a member of Richard Cole Lodge, No. 697, A. F. & A. M., of which he is a past master, and he belongs to Logan Chapter, No. 196, R. A. M., and to Temple Lodge of the Knights of Pythias. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party and in 1902 he was elected to represent the fifth ward in the city council, in which he served for two years. He was active in advancing legislation for the benefit of the profession and he has stood,

when in public office, for all that is most helpful to the community. He is a good public speaker, ready in repartee, strong in argument and clear in his reasoning. He is a man of positive character, standing staunchly for what he believes to be right, and his position upon any vital question is never an equivocal one. His acquaintances, and they are many, see in him a man whom to know is to respect and honor, and his genuine personal worth is attested by all who know aught of his career.

FRANK HAMLINE SCOTT.

Frank Hamline Scott, largely devoting his attention to corporation law and the trial of cases, is a member of the firm of Scott, Bancroft & Stephens. He is classed with those men who are the intelligent factors in every ideal and work that have helped to develop the success and growth of all large cities. Iowa numbers him among her native sons, his birth having occurred at Tipton, January 1, 1857. His grandfather, Robert Scott, was a native of the north of Ireland and of Scotch lineage. Coming to America early in the nineteenth century he settled in Brooke county, West Virginia, where he became a leading citizen and the owner of a large estate. His son, Dr. Washington Scott, born in the Old Dominion, removed to Iowa in 1856 and in 1864 became a resident of Evanston, Illinois, where he engaged successfully in the practice of medicine for many years. He continued to make his home there until his death, which occurred in 1901 when he was seventy-one years of age. He married Amelia Kline, a daughter of John Kline, a prominent planter of Brooke county, West Virginia, who was of German descent, the family being founded in America about the middle of the eighteenth century. Mrs. Scott survived her husband a few years, passing away in 1909, at the age of eighty-three. They were the parents of six children, of whom three are living: Frank H.; John W., now a resident of Springfield, Illinois; and Mrs. Richard Olding Beard, of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Frank H. Scott was the third in order of birth in his father's family and was a little lad of about seven years when the removal was made from Iowa to Evanston. He attended the public schools in the latter place and also the preparatory school of Northwestern University, after which he there entered upon the regular college course in the literary department of the university, being graduated in 1876 with the Bachelor of Arts degree. Two years later his alma mater conferred upon him the Master of Arts degree and in the same year he was graduated the degree of LL. B. was conferred by the Union College of Law of Chicago. Admitted to the bar, he at once began practice in Chicago and in 1886 formed a partnership with the late John H. Hamline which was continued until the latter's death in 1904. Mr. Scott then became senior partner of the firm of Scott, Bancroft, Lord & Stephens, which relationship was maintained until 1909, since which time, following the retirement of Mr. Lord from the firm, he has practiced in connection with Edgar A. Bancroft, Redmond D. Stephens and John E. MacLeish, under the firm style of Scott, Bancroft & Stephens. Among the most important cases in which he has been retained as counsel is the Northwestern Railroad condemnation case involving the longest trial ever held in this state and probably in the country, continuing for six months. He was also connected with the litiga-

tion in which the ordinances permitting the city to issue seventy-five million dollars' worth of certificates under the Mueller law was declared invalid and which was decided on contentions raised by Mr. Scott. He was also concerned in the litigation resulting in the reorganization of the North and West Side Street Railway Companies in which he represented a large portion of the bondholders. Among more recent cases he represented the Economy Light & Power Company in the suit brought against it by the state of Illinois, involving the title to the Desplaines river and the right of the Economy Light & Power Company as riparian owners to the increased flow of the river occasioned by the construction of the Chicago Sanitary District Channel, in which suit the state was defeated. Mr. Scott is counsel for the Chicago Stock Exchange and the United States Gypsum Company and many other corporations and is justly accounted one of the prominent corporation lawyers of the city. He is a member of the American, Illinois State and Chicago Bar Associations and of the Chicago Law Club, of which he is president.

On the 10th of October, 1882, Mr. Scott was married to Miss Edith Kribben, a daughter of Christian and Edith (Delafield) Kribben, the former a prominent lawyer and public speaker of St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Scott have two living children: Bertram Delafield, a ranch owner at Lemoore, California and Marion Sturges. The family reside at the Virginia hotel and are prominent in the social circles of the city. For recreation Mr. Scott indulges in golf and horseback riding and recognizes the fact that well developed physical manhood is the basis for the intense intellectual activity which is demanded in his profession. He belongs to a number of the leading clubs and societies of Chicago, including the Chicago, Union League, Chicago Literary, University, City, Onwentsia, and Cliff Dwellers Clubs, and the Chicago Historical Society. He is a Cleveland democrat but is nonpartisan in local politics. In former years he was quite active in civil affairs, having served as vice president and also as a member of the executive committee of the Municipal League. He was for many years president of the Civil Service Reform Association and was the first president of the City Club. At all times he has stood for progress, development and improvement, for the destruction of that which is hurtful, for the upbuilding of that which is helpful, and his labors have at all times tended toward the accomplishment of high and worthy purposes.

OLIVER FRANKLIN FULLER.

Oliver Franklin Fuller is dean of the wholesale drug trade not only in Chicago, but in America, and although he is now nearing the eighty-ninth milestone on life's journey, he still remains active in trade and is found at his desk each morning at 8:30. His connection with the business interests of Chicago covers the period of early pioneer development in this city as well as the years of later day progress and prosperity. He was born in Sherman, Connecticut, on the 19th of October, 1829, and is a son of Revilo and Caroline E. (Hungerford) Fuller. He is a descendant of one of the oldest and most prominent American families. Two of the ancestors of the Fuller family in the new world were passengers on the Mayflower and other distinguished names appear upon the ancestral records.

While spending his youthful days under the parental roof Oliver Franklin Fuller pursued his education in the public schools of Sherman, Connecticut, to the age of fourteen years, when his textbooks were put aside and he made his initial step in the business world, securing a position in a retail drug house in Peekskill, New York. This was in the year 1844 and he there remained until he had attained his majority, when he determined to try his fortune in the new and growing west. The year 1852 witnessed his arrival in Chicago. He had already had broad experience in connection with the drug trade and, continuing in this line of business, he established a wholesale and retail drug house in what was then an embryo city compared with the present metropolis. Something of the spirit of enterprise which dominated the new undertaking is indicated, however, in the fact that in the first year the business amounted to fifty-two thousand dollars. The store was located at No. 195 Lake street, where Mr. Fuller had rented a building. The Chicago post-office in that year was situated on Clark street, between Lake and Randolph streets. The winter that followed was notable, as was that of 1853 and 1854, from the fact that there was no snow in Chicago. From the original location at No. 195 Lake street Mr. Fuller removed to No. 244 Lake street and subsequently to Franklin street, where his establishment was destroyed by fire. He next located on Market street and his was the only wholesale house of any kind left standing in Chicago at the time of the great fire of 1871. Business was begun by Mr. Fuller as the senior partner in the firm of Fuller & Roberts and later he conducted his interests for a time under his own name. At a subsequent period the firm of Fuller & Finch was formed, which became successively Fuller, Finch & Fuller and Fuller & Fuller, while in 1884 the style of The Fuller & Fuller Company was adopted. In 1915 the business was consolidated with that of Morrisson, Plummer & Company under the name of the Fuller-Morrisson Company, with Mr. James W. Morrisson as the president. They today have the largest wholesale drug house in the United States, situated at No. 540 West Randolph street, occupying a building one hundred and fifty by one hundred and fifty feet and six stories in height with basement. It was completed in the spring of 1917 and was occupied by the firm on the 1st of May of that year. It is splendidly equipped, having been built for the purpose used, is supplied with a sprinkler system and has all modern facilities to promote the work there carried on. Since the organization of the present Fuller-Morrisson Company, Mr. Fuller has been chairman of the board of directors, and although he is now almost a nonagenarian, he is still an active factor in business circles, retaining the keenest interest in every branch of the institution which has been built up largely through his close application, his unremitting energy and his keen sagacity. He has ever enjoyed the game of business and throughout his entire career has followed constructive methods, his path never being strewn with the wreck of other men's failures. Opportunity has been to him the call to action and enterprise has guided him at all times in the conduct of his business affairs.

On the 8th of November, 1858, Mr. Fuller was united in marriage to Miss Phoebe Ann Shipley, of Peekskill, New York, who died in March, 1901, leaving two sons, Frank Revilo and Charles, who became associated with their father in the active management and control of the extensive wholesale drug house built up under the Fuller name and became vice presidents of the Fuller-Morrisson Company. Frank R. Fuller died in 1915. In 1911 Charles Fuller married Miss Rebecca Reynolds Secor, of Ossining, New York, whom he had known from her early girlhood.

From the organization of the republican party Mr. Fuller has always been one of its stalwart champions and supporters, and while not an office seeker, he has ever kept informed concerning the vital questions and problems of the country and with relation to these has kept abreast with the best thinking men of the age. While he has never sought political preferment, he has not been remiss in the duties of citizenship but on the contrary has co-operated in many well defined plans and measures toward advancing the interests of city and state. His recreation has come to him through travel and through literature. He has always been extremely fond of reading and many of his happiest hours have been spent in his library among the men of master minds. Mr. Fuller is the honorary life president of the Chicago Veteran Druggists Association, and has the distinction of being the only wholesale druggist this society of veteran retail men has ever seen fit to honor with membership. Mr. Fuller is a life member of the Art Institute, of the Field Museum of Natural History, The Academy of Science, and of the Chicago Historical Society. No history of Chicago's commercial development could be complete without mention of Oliver F. Fuller, who for two-thirds of a century has been a representative of mercantile interests here. No event that has had bearing upon the history of the city in its development and progress through all these years is unfamiliar to him and there are few men who can speak with so great authority concerning the events which have left their impress upon the annals of city and state.

LEWIS VERNON GUSTIN.

Lewis Vernon Gustin has been connected with the undertaking business in Chicago for the last twenty years and since being established independently has built up a business of gratifying proportions. He is a member of the firm of Barbour & Gustin, conducting business at 4141 Cottage Grove avenue. He was born in Peru, Indiana, September 3, 1875, and acquired a public school education. His connection with the undertaking business in this city was not his initial experience, however, along this line. He became connected with the business in 1895 in Rochester, New York, and the following year removed to Chicago, where he was in the employ of others for an extended period, but on the 3d of July, 1917, he entered into his present partnership relation as junior member of the firm of Barbour & Gustin. They opened undertaking parlors at No. 4141 Cottage Grove avenue, remodeling the building, which has light all around. The building is a one-story and basement structure, fifty by one hundred feet, and contains a chapel with a seating capacity of one hundred and fifty. There is a beautiful reception room finished in old ivory, with reed furniture. Their equipment includes automobile service and they carry a large line of caskets and undertaking supplies, while they are ready to conduct business according to the most advanced methods of the profession.

Mr. Gustin is married and has one child. He is well known in Masonic connections, being a past master of Carnation Lodge, No. 900, A. F. & A. M. He is also a past high priest of Fairview Chapter, R. A. M., and a past eminent commander of Montjoie Commandery, No. 53, K. T. In his life he exemplifies the beneficent spirit of the craft, which is based upon a recognition of the brotherhood of mankind and the obligations thereby imposed. In politics he is an independent republican, usually

voting for the men and measures of the republican party yet not holding himself down to party ties when his judgment suggests that some other course would be preferable. He stands for that which is progressive in citizenship and is ever loyal to the best interests of city, commonwealth and country. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church and his life is guided by its principles. Since making his initial step in the business world he has advanced steadily and is today controlling important interests which are constantly growing.

ORSON SMITH.

Orson Smith, president of the Merchants Loan & Trust Company, is one of the oldest native born active business men of Chicago. Now in his seventy-first year, he is one of the most vigorous, energetic financiers of the city. His experience has been of wide range as he has progressed from the position of bundle boy in a retail dry-goods store to the presidency of the Merchants Loan & Trust Company. His parents, Orson and Mary Ann Smith, were among the pioneer residents of this city and here the son was born December 14, 1841. He acquired his education in the private and public schools of Chicago, but put aside his textbooks at the age of thirteen to enter business life as bundle boy in a retail dry-goods store then conducted by Potter Palmer. A year later, however, he entered the financial field, securing a clerical position in the banking house of F. Granger Adams, which institution was later converted into the Traders Bank and afterward became the Traders National Bank. In the latter Mr. Smith worked his way upward to the position of chief clerk and assistant cashier, and from 1870 until 1884 was cashier of the Corn Exchange National Bank and the Corn Exchange Bank. He then accepted the position of vice president in the Merchants Loan & Trust Company, so continuing until 1898, when he was elected to the presidency. This has become one of the strongest banks of the city and in the volume of its business scarcely takes second rank to any. In fact it is numbered with those extensive and substantial financial institutions which are guiding the activities and shaping the destinies of this great commercial metropolis. Every department of banking is in operation that promotes and safeguards the interests of the institution and depositors. Aside from this connection with the Merchants Loan & Trust Company Mr. Smith is also a trustee of the London Guaranty & Accident Company of London, England, is a member and was the treasurer of the Chicago Board of Trade from 1872 until 1884, and is at the present writing a member of the Chicago Stock Exchange. He is likewise a member of the executive committee of the Chicago Clearing House Association.

On the 14th of December, 1871, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Anna M. Rice, the youngest daughter of the Hon. B. and Mary Ann Rice. Her father was for two terms mayor of Chicago and represented the first district in Congress. Mr. Smith's residence at No. 50 Bellevue place, was erected by him in 1885 and has since been his home. He is a member of the Chicago, Union, the Onwentsia and the Exmoor Clubs, and was formerly identified with the Washington Park Club. He is also a member of the Veteran Sons and Daughters of Chicago—a distinction of which he has every reason to be proud. His recreation is golf and



ORSON SMITH

fishing. While now in his seventy-first year he is a man of robust appearance, splendidly preserved for his age, a fact which is attributable to regular habits and observance of nature's laws. He has traveled quite extensively in company with his wife, both in the United States and abroad, and his exalted social position brings him into contact with men and women of the highest culture and accomplishment, and especially those who from the period of Chicago's pioneer development have been prominent in the affairs of the city and have been most active in shaping its destiny along the lines of material, intellectual, social, aesthetic and moral progress.

FRANZ G. SPREYNE.

Franz G. Spreyne, who has been connected with the undertaking business in Chicago for more than thirty-five years, is a native of Germany, where his birth occurred July 8, 1848. He learned the confectioner's trade in that country and afterward went to France, where he remained for two years, but since 1867 he has been a resident of the United States, covering more than half a century. He arrived in this country on the 4th of July of that year and remained in New York, where he landed, for a year and a half. He then removed to the west, making his way to Omaha and the Black Hills, continuing in that section of the country for two years. Later he became a resident of Kansas City, where he remained for two years, and there he conducted a bakery on his own account. He afterward sang in opera for six months and in 1873 became a resident of Chicago, where he has since made his home, covering a period of more than forty-four years. He was first engaged in the confectionery business in this city and later was connected with the Grand Pacific Hotel for three years. He was likewise on the police force for three years, or from 1876 until 1879. He then embarked in business on his own account, opening a bakery, which he conducted for three years, or until 1882, when he became identified with the undertaking business in association with his father-in-law, Andrew Podolsky, who had established the business in 1869 on Archer and Wentworth avenues. In 1884 a building was erected at No. 4026 South State street, a building which has a frontage of twenty-five feet and in which the business has since been carried on. The chapel has a seating capacity of sixty, so that there is ample arrangement for conducting funeral services. However, they are now erecting a three story building at No. 6328 Cottage Grove avenue, which will contain one of the finest chapels in the west. That Mr. Spreyne has been successful in business is indicated in the fact that he has continued in that line since 1882.

In 1876 Mr. Spreyne was united in marriage to Miss Helene Podolsky, of Chicago, and they have become the parents of eleven children, but only three are now living: Frank F., who is in business with his father; Daisy, who is the wife of Frank Johnston; and Andrew.

The religious faith of the family is that of the Lutheran church and in political belief Mr. Spreyne is independent, casting his ballot only after studying the exigencies of the case and the capability of the candidate. He is prominent in Masonic circles, belonging to Constantia Lodge, No. 783, A. F. & A. M., while in Scottish Rite Masonry he has attained the thirty-second degree in the consistory.

He is also a member of Medinah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and is a most loyal follower of the craft, recognizing its underlying truth concerning the brotherhood of mankind and the obligations thereby imposed.

FRANK F. SPREYNE.

Frank F. Spreyne, a partner in the undertaking firm of F. G. Spreyne & Son, was born in Chicago, January 29, 1879. He supplemented his public school education by study in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, from which in due course of time he was graduated, and later he attended the Metropolitan Business College. He was sixteen years of age when he entered the undertaking business in connection with his father and he is a graduate of Clarke's School of Embalming, also of Sullivan's School of Embalming and the Barnes School of Embalming. He has thus kept in close touch with the most advanced and scientific methods and principles which underlie the profession and his care and tactfulness in conducting funeral services has been one of the strong features in the growing success of the firm.

Mr. Spreyne was reared in the Lutheran church and has always been a loyal follower of its teachings. In politics he maintains an independent course. Fraternally he is connected with Waldeck Lodge, No. 687, A. F. & A. M.; with Jackson Park Chapter, No. 222, R. A. M.; with Woodlawn Council, No. 92, R. & S. M.; Woodlawn Commandery, No. 76, K. T.; and Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He also has membership with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Knights & Ladies of Honor, the North American Union, the Knights of The Maccabees and the Woodmen of the World. He is likewise connected with the Foresters and with the Chaldean Order of Optimists and he is a charter member of the Chicago Undertakers Association. He looks at life from a broad standpoint, in his business tempers progressiveness with a safe conservatism, and as the years have passed he has gained a wide and favorable acquaintance in professional and fraternal circles.

CHARLES BURRALL PIKE.

Experienced in the ways of progressive business life and by training and education naturally fitted for the high position he has won, Charles Burrall Pike has stood as a splendid representative of the younger group of financiers in Chicago who have largely contributed to the material upbuilding of banking interests here. There are few, if any, instances in our local history where a man of his years has within a decade succeeded in establishing a national bank and developing it to the present extensive proportions which indicate the breadth and the scope of the business of the Hamilton National. Natural predilection, environment or inherited tendency may have had something to do with Mr. Pike's success in the field of banking and yet all those influences are of little avail without the strong purpose, the indomitable energy and the keen insight of the individual who undertakes the task. Charles Burrall Pike, however, is a son of Eugene S. Pike, prominent in

the banking interests of the city. His mother was in her maidenhood Miss Mary Rockwell, of Painesville, Ohio. His paternal grandparents were Daniel Harmon and Jerusha (Hartwell) Pike. Charles Burrall Pike was born in Chicago, June 29, 1871, only a few months before the memorable fire, which practically wiped out the business district of the city. His educational advantages were such as fitted him for both the profession which he first adopted and for his later financial career. He was graduated from Harvard University with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1893, when twenty-two years of age, and three years later he completed a course in the Harvard Law School and won the LL. B. degree. Returning to his native city, he entered upon the practice of law, in which he continued as a member of the firm of Pike & Gode until January, 1901. It was at that date that he entered into active connection with banking interests as vice president of the Western State Bank, later the Western Trust & Savings Bank, so continuing until July, 1902. Recognizing that there was still a field for other banking enterprises in the city, in April, 1903, he established the Hamilton National Bank at the former quarters of one of the oldest financial institutions of Chicago. The location was outside the generally prescribed and accepted banking circle, but that the institution met a need in the city was manifest by the large clientele that immediately supported it, becoming the nucleus of the present banking business which is represented by a capitalization of five hundred thousand dollars and deposits approximately eight million dollars. From its original location the Hamilton National Bank was removed to its present quarters and its business has continued to develop along lines where conservatism and progressiveness are well balanced factors. Mr. Pike is also president of the Merchants Safe Deposit Company and has established his right to rank with Chicago's leading financiers.

In 1898 Mr. Pike was married at Washington, D. C., to Miss Frances Alger, a daughter of Senator Alger, one of the most widely known of Michigan's statesmen and the recognized peer of many of the most distinguished citizens of the United States. In social circles Mr. Pike has become well known as a member of the Chicago Club, University Club, the Chicago Athletic Club, the Onwentsia Club, and the Saddle and Cycle Club. He is prominent in the social life on the north side, making his home at Lake Forest, and is a genial host. His interest in public affairs is manifest in active cooperation in movements for the city's good, and the effective work that he has done in social, municipal and business circles indicates a many-sided and strongly developed nature. He has been able to meet the demands made in this age of unusual business activity and while one of the youngest of Chicago's financiers is also recognized as one of the ablest.

SENECA D. KIMBARK.

While Seneca D. Kimbark was the promoter of one of the most extensive and important industrial enterprises of Chicago, aside from this his memory should be honored for all time as one of the commissioners who had in charge the laying out of the south park system and in securing to the city the lake front park, which otherwise would have become the victim of corporation greed. Since his arrival in Chicago fifty-eight years have been added to the cycle of the centuries. He

came here a young man, having not yet attained his majority. The future with its limitless opportunities was before him. He has long since passed the Psalmist's allotted three score years and ten but is still an honored and valued resident of the western metropolis, which owes not a little of its material progress and prosperity to his labors, his business enterprise, his sagacity and public spirit.

Mr. Kimbark was born in Venice, Cayuga county, New York, on the 4th of March, 1832, his parents being Adam C. and Sarah (Masten) Kimbark. He was a lad of eight years when the family removed to Livingston county, New York, where he remained until he sought a home in the middle west. His educational opportunities were far above those which the average boy enjoyed. He attended the district schools and later had the benefit of instruction in the Genesco and Canandaigua academics, meeting the expenses of his more advanced courses with the salary which he had earned as a teacher in the country schools. He early had thorough training in the work of the home farm and to the tasks of plowing, planting and harvesting he devoted his energies until his removal to the west save for the period spent in attending and teaching school.

About the time he attained his majority Mr. Kimbark came to Chicago. His interest had been aroused in the growing western city and, believing that superior business opportunities might here be obtained, he made his way to Chicago and entered business circles in connection with the firm of E. G. Hall & Company in the iron trade. He was soon admitted to partnership and the business was continued successfully under the original style until 1860, when the name of the firm was changed to Hall, Kimbark & Company. Various changes in partnership have since occurred, leading to the adoption of the firm name of Kimbark Brothers & Company in 1873, while in 1876 Seneca D. Kimbark became the sole proprietor of the immense business which had been developed. Heavy losses were caused by the great fire of 1871 but his business energy and tact brought him safely through difficulties that would have permanently hampered a man of less sagacity and courage. The business continued to grow under his careful guidance until his establishment became the largest of its kind in Chicago, while its commercial integrity and high standing were ever preserved, unaffected by changes and fluctuations in the business world. The best commentary upon his enterprise and perseverance is the immense establishment which he built up and which rests upon the foundation of unassailable commercial integrity as well as unfaltering industry and progressiveness. It has been said of him: "His notions of business honor are so broad that he never makes a distinction between commercial and moral integrity." After managing his Chicago interests capably and successfully for a number of years Mr. Kimbark opened a factory for the manufacture of carriage woodwork in Quincy, Michigan. Preferring to have this branch of his business conducted at a point where he might more readily give it personal supervision, he removed the factory to Elkhart, Indiana, in 1891, thus securing excellent transportation facilities, while an abundance of hardwood lumber was easily secured. The main building of the factory was four hundred by eighty feet and near by was an engine house and bending room, one hundred and eighty by forty feet. The plant was equipped with machines of the latest design, thirteen of which were built after original plans of which Mr. Kimbark was the owner. His success and prosperity were largely due to the fact that he not only gave close attention to his business but regarded no detail as too unimportant to claim his attention. He

familiarized himself with the trade in every department and was thus able to pass in judgment upon any part of the work. The regard in which he was held by business colleagues and contemporaries has been repeatedly manifest in trade conventions, where his unaffected manners and quick perceptions always commanded respect. He remained an active factor in the business world until 1905, when at the age of seventy-three years he retired, his business interests being now under the supervision of his son, Charles A.

While his commercial and industrial interests have constituted an important chapter in his history, his service in public affairs has been most valuable and alone entitles him to the consideration and gratitude of his fellowmen. At all times he has been actuated by a spirit of loyal devotion to the general good and in discharging public duties devolving upon him he has brought to his work the same thoroughness, keen insight and enterprise that ever characterized him in the conduct of private business interests. Appointment made him one of the three commissioners named to locate the south park system. To the question he gave most earnest and thoughtful consideration, viewed it from every possible standpoint and recognized what would be the necessities of the future for park area. His associates on the commission board were Chauncey T. Bowen and James H. Rees, who were in perfect accord with him in his opinions upon the matter. The result of their consideration and study of the question led to the selection of Washington and Jackson parks and the now famous boulevard drive known as the Midway. The conservative and unprogressive element of Chicago claimed that the sites chosen were too far south. The commissioners, however, seemed to possess remarkable insight into what the future had in store and Mr. Kimbark and his associates have a claim upon public gratitude for the sound philosophy which prompted their choice. To Mr. Kimbark, perhaps more than any other, is due the fact that the lake front park has been preserved to the city. Never a man of hasty opinions, Mr. Kimbark has ever drawn his conclusions from comprehensive knowledge of the subject involved and in this, as in other important questions, he examined carefully into the rights of the respective parties with the result that he believed the lake front park should be Chicago's inheritance for her people. He therefore put forth intelligent and persistent hostility to every encroachment upon this right and today Chicago has in the center of her down town district the beautiful Grant park, bordering the lake.

Political preferment has had no attraction for Mr. Kimbark, who has repeatedly refused to become candidate for offices that were proffered him. The repeal of the Missouri compromise led him to sever his connection with the democratic party, to which he had formerly given his support. He had been a warm advocate of the annexation of Texas and of other measures achieved through democratic strength. His study of the slavery question in every phase led him to become an abolitionist and when the republican party was formed to prevent the further extension of slavery in the north he joined its ranks and has never wavered in his support thereof to the present time. He was one of the most stalwart supporters of the Union cause during the period of the Civil war and was a most generous contributor to the war fund. He has been in harmony with the party in all of its progressive movements that have furthered the welfare of state and nation and believes that history has proven its worth and that its leaders will be men of patriotism and

progress, seeking the welfare of the country rather than the aggrandizement of self.

On the 25th of September, 1856, was celebrated the marriage of Seneca Kimbark and Elizabeth Pruyne, a daughter of Hon. Peter Pruyne, at one time a colleague of Stephen A. Douglas in the state senate. After the death of her first husband Mrs. Pruyne, the mother of Mrs. Kimbark, became the wife of Thomas Church, an early citizen of Chicago. Mrs. Kimbark was here born on the day which witnessed the inauguration of William B. Ogden, Chicago's first mayor, May 2, 1837. Her ready wit, bright intellectual powers, kindly disposition and genial manners have won for her a circle of friends which mere social prominence could not attract. Her charities are liberal and continuous but usually bestowed with that personal supervision which renders them doubly welcome to the recipient. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Kimbark were born two sons and two daughters. The eldest, Charles A. Kimbark, is the financial manager of his father's business affairs. The younger son, Walter, is now deceased. The daughters are Mary Rebecca and Grace, the latter the wife of F. J. Howell of New York and the mother of one son, Kimbark Howell.

While Mr. Kimbark does not subscribe to the creeds and doctrines of many orthodox churches, he is a believer in the teachings and permanency of Christian principles and has guided his actions by the Divine injunction of doing unto others as he would have them do unto him. In the social life of the city he has been well known. He became one of the organizers of the Chicago Club and also a charter member of the Washington Park Club. He likewise joined the Calumet Club and while not active in any of these at the present time, he is honored in the membership of the different organizations as well as in the Union League Club, of which for many years he has been a most prominent representative. He has been especially active in the work of the last named in its efforts to establish a higher standard of municipal service and integrity. In all of his life, whether in its business, public or social relations, he has never deviated from a course that he has believed to be right between himself and his fellowman. To such the world instinctively pays deference, and regard and honor are freely accorded Seneca D. Kimbark.

CHARLES J. DAHLGREN.

Charles J. Dahlgren, who for almost three decades has been engaged in the undertaking business in Chicago, was born in Sweden, March 15, 1858, and is a son of John and Anna Dahlgren. The mother passed away in Sweden, but the father came to the United States in 1869 and made his way into the interior of the country, settling in Chicago, where he engaged in the lumber business for about twenty-three years or until his death, which occurred in 1892.

Charles J. Dahlgren was brought to the United States when a lad of eleven years. He acquired a public school education and after his textbooks were put aside entered the employ of the Rock Island Railroad Company, with which he was connected for a few years. His attention, however, was directed to the undertaking business and in 1889 he opened an undertaking establishment at 5725 Wentworth avenue. Later he

erected a building at 5822 Wentworth avenue, this being in 1905. Here he has a two-story structure with twenty-five foot frontage and containing a well appointed chapel with seating capacity for one hundred and twenty-five. He also has auto equipment for the conduct of funerals and the care, tact and thoughtfulness which he displays in funeral directing have won for him the gratitude of hundreds of families in bereavement, who, endorsing his services to friends and neighbors, have thereby largely augmented his patronage. He has been a member of the Chicago Undertakers' Association since it was organized and is much interested in its plans and purposes and in its efforts to establish higher professional standards.

In 1879, Mr. Dahlgren was united in marriage to Miss Amelia Carlson, who was born in Sweden, a daughter of Axel Carlson, who removed with his family to Chicago about 1868. Mr. and Mrs. Dahlgren have become parents of five children but lost their first born, August, in infancy. The others are: Osear, who is in the employ of the city of Chicago and who is married and has five children; John Albert, who is in business with his father but is now serving his country as private in the department of registration of soldiers' graves and is located in Washington, D. C., and has a wife and two children; Anna, the wife of E. H. Johnson, of Chicago, by whom she has one child; and Walter G., who is also in business with his father, and is also serving his country against the kaiser.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Dahlgren is an Odd Fellow and is also connected with the Royal Arcanum, while his religious faith is that of the Lutheran church. In politics he is an earnest republican and has been somewhat active in political circles, serving as county commissioner from 1898 until 1900 inclusive. He is interested in all that has to do with the welfare and upbuilding of his city and stands loyally in support of any project or measure which he believes will prove beneficial. He has been a member of the Chicago Undertakers' Association since it was organized and he enjoys the respect and goodwill of colleagues and contemporaries in the profession. From early boyhood he has made his home in Chicago, the period of his residence here covering almost a half century, during which time he has witnessed notable changes as the city has emerged from the conditions of a small but rapidly growing town and has taken on metropolitan existence.

JOHN EDWIN SCOTT.

A life of intense and well directed activity along mercantile lines has brought John Edwin Scott to a position where he can now enjoy rest from further labor, although he is still interested in the well known firm of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Company, long prominent in the commercial circles of Chicago. He was born in Rathfriland, County Down, Ireland, August 22, 1842, a son of Thomas and Martha (Swan) Scott. The family is of Scotch origin and has long been established in Ireland, representatives of the name settling near Belfast, where the family has now been founded for many generations. In May, 1856, Thomas Scott, with his wife and twelve children, came to America on a sailing vessel. After a few months spent in New York they made their way into the interior of the country, settling first at Mendota, Illinois. It was there that in 1858, when fifteen years of age, John E. Scott entered the field of general merchandising in connection with Messrs. Carson

and Pirie, who had several general stores in that section. He remained at that point until 1866, when he engaged in the dry-goods business for himself in Ottawa; Illinois. For a quarter of a century thereafter he was closely associated with mercantile interests in that city, occupying a prominent and honored position in its commercial circles. In 1891, however, he disposed of his interests there and came to Chicago, where he entered the firm of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Company, of which his two brothers, George and Robert S., were members. He continued an active factor in the firm until 1907, when he retired.

Throughout the years of his residence in Chicago Mr. Scott has been interested in civic affairs in a general way and his cooperation has been an effective force for progress and improvement. He was one of the original directors of the National Association of Merchants & Travelers out of which grew the Chicago Association of Commerce, and he was a member of many local organizations of Evanston of material benefit to that city, where he resided until a year ago, when he removed to Pasadena, California.

On the 2d of February, 1869, in Ottawa, Illinois, Mr. Scott was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Emma Hossack, a daughter of John Hossack, a native of Scotland, prominent in the late '50s as an aggressive abolitionist and one of the original contractors on the Illinois and Michigan canal. Mr. and Mrs. Scott became the parents of three sons, John William, Robert Lindsay and Frederick H. The family have not only been prominent in the social activities of Evanston but have also taken a helpful interest in church and philanthropic work. Mr. and Mrs. Scott were members of the First Baptist church of Evanston, in which he was an officer for many years, but being now residents of Pasadena, California, are members of the Baptist church there. All of his life he has been very active in the different departments of church work and of the Sunday school, and in all these relations his wife has been his able coworker. She was president of the Women's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of the West for ten years, or until 1909, and upon her retirement from that position was elected honorary president for life. Prompted by the spirit of broad humanitarianism, they have constantly reached out a helping hand to fellow travelers upon life's journey and have given generously of time and means for charity and philanthropy. Never loving wealth for its own sake, Mr. Scott has rejoiced in his success because of the opportunity it has given him to assist others where aid was needed and to give to the church and its kindred interests that financial support which must ever be a feature in carrying on the work of any religious organization.

JULIUS R. BUTZOW.

Julius R. Butzow, who since 1885 has been a member of the Chicago Undertakers Association, arguing long connection, therefore, with the line of business in which he is still engaged, is now located at 4039 West Madison street, to which place he removed in September, 1915. He is one of Chicago's native sons, his birth having occurred in this city on the 17th of October, 1863. His parents, Joachim and Sophia Butzow, were natives of Mecklenburg, Germany. They came to the United States in the early '50s and were married in Chicago, where the family has now



JULIUS R. BUTZOW

been represented for almost three-fourths of a century. The father was a cabinet maker by trade and entered upon business on his own account in young manhood, devoting his attention to cabinet making and furniture manufacturing, in which connection he developed a business of substantial proportions. He has passed away but is still survived by his widow, who is now eighty-six years of age and who in the summer of 1917 drove with her son in an automobile from Ardmore, Oklahoma, to Chicago, which indicates how remarkably well preserved she is to stand such a trip. By her marriage she became the mother of six children, two of whom have passed away. The family record is as follows: Albert C., who is now a resident of Ardmore, Oklahoma; Amanda, who has departed this life; William, who still makes his home in Chicago; Julius R., of this review; Emma, who has also passed away; and Clara, who is the wife of Joseph Kruger, also living in Ardmore, Oklahoma.

Spending his youthful days in his native city, Julius R. Butzow pursued a public school course and was graduated from the Foster school. In his early life he learned the upholsterer's trade but did not follow it. On the contrary he turned his attention to the undertaking business in 1885, entering into that line of activity in connection with his two brothers at Nos. 530 and 532 Ogden avenue. They likewise conducted a feed, coal and livery business and the association between them was maintained until about 1889, when Mr. Butzow dissolved partnership with his brothers and continued his efforts in the undertaking field. In September, 1915, he removed his business to 4039 West Madison street, where he occupies a building with a frontage of twenty-five feet that is splendidly arranged and equipped for his purpose. It contains a chapel with a seating capacity of two hundred, so that funeral services may there be held. He is regarded as a most capable funeral director, closely, tactfully and thoughtfully following out the wishes of the families whom he is called to serve, and with the passing years his business has grown in volume and importance until he is now one of the leading undertakers of his section of the city. He is well known in the Chicago Undertakers Association, with which he has been identified for a third of a century.

In October, 1889, Mr. Butzow was united in marriage to Miss Louise Enderli, of Cleveland, Ohio, and they have three children: Clarence, who is a sales engineer for the Automatic Electric Company; Norman, who is with the Albert Dickinson Seed Company of Chicago; and Elmer, who is serving on a submarine chaser but before his enlistment for service was with the International Harvester Company, in the farm sales department.

Mr. Butzow is well known in Masonic circles. He has membership in Golden Rule Lodge, No. 726, A. F. & A. M., of which he was master in 1903. He belongs also to York Chapter, No. 148, R. A. M., of which he is a past high priest, and to Tyrian Council, No. 78, R. & S. M. He is likewise a past thrice illustrious master of the last named. His membership connections have made him a representative of Columbia Commandery, No. 63, K. T., of which he was eminent commander in 1910, and he belongs to Oriental Consistory, S. P. R. S.; to Paragon Chapter, No. 557, O. E. S., of which he is a past patron; and to Medinah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of which he was potentate in 1916. He is likewise connected with the Royal League, his membership being in Washington Council, No. 53, and he belongs to the Illinois Club and to the German Club of Chicago. In politics he is a republican, staunchly supporting the men and measures of the party but without desire for office, as he has always preferred to concentrate his efforts and attention upon his business affairs.

and private interests. Whatever success he has achieved is the direct result of his close application, his indefatigable energy and his perseverance, combined with an earnest desire to please his patrons, who speak of him in terms of high regard, as do his fellow members of the Masonic fraternity.

JAMES HERRON ECKELS.

"James Herron Eckels," said Grover Cleveland, "illustrated the traits that make the best American citizenship." Ancestral connection or the aid of influential friends were never factors in the attainment of distinction in the life of Mr. Eckels but personal ability brought him to a prominent position among men of national fame. Save for the period spent in Washington as comptroller of the currency, Mr. Eckels was a lifelong resident of Illinois and at the time of his death was officially and financially connected with some of the most important business enterprises of Chicago. He was born in Princeton, Illinois, November 22, 1858, his parents being James Starr and Margaret (Herron) Eckels. He traced his ancestry back to Nathaniel Eckels, a native of Belfast, Ireland, who came to America at an early period in the colonization of this country. His paternal grandparents, William and Jane (Starr) Eckels, were natives of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. The former, born March 3, 1787, always followed farming as a life work and was an active and zealous member of the Presbyterian church. He died November 15, 1861, while his wife passed away December 23, 1830, when about forty years of age.

Their son, James S. Eckels, was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, December 7, 1827, and was reared amid the usual environment of farm life. He supplemented his early education, acquired in the district schools, by the regular course in Jefferson College of Pennsylvania, being graduated with honors as a member of the class of 1853. He then took up the study of law and after reading privately for a time entered the Albany Law School, from which he was graduated in 1857. With his diploma as proof of what he had done in preparation for the bar, he started for Illinois and, locating in Princeton, became one of the distinguished attorneys of that city. It is said that he had no superiors and few equals as a trial lawyer in Bureau county and won prominence as well as a counselor. His ready command of language, combined with his thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence, rendered him an effective speaker, while his analytical mind made his address to court or jury at all times logical. He was married in Pennsylvania, October 19, 1854, to Margaret Davidson Herron, a daughter of James and Isabelle (Johnson) Herron, of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, where Mrs. Eckels was born December 23, 1830. By her marriage she had four children: Frank J., James H., Jane Isabelle and George M. The death of Mrs. Eckels occurred March 7, 1892. She had been a lifelong and faithful member of the Presbyterian church, to which James S. Eckels also belonged, and in the work of the church both took active and helpful part.

Spending his youthful days under the parental roof, James H. Eckels devoted his time largely to the acquirement of an education in the public schools and was graduated from the high school. Although his showing entitled him to enter high

school at the remarkably early age of ten, he postponed his entrance till he had reached his eleventh year. He had resolved to become a member of the bar and in preparation therefor began reading in the office of his father in the firm of Eckels & Kyle, of Princeton, Illinois. He afterward entered the Albany (N. Y.) Law School, from which he was graduated in 1883. He began practice in Ottawa and was successively associated with the firms of Leland & Gilbert; Gilbert & Eckels; Duncan, O'Connor & Gilbert; and O'Connor, Duncan & Eckels. No dreary novitiate awaited him. He made continuous progress in his practice, being recognized by the profession as well as the public as a clear thinker, a logical reasoner and a strong and forceful advocate. His analytical mind enabled him to readily determine the various points in his case and to give to each its due relative importance. His clientage soon became large and of a distinctively representative character and while his devotion to his clients' interests was widely recognized, he never forgot that he owed a still higher allegiance to the majesty of the law. Mr. Eckels never manifested a selfish absorption in his chosen life work to the exclusion of active participation in other interests. He read broadly and thought deeply concerning significant and vital problems of the age and with the analytical mind of the lawyer investigated the important issues which divide the two great political parties of the nation. Indorsing party principles, he became a leader of Illinois democracy and it was through Mr. Edgar K. Apgar, then a prominent man and a power in New York politics that Mr. Eckels met a great many of the most prominent men of that time, including Grover Cleveland, with whom he became acquainted while in Albany. Mr. Cleveland was charmed with the young democrat who showed such excellent knowledge of the political situation in the west and could so intelligently discuss the issues of the day. A personal as well as political friendship was then formed between them and existed to the time of Mr. Eckels' death. During his first administration President Cleveland paid Mr. Eckels the compliment of giving into his charge the patronage of his congressional district that he might dispose of it as he saw fit, and without his knowledge or solicitation President Cleveland appointed Mr. Eckels comptroller of the currency. It is now a matter of history that he discharged his duties with signal ability and won a brilliant reputation as an official and financier. He inaugurated a new and progressive policy in connection with the administration of the duties of his office, and republicans and democrats alike indorsed his course and spoke of him as the most competent man who ever filled the position. When the money question became the paramount issue before the country, he addressed many public gatherings upon the question of currency and became prominent as an advocate of the gold standard, affiliating in 1896 with the national democrats, the gold wing of the democratic party. He remained as comptroller of the currency until December 31, 1897, when he resigned his office and on the following day assumed the duties of the presidency of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago.

From that time until his death Mr. Eckels was a prominent figure in financial and business circles of this city and his efforts also extended to other cities as a cooperant factor in the management of many banking institutions. Various business enterprises of Chicago sought his aid and, extending his connections, he became vice president of the Hewitt Manufacturing Company; treasurer of the Chicago Union Traction Company; treasurer of the Featherstone Foundry & Machine Company; a trustee of the Chicago Real Estate Trustees; a director of the Allis-

Chalmers Company; the American & British Securities Company, Ltd.; the American Surety Company of New York; the Bankers' Trust of New York; the Oakland National Bank; the State Savings Bank of Detroit; and the First National Bank of Baltimore, Maryland. He was also a member of the western board of control of the Audit Company of New York.

On the 15th of December, 1887, Mr. Eekels was married to Miss Fannie Lisette Reed, of Ottawa, Illinois, a daughter of John F. and Phoebe (Munson) Reed. The record of her ancestors is one of close connection with a most interesting epoch in the history of northern Illinois. A contemporary historian gives this account: "Her mother was a daughter of William and Rachel (Hall) Munson, the latter of whom had an eventful history, being in early life, together with her sister, taken captive by the Indians in 1832, when the others of the family were massacred. It was at the time of the Black Hawk war and the Indian chief after the defeat of Stillman on Rock river sent detached parties to attack the frontier settlements. As soon as Shabbona was informed of the situation he hastened to warn the settlers at the points exposed, reaching the Indian Creek settlement on the 15th of May. Mr. Hall started with his family for Ottawa but was persuaded by Mr. Davis to stop with him at his home, which was then containing the Hall, Davis and Petigrew families and some hired hands. They were attacked by seventy or eighty Indians on the afternoon of May 20, 1832. Fifteen were killed and Sylvia and Rachel Hall, then aged respectively thirteen and fifteen years, were taken captive while the others escaped to Ottawa. The following account of this memorable and deplorable event in the pioneer history of La Salle county was made by the two captive girls, afterward Mrs. Horn and Mrs. Munson: 'Nemaha county, Nebraska, September, 1867. I, John W. Hall, being requested by my sisters, Sylvia Horn and Rachel Munson, to state what I recollect of the massacre of my father's family and captivity of my two sisters, in May, 1832, most gladly comply with their request. The lapse of thirty-five years has made my memory rather dim but there are some things, which I will relate, which I remember most distinctly and shall as long as I have a being. It was in 1832 and, as near as I can recollect, about the 15th or 16th of May, that old Shabbona, chief of the Potawottomies, notified my father and others, that the Sac and Fox Indians would probably make a raid on the settlement where we lived and murder us and destroy our property, and advised him to leave that country for a place of safety. But Indian rumors were so common and some of our neighbors did not sufficiently credit this old Indian, and we were advised to collect as many together as possible and stand our ground and defend ourselves against the Indians. So, after hiding all our heavy property and loading the remainder and the family on the wagon, we started for Ottawa, meeting Mr. Davis, who had been at Ottawa the day before and had learned that a company had gone out in a northerly direction to learn of the Indian movements and would report on their return in case of danger. My father was prevailed on by Davis to abandon his retreat and stop at Davis' home, where Mr. Petigrew and family, Mr. Howard and son, John H. Henderson and two hired men of Davis', Robert Norris and Henry George, were all stopping.

" 'On the 20th day of May myself and dear father were at work under a shed adjoining a blacksmith shop on the west side next to the dwelling house. Mr. Davis and Norris were at work in the shop, Henry George and William Davis, Jr., were at work on a mill dam, a little south of the shop. It being a very warm

day, in the afternoon some one brought a bucket of water from the spring to the shop, and we all went into the shop a few minutes to rest and quench our thirst. At this time John H. Henderson, Edward and Greenbury Hall, Howard and son, and two of Davis' sons, were in the field on the south side of the creek in full view and about a half mile from the house, planting corn and while we were resting in the shop we heard a scream at the house. I said: "There are the Indians now," and jumped out of the door, it being the opposite side of the house, and the others followed as fast as they could and, as we turned the corner of the shop, discovered the dooryard full of Indians. I next saw the Indians jerk Mr. Petigrew's child, four or five years old, taking it by the feet and dashing its head against a stump. I saw Mr. Petigrew and heard two guns seemingly in the house and then the tomahawk soon ended the cries of those in the house, and immediately they fired about twenty shots at our party of five but neither of us was hurt that I know of.

"Their next motion was to pour some powder down their guns and drop a bullet out of their mouths and raise their guns and fire. This time I heard a short sentence of prayer to my right and a little behind. On turning that way I saw my dear father on the ground, shot in the left breast and dying and, on looking around, I saw the last of the company were gone or were going. The Indians had jumped the fence and were making toward me. Mr. Davis was running in a northeast direction toward the timber; he looked back and said, "Take care;" he had his gun in his hand.

"I at this time discovered quite a number of the Indians on horseback, in the edge of the woods, as though they were guarding the house to prevent any escape. Then it flashed into my mind that I would try to save myself. I think there were sixty or eighty Indians. I immediately turned toward the creek, which was fifteen or twenty steps from where I stood. The Indians at this time were within a few paces of me, with their guns in hand, under full charge. I jumped down the bank of the creek, about twelve feet high, which considerably stunned me. At this moment the third volley was fired, the balls passing over my head, killing Norris and George, who were ahead of me and who had crossed the creek to the opposite shore. One fell in the water, the other on the opposite bank. I then passed as swiftly as possible down the stream, on the side next the Indians, the bank hiding me from their view. I passed down about two miles, when I crossed and started for Ottawa, through the prairie, and overtook Mr. Henderson, who started ahead of me, and we went together till we got within four miles of Ottawa, where we fell in with Mr. Howard and son, three sons of Mr. Davis and my two brothers, all of whom were in the field referred to except one of Mr. Davis' sons, who was with us in the shop when the alarm was given and who immediately left when he heard the cry of Indians. We all went to Ottawa together and gave the alarm.

"During the night we raised a company and with them started in the morning for the dreadful scene of slaughter. On the way we met some of Stillman's defeated troops, having camped within four miles of where the Indians passed the night after they had killed my dear friends. They refused to go back with us and help bury the dead but passed on to Ottawa. We went on to the place where the massacre took place and, oh, what a sight presented itself!

"There were some with their hearts cut out and others cut and lacerated in too shocking a manner to mention or behold without shuddering. We buried them all in great haste, in one grave, without coffins or anything of the kind, there to

remain until Gabriel's trump shall call to life the sleeping dead. This spot was marked in later years by William Munson, who was the husband of Rachel Hall, by the erection of an appropriate monument, on which are inscribed the names of the victims.

"We then returned to Ottawa and organized a company out of a few citizens and Stillman's defeated troops, into which company I enlisted, and the next day were on the line of march in pursuit of the savages and if possible to get possession of my two sisters, who were missing and who, we were satisfied, had been carried away by the Indians, from signs found on their trail. We went as far as Rock river, when our provisions failed and we returned to Ottawa and laid in provisions for a second trip. I found that General Atkinson had made propositions to the Winnebago Indians, through the agent, Mr. Gratiot, to purchase my sisters, as we were fearful if we approached the Indians they would kill them to prevent their capture. We then started the second time and proceeded to Rock river, where we fell in with a company of volunteers, under General Dodge, when we learned that the friendly Indians had succeeded in obtaining my sisters and that they were at White Oak Springs. I went with a company of regulars to Galena and, obtaining a furlough, went to White Oak Springs, where I found my sisters and returned with them to Galena. (Signed) J. W. HALL."

"Such was the plain narrative given but no language could describe or convey any adequate idea of what the mental suffering of the sisters must have been in witnessing the more than tragic death of their family and friends, and of the fearful uncertainty that for days hung over their own destiny, held, as they were, helplessly in the power of those whose hands were still red with the blood of their kindred. The government and all parties showed a commendable sympathy to rescue the captives and the government paid about two thousand pounds, mostly in ponies, for their ransom." The treatment of these captive girls was the most kind and their comfort the best that could be provided, a surprising fact in view of the exceeding savagery and cruelty of the attack.

To Mr. and Mrs. Eckels there was born a daughter, Phoebe James, who is now the wife of John A. Stevenson, a well known stock and bond broker of Chicago. The death of Mr. Eckels occurred April 14, 1907, and he is buried in Grace-land cemetery, Chicago. His wife and daughter were at the time in Europe and had just been granted an audience by the Pope. The night before his death Mr. Eckels had received a letter from his wife explaining the meeting. Of the Fourth Presbyterian church Mr. Eckels was an active and prominent member, contributing generously to its support and taking an active part in its upbuilding. He belonged to the Chicago, Union League, Commercial and Merchants Clubs but above all else he loved his home and found his greatest happiness in the companionship of the members of his own household. He was studious by nature, a great reader, possessed a remarkably retentive memory and a wonderful personality. At his demise Judge Peter S. Grosscup said: "I feel keenly that I have suffered a personal loss. My association with Mr. Eckels has been close in recent years, and after I had come to admire him as a man I came to love him as a friend." James B. Forgan said: "He was one of the most genial, kindly men I ever knew. He always had a good word or a smile for every one and as Comptroller of the currency he had no equal." In its editorial the Tribune wrote: "Mr. Eckels was one of Grover Cleveland's closest personal friends and their intimacy continued after their official

bond was broken." When Mr. Eckels was called to his final rest President Cleveland said: "I was closely related to Mr. Eckels and his death comes to me with a peculiar shock. Neither the immediate community in which he dwelt nor the country at large can afford to lose a man like James H. Eckels."

JOHN O'BRIEN.

The name of John O'Brien has been a synonym for continuous and well directed activity in the field of undertaking since 1877 and he still remains active in the line of business to which he has now devoted forty years of his life. He was born in Washington, D. C., May 16, 1868, and is a son of Jeremiah and Nora (Galvin) O'Brien, both of whom were natives of Ireland, whence they crossed the Atlantic to the United States in the early '50s, their marriage being celebrated in the capital city of Washington, where the father engaged in the livery business for a number of years. At length he determined to seek better and broader business opportunities in the west and in September, 1868, came to Chicago, where he established a livery stable at the corner of Hill and Market streets. He was there conducting business at the time of the great fire of 1871, when his barn was destroyed. He afterward resumed business at what was then Nos. 55-57 Washburn avenue, where he carried on the livery business, and in 1877 extended the scope of his activities by opening an undertaking establishment in connection. He continued at that location for a decade and then removed to No. 210 Blue Island avenue, where he continued in the livery and undertaking business until his death, which occurred in 1913.

John O'Brien obtained a public school education and from early boyhood assisted his father in the undertaking business, their association of that character continuing until 1892, when John O'Brien opened an undertaking business on his own account at No. 233 Blue Island avenue. He remained there for a year and then again entered into partnership with his father, their business relation being maintained until December, 1895, when he again opened an independent establishment at Taylor and Blue Island avenues. He carried on business at that point from the 16th of December, 1895, until 1910, when he opened undertaking parlors at what was then No. 1661 West Twelfth street, conducting both an undertaking business and a livery business. In 1912 he removed to No. 307 South Kedzie avenue, where he erected a building sixty-two and a half by one hundred and twenty-five feet and three stories in height. He has in the building six stores and twelve apartments, which he rents. He occupies one of the stores and in connection with his undertaking establishment has a commodious chapel seating one hundred. He belongs to the Chicago Undertakers Association, of which his father was one of the organizers.

Mr. O'Brien was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Mahoney, of Chicago, who passed away on the 16th of January, 1902. In 1906 he was again married, his second union being with Miss Mae Baker, of this city. The children of his first marriage were: Mrs. Frances Stanton, of Chicago; and John E., who is a graduate of Notre Dame University and of St. Viator's College. He is likewise a graduate of the Worsham School and of the National School of Embalming, in which he completed his course in 1917, receiving his state license to practice on the 7th of Novem-

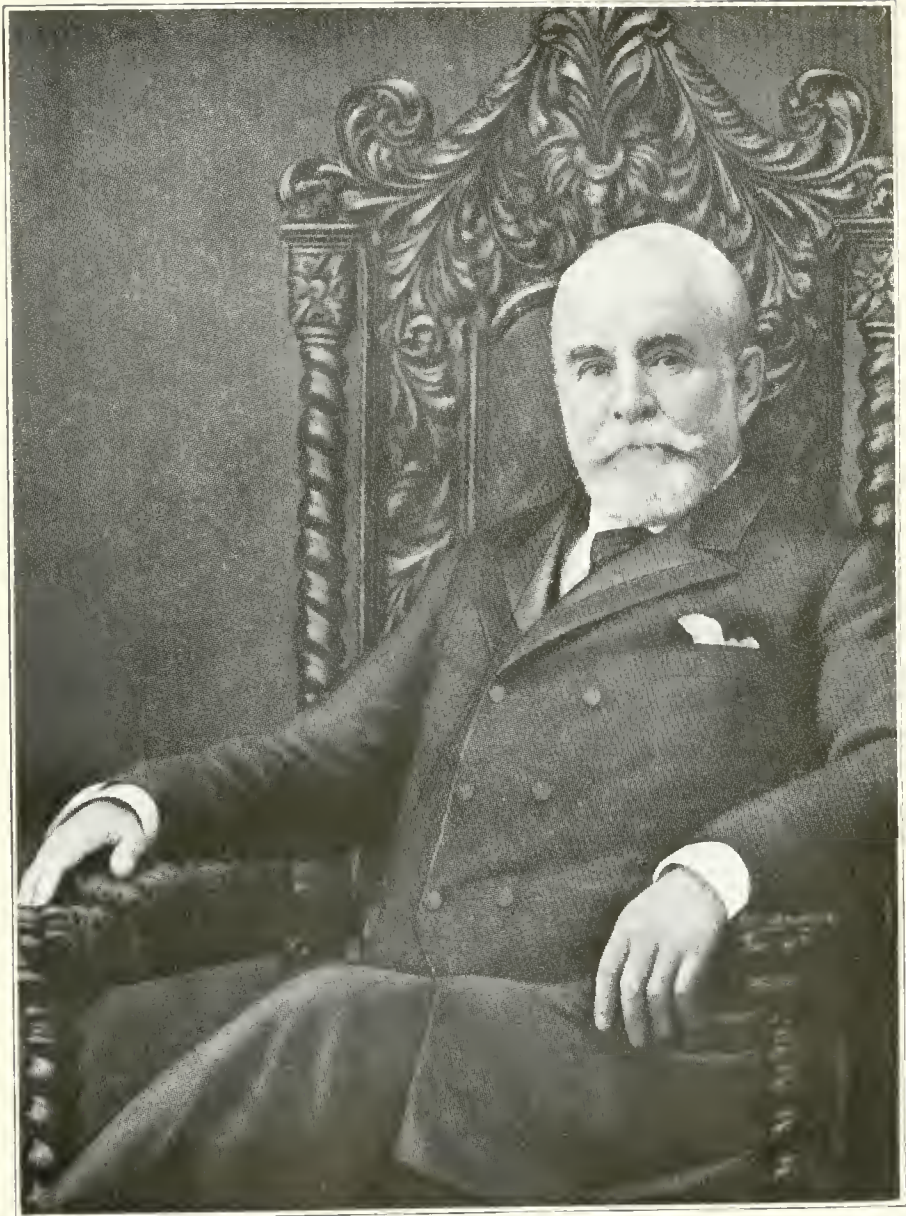
ber of that year. He is now associated with his father in business, making the third generation identified with the undertaking business in Chicago.

Mr. O'Brien is a communicant of Our Lady of Sorrows Catholic church and he is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic Order of Foresters. He is likewise connected with the Knights and Ladies of Honor, with the Royal Arcanum, the Knights of The Maccabees, the Knights of the Whip and the National Union. In politics he is a democrat and was the candidate for clerk of the municipal court in 1912. He has been quite active in political circles and does everything in his power to promote democratic successes.

CHARLES FARGO.

One frequently turns to nature for a simile expressive of the growth of man's genius and ability resulting in successful accomplishment. The great river that finds its source in the little spring, the strong and sturdy tree that sprang from the tiny seed, and many other phenomena of nature have been made the metaphorical expression of man's development. Any such would aptly apply to the life record of Charles Fargo, who, as a youth of sixteen years, left home to enter business life, and when seventeen years of age became connected with the American Express Company, which with its forty thousand miles of railroad connection owes its extension and substantial growth largely to the efforts, the careful organization and the wise direction of its business affairs to Charles Fargo. There was only a brief period at the outset of his life when, because of the natural conditions of childhood, he had to depend upon others. There was only a very brief period at the close of his earthly career when he put aside business cares and rested from the labors that had so long engrossed his time and attention. The years of his activity were many and the scope of his energy and usefulness most broad.

The ancestral history of the Fargo family is traced back to sunny Italy, where the name is sometimes spelled in the original tongue Fiergo. Rome was the ancient family seat although from an early period in the colonization of the new world the family has been represented on American soil. His grandfather was a resident of Connecticut and it was in that state that his father, William C. Fargo, was born. The latter espoused the American cause in the second war with England, became a corporal in the army and was stationed at Mackinaw, Michigan. Following the close of hostilities he became a resident of Onondaga county, New York, and there married Miss Tacey Strong. The family was established at Watervale, New York, and there Charles Fargo was born, April 15, 1831. The public schools of his native town afforded him his educational privileges but the little municipality did not give him scope for his budding ambition and business instinct. He sought the larger opportunities offered in Buffalo and became a clerk in a book store in that city, occupying the position for two years. Then he journeyed further westward to become a clerk in the office of the American Express Company at Detroit, Michigan, in 1851. From that time until a few years before his death he was connected with the company, the constantly developing and extending interests of which had made it a corporation, second perhaps only to the mail system of the country. He remained at Detroit for fifteen years, his ability winning him recognition in con-



CHARLES FARGO

tinuous promotions through intermediate grades until he was made superintendent for the entire state of Michigan. Again promotion came to him in January, 1866, when he was transferred to Chicago as successor of his brother in the office of assistant general manager of the northwest division of the American Express Company, while his brother, James C. Fargo, went to New York to become general manager of all the lines of the company's system.

Chicago accordingly became Mr. Fargo's home in 1866 and from that date until his death he was closely identified with the interests of upbuilding of the city. He remained as assistant general manager until 1883, when he became general manager of the northwest division, which embraced all of the territory west of Buffalo, New York, and the region north and south of the city. Under his guidance the development of the American Express Company in the west was proportionate to that of the railway extension. He overlooked no opportunity to promote the growth of the business, which in its mammoth ramifications came to cover over forty-five thousand miles of railway and in the conduct of its interests employed more than nine thousand men. Mr. Fargo certainly displayed a genius for organization and it is well known that one of the features of his success was his ability to judge of the capacities and powers of men with whom he came in contact. He thus surrounded himself with an able corps of assistants and placed the management of various departments of the business under competent heads. He was made a director of the company in 1875, and in 1882 was chosen the second vice president and a member of the executive committee. There is perhaps no more perfect organization than that of the American Express Company. Every detail of business transacted under this name is recorded in such a manner that it can again be easily referred to. Losses in transmission are practically impossible and while the actual work of carriers has been continued, Charles Fargo and other men at the head have extended the business of the company until it today reaches from ocean to ocean. He was one who "found in labor a delight," and the solution of an intricate and involved business problem was a matter of genuine pleasure to him. He could unravel the most intricate entanglement in regard to business affairs and yet so carefully had the business been systematized that a complication of interests was scarcely possible. Forceful and resourceful, he stood ready to meet any emergency and yet his keen discrimination and wise direction avoided any complexity in matters of detailed management. His business ability, however, was by no means limited to the interests of the American Express Company, important and extensive as they were. He also was one of the directors of the Elgin National Watch Company, and this and other business concerns claimed his attention and cooperation and profited by his keen discernment and business management.

In 1854 occurred the marriage of Charles Fargo and Miss Mary J. Bradford, a daughter of Harvey Bradford of Cooperstown, Otsego county, New York. They became parents of three daughters and a son: Irene, the wife of a Mr. Andrews, of Chicago; Livingston Wells Fargo; Adelaide P., the wife of Henry G. Lord, of Brookline, Massachusetts; and Florence, now Mrs. Frederick R. Wheeler, of Buffalo, New York. The son was graduated from Williams College of Massachusetts and after a year spent in travel returned to become his father's assistant in the management of the northwest division of the American Express Company.

Mr. Fargo's interest in citizenship was not perfunctory. While he never sought or desired office, he kept well informed on the general questions of the

day and was a stalwart champion of republican principles. He held membership for many years in Christ's Reformed Episcopal church and he belonged also to the Commercial, Chicago, Calumet and Washington Park Clubs. Death came to him October 13, 1900, when he was sixty-nine years of age. His wife had passed away in February of the previous year, and having traveled life's journey so long together, they were separated for but a brief period in death. One of the local papers at his demise, writing of his life work, said: "Within a half century he helped to build from a small domestic company of a few thousand miles of railway a company which today controls forty-five thousand miles of service in this country alone and has a large European business of approximately one hundred and fifty thousand of steamship and railway service." His name is indeed written large upon the pages not only of Chicago's history but of the western world and it was not alone his splendid success that made him one of the dominant factors in this city, but his sterling qualities of manhood and citizenship that won for him high and uniform regard. His executive force was balanced by an appreciation for what others accomplished; his powers of organization did not o'ertop the claims of citizenship nor make him unmindful of his obligations to his fellow-men whose lines of life were cast in less fortunate places. He recognized the fact that life not only offered him advantages in a business way but gave him opportunity to aid those with whom he came in contact, and he was as quick to appreciate and utilize the one as the other.

MARTIN W. SCHROEDER.

Martin W. Schroeder is not only well known as a representative undertaker of Chicago but is also recognized as an active factor in democratic circles and exerts considerable influence over local political thought and action. Moreover, he deserves mention in this volume as a representative of one of the oldest Chicago families. He was born in this city March 14, 1863, and is a son of Frederick and Caroline (Thomy) Schroeder, both of whom were natives of Germany who arrived in Chicago in 1848. The father was a gardener, following that business for many years. He died in 1894 and is survived by his widow, who has reached the notable old age of eighty-seven years.

Martin W. Schroeder acquired a public school education while spending his youthful days in his parents' home, and after his school days were over he devoted ten years to employment in connection with the bakery business. During that period he thoroughly acquainted himself with every phase of the business and later established a wholesale candy manufactory, which he conducted for fifteen years. He then changed the line of his commercial activity in 1904 by the purchase of an interest in the undertaking business of his brother, Henry W. Schroeder, who had opened an undertaking establishment about 1882 at Archer and Wentworth avenues. His brother has now retired from connection with the establishment. In 1913 Mr. Schroeder removed to No. 6115 South Ashland avenue and purchased a building twenty-five by sixty-five feet and two stories in height with basement. This was outfitted thoroughly for the conduct of an undertaking business, having a chapel with

a seating capacity of thirty. Mr. Schroeder is a member of the Chicago Undertakers Association and also of the Chicago Motor Livery Men's Association.

In 1882 Mr. Schroeder was united in marriage to Miss Mary Simon, of Chicago, who passed away in 1904. The following year he was married again, his second union being with Mary Daniels, of Brighton, Wisconsin, and to them have been born two children, Vincent and Martin, both of whom are attending school. By his first wife Mr. Schroeder had four children, as follows: Susan, the wife of Harry Summer, of Chicago, by whom she has two children; John, who also resides in Chicago and who is married and has four children; Gertrude, who is the wife of George Maulaff, of Chicago, and has one son; and Carrie, who is at home.

Mr. Schroeder and his family are members of St. Raphael's Catholic church and he belongs to the Knights of Columbus, also to the Royal League and the National Union. He is likewise a member of the Mutual Benefit & Aid Society. His political endorsement is given to the democratic party and he is interested in the vital questions and issues of the day, taking active part in promoting democratic successes to the extent of his opportunities. In 1913 he was a candidate for congress on the democratic ticket but was defeated. In all matters of citizenship he stands loyally for what he believes to be for the best interests of the community and neither fear nor favor can swerve him from a course which he believes to be right.

LEE M. PEDIGO.

Lee M. Pedigo attacks everything with a contagious enthusiasm that produces results. In the course of his active career he has encountered many obstacles and difficulties but these he has overcome by persistent purpose and unfaltering determination and today he is enjoying a measure of prosperity that is the direct result of his efforts. For a number of years he has figured prominently in connection with the drug trade of the city. Mr. Pedigo is a native of Kentucky. His birth occurred in Barren county, not far from the famous Mammoth cave, on the 8th of August, 1876, his parents being John H. and Lulu J. (Palmore) Pedigo, representatives of old southern families. The father was extensively engaged in dealing in horses and mules, which he sold throughout the south. He passed away in the year 1903 but his widow still survives.

Lee M. Pedigo acquired a public school education in his native county, attending the district school near his father's farm until he reached the age of fourteen years, when the family removed to Atlanta, Georgia, where he again entered the public schools. He afterward had the benefit of two years' instruction in the Georgia Agricultural College and later became a student in the Cecelian College at Elizabethtown, Kentucky. He turned to professional sport, taking up bicycle racing and baseball playing and became a well known figure in athletic circles. In 1898, however, he became identified with commercial interests, taking up the work of selling sewing machines. He did not find this congenial, however, and he accepted a clerkship in a drug store in Cincinnati at a wage of three dollars and a half per week. He was employed in the one establishment for sixteen months and says that he was fired and re-hired at least one hundred and fifty times during that period. It is characteristic of Mr. Pedigo, however, that he never gives up. In his vocabulary

there is no such word as fail and that his powers were developing is shown in that during that period his salary was increased. He came to Chicago in 1900, making the trip to the city on an excursion train. He arrived a stranger in the town and it took him from seven until eleven P. M. to get to the home of his sister. He felt that he never rode so far for five cents in his life, but at length he reached his objective point and the next morning was ready to start out to conquer new worlds. He did not get the position which he had anticipated, but secured employment with Dr. Engle at Forty-seventh and Union streets, while subsequently he was employed by Herman Schmidt at Forty-fifth street and Wentworth avenue. Feeling that his efficiency would greatly be promoted if he could pursue a course in pharmacy, he perfected his plans whereby he entered the University of Illinois as a student in pharmacy, working his way through the school. He earned money by serving as a clerk mornings and evenings in a drug store and his nights were largely devoted to study. He continued with Mr. Schmidt for more than two years, or until he was graduated with the class of 1902. After he had completed his first year's work in the university he met his father in Cincinnati. The father was greatly pleased with his son's efforts and the determination which he was showing to gain an education and gave him the money for his second year's school work. Following his graduation Mr. Pedigo secured a position as manager of the store of Mr. Brancroft at Sixtieth and Washington streets. This establishment was afterward sold to Mr. Campbell, of the Economical Drug Company, and Mr. Pedigo remained as manager until 1904, during which time he made the store earn twenty-six per cent on its invested capital, but after he severed his connection with the business the store lost heavily. In 1903 Mr. Pedigo's father died, leaving his estate to his wife. However, the son received thirteen hundred dollars and borrowed from his mother four thousand dollars more, with which to buy the store of W. E. Pouder at the Sheridan Road elevated station. He paid five thousand dollars for the establishment, thus having three hundred dollars left, and from the first he made a success of the venture. In 1906 he opened a second store at the corner of Grace street and Lincoln avenue and in 1908 opened a third store at Belmont and Broadway. In 1908 he removed the Sheridan Road store to the corner of Sheridan Road and Irving Park boulevard. In 1914 he joined Mr. MacLean, of the Central Drug Stores and put this store in the chain of stores, taking stock in the company. In March, 1915, however, he sold his stock and withdrew from the Central Drug Stores. In April, 1916, he purchased the drug store at the corner of Clark street and Sunnyside avenue but in the meantime he sold his other two stores. He is now concentrating his efforts and attention upon the conduct of the one establishment and has one of the finest drug stores on the north side. It is neat, tasteful and attractive in arrangement, carries an extensive line of drugs and druggists' sundries and the business methods of the house commend it to the continued confidence and support of the public. From time to time Mr. Pedigo has also made extensive investments in real estate and his holdings in that particular are now worth seventy-five thousand dollars. He has likewise built up his business until it is upon a splendid paying basis and his entire career indicates him to be a man of sound judgment, of keen discrimination and notable sagacity.

On the 8th of August, 1903, Mr. Pedigo was united in marriage to Miss Lulah Jones, of Augusta, Georgia, and to them has been born a daughter, Dorothy Lee, now thirteen years of age. Mr. Pedigo belongs to the Royal Arcanum and is identified with various trade organizations, having membership in the Chicago Drug Club, the

Chicago Retail Druggists' Association, and the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association. In the last named he has been chairman of the U. S. P. & N. F. committee and has also occupied the same position with the Chicago Retail Druggists Association. He is popular and widely known, having an extensive circle of friends in the city. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party and when he was a candidate for alderman of the twenty-fifth ward in 1912 he polled the highest vote that a democrat has ever been accorded in that ward, a fact indicative of his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him. He was active as a campaign speaker at the last presidential election, speaking all over Kentucky and in other states. His has been a notable career of a self-made man. His name became a familiar one in sporting circles during the period of his young manhood. He then started upon his commercial career empty-handed and there were many hard knocks to be endured as he pressed forward along the path to success. Every obstacle in his path, however, has seemed to serve as an impetus for renewed effort and concentration on his part and with thoroughness he has accomplished everything that he has undertaken. He has made himself one of the best informed drug men of the country and has contributed largely to druggists' publications, his writings being widely read and largely accepted as authority upon the subjects discussed. He has thus come to a position of leadership through initiative and individual merit.

EDWARD J. McGEENEY.

Edward J. McGeeney was for many years a well known undertaker of Chicago and a highly respected business man, enjoying the confidence and goodwill of all with whom he came in contact. He was born in Ireland in 1857 and departed this life in Chicago in 1907, when about fifty years of age. In his childhood he came to the United States with his parents, who established their home in Chicago, where he acquired a public school education. In young manhood he turned his attention to the undertaking business, establishing undertaking parlors about 1872 at No. 355 South Halsted street, remaining at that location for about twenty years, and during that time he built up a business of large proportions. In 1904 he removed to No. 4300 West Madison street, where he erected a large building fifty by one hundred and seventy-five feet and three stories in height. There he conducted a livery and undertaking business, having one of the largest undertaking patronages in Chicago. While his building was in process of construction he became ill of pneumonia and passed away. Mrs. McGeeney then completed the building and continued the business for five years, at the end of which time she sold the equipment, but her son expects to continue the business at a later period. The building at the present time is rented to Brink's Express Company.

It was on the 21st of June, 1899, that Mr. McGeeney was united in marriage to Mrs. Mary A. Roth, of Chicago a daughter of Patrick Murphy, of Cleveland, Ohio. The children of this marriage are: Mary Agnes, now eighteen years of age, at home; and Edward J., who is attending high school and is fifteen years of age. The daughter is a student in Loretto Academy. The son is planning to take up the undertaking business and become his father's successor when he reaches a more advanced age. Mrs. McGeeney and her children are communicants of St. Mel's Catholic church.

In politics Mr. McGeeney was a democrat and one of the active workers in party ranks. Fraternally he was connected with the Eagles and he was a charter member of Holy Family Court No. 1 of the Catholic Order of Foresters and was identified with several other organizations. Mr. McGeeney was widely known, enjoying the friendship and kindly regard of many with whom he was brought in contact. He was very successful in business, as is shown in the fact that in the course of his active career he was able to accumulate enough to erect the building on Madison street which his widow still owns and which brings to her a very gratifying rental.

RICHARD CONOVER LAKE.

Richard Conover Lake, whom the easily discernible steps in an orderly progression have brought to a prominent and enviable position in financial circles in Chicago, is the son of James and Hannah (Dye) Lake and was born on a farm in Montour county, Pennsylvania, July 20, 1846. The public schools of his native state afforded him his early educational privileges, which, however, were supplemented by private instruction and personal study. Moreover, a receptive mind has enabled him to glean valuable lessons from the school of experience and to adapt his knowledge to the demands and needs of the workaday world, wherein his persistent purpose and intelligently directed energy have achieved success. The first position that he filled that gave indication of his ability and proved the open door to wider activities was with the firm of Fowler & Creveling at Espy, Pennsylvania. He continued with that house for several years, after which he changed the base of his operations, becoming connected with the firm of Roworth Brothers at Central City, Colorado. The recognition of his merit led to his admission to the firm, at which time the style was changed to Roworth & Lake. He continued to operate there until 1877, when he withdrew from the partnership and removed to Deadwood, South Dakota, where for a short time he was connected with mercantile enterprises. Into the field of financial activity, however, he directed his energies, becoming president of the First National Bank of Deadwood in 1879. His progress in banking circles is indicated by the fact that in 1884 he was elected to the presidency of the First National Bank of Rapid City, South Dakota; in 1886 became president of the Bank of Chadron in Chadron, Nebraska; and then in the wider field of Chicago's banking circles became known in 1894 as the vice president of the Union National Bank. Two years later he was elected to the presidency of the Masonic Fraternity Temple Association, but has now retired from all of these positions, retaining, however, a financial connection with several of the moneyed institutions. Up to within a few years ago he was also largely interested in range cattle in Texas and in South Dakota, but also withdrew from that business after having met with notable success therein. He now maintains an office at No. 1037 Marquette building, where he devotes several hours daily to the management of his commercial and property investments. He is a member of the board of directors of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago, a director of the Diamond Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio, and president of the Evanston Public Library.

While in Central City, Colorado, on the 14th of September, 1871, Mr. Lake was married to Miss Mary Randolph, who died September 14, 1894. The children

born of that marriage were: Jessie; Amy, now Mrs. Walter G. Pietsch, of Evanston; Mary, who died in infancy; Richard Randolph, a member of the firm of John Burnham & Company, brokers and dealers in investment securities; Margaret; George Ernest, who is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, 1906, and now an attache at the American embassy at Tokio, Japan; James Lawrence, who died in childhood; and Gertrude. Having lost his first wife Mr. Lake was married in Evanston, on the 9th of February, 1899, to Miss Helen M. Kitchell, and their only child, a daughter, Helen, died in infancy.

The strong qualifications, executive ability and constructive effort which are shown in the life of a successful business man naturally lead his fellow citizens to seek his service in public capacities, and to this end the cooperation of Mr. Lake has been sought in Evanston, where he has served as a member of the city school board, as a director of the Evanston Library and also in other important and honorary offices. His political views are in harmony with the principles of the republican party and in matters of citizenship he always stands for that which he considers best for the municipality and the common good. He is widely known in Chicago's leading social organizations, including the Union League Club, the Glen View Club, the Evanston Club and the Evanston Country Club, and he makes his home in the attractive and aristocratic suburb of Evanston. He belongs to that class of men who have laid the foundation for success amid the stable environment of the east and have then directed their efforts to the improvement of the limitless possibilities offered in the growing west, where as early factors in business development and progress they have been writers of history, leaving their impress in unmistakable terms upon the upbuilding of the great western empire.

LEROY ALBERT GODDARD.

Leroy Albert Goddard is widely known, not only in Chicago as president of the State Bank of Chicago, but also throughout Illinois, because of his earlier activity in political circles and his later prominence in Masonic circles. He was born at Marion, Illinois, June 22, 1854, and is a son of James T. and Winifred (Spiller) Goddard. Ere the completion of his school days he had devoted several seasons to work at various occupations, while attending the public schools in the winter months. He was also for one term a student in the Illinois State Normal School and in 1875, when twenty-one years of age, started upon an independent business career by purchasing a half interest in a small dry-goods store in his native town.

He met with success in that venture, with which he was connected until 1879, when he withdrew from commercial lines to establish himself in business as a private banker in Marion. He thus obtained his initial experience in the field of labor in which he has since continued. In 1890 he sold his bank, which is now the First National Bank of Marion, and organized the First National Bank of Mount Carmel, Illinois. He was its president until the 1st of August, 1892, when he sought the broader opportunities offered in the city and became cashier of the Fort Dearborn National Bank, thus coming into close touch with the financial center of the great West. In January, 1903, he was elected president of that institution and remained as its head until June, 1908, when he resigned to become vice president

of the State Bank of Chicago, of which he was chosen chief executive officer a year later. His name has since been closely linked with its active and successful management and he is promoting a policy which tends to its still greater growth and prominence.

Mr. Goddard was married in Vincennes, Indiana, November 14, 1888, to Miss Anna Bridenthal and resides at No. 5001 Drexel Boulevard. He is ever a welcome visitor in the rooms of the Union League and Kenwood Clubs, in which he holds membership. He is also a member of the South Shore Country, Midlothian Country, and the Bankers' Club of Chicago, of which he is president. He was president of the Union League Club in 1908. He is known in Masonic connections throughout the state, having for two terms been honored with the position of grand master of the grand Masonic lodge of Illinois, while at the present time he is grand treasurer, and is also active thirty-third degree for Illinois of the Supreme Council, Northern Jurisdiction.

In the period of early manhood he took helpful interest in political affairs and enjoyed the distinction of being elected city treasurer of his native town when but twenty-one years of age. Two years later he was chosen mayor of Marion and received indorsement of his administration in reelection for a second term of two years. Few men of that age have been so honored and his record stands in contradistinction to the old adage that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country, for in the city where his boyhood and youth were passed his fellow townsmen called him to the highest office within their gift—a direct evidence of his popularity and of the confidence reposed in his ability. As the years have gone on the exercise of his native powers and talents have brought him to a place of prominence. His is the record of a strenuous life—the record of a strong individuality, sure of itself, stable in purpose, quick in perception, swift in decision, energetic and persistent in action. He is now president of the Chicago Clearing House Association.

JOHN R. PIERSON.

Initiative and originality constitute the keynote of John R. Pierson's business career. To the superficial thinker it would seem that the undertaking business is alike in the methods that any may follow, but Mr. Pierson has shown marked originality in designing his own caskets and making designs for his motor cars. His ideas, new and original, are strongly artistic and he deserves mention among the most prominent representatives of the profession in Chicago. He was born in Sweden in 1852 and was sixteen and a half years of age when he bade adieu to friends and native land and sailed for the new world. Crossing the Atlantic, he arrived in Connecticut, where he resided until 1884, after which he served for five years in the United States army and was then honorably discharged in 1889. At the close of his military experience he came to Chicago and in 1890 he turned his attention to the tailoring business, in which he engaged until 1896. It was in that year that he became established in the undertaking business at Seventy-fifth street and Dobson avenue, where he continued for ten years. On the expiration of that period he erected his own place at No. 7350 Cottage Grove avenue, where he has a building



John R. Pierson

two stories in height, with a forty-foot frontage. It is most beautifully and tastefully arranged, being different in design from that of any undertaking parlor in the world. Every convenience and equipment has been provided and the place gives the idea of a quiet home rather than of a place to care for the dead. His own residence is the upper floor of the building.

As previously indicated, Mr. Pierson is most original in his methods. He has his own way of training assistants and he personally makes the designs for his caskets, over one hundred exclusive styles being shown in his stock. These are entirely original. He was the first to introduce the Khaki casket, which he put upon the market in August, 1917. His motor cars are built after his own design and he calls them the "Cunningham Aristocrat." There is only one other like them in the United States. Mr. Pierson was the first man in Chicago to place a drain in the center of the morgue—a plan of building that is now enforced by law. Mr. Pierson is a member of the Chicago Undertakers Association, with which he has been identified since starting in business. He has also served as its vice president for two years.

It was in the year of his removal to Chicago that Mr. Pierson was married to Mrs. Ella Mary Graves, of this city, who by her former marriage had a daughter, Lottie, who became the wife of Joseph H. Butler, a resident of Chicago, and they now have one daughter, Lovilla, who is a student in the Chicago University.

Mr. Pierson is a republican in his political views, well informed concerning the leading questions and issues of the day, but he does not seek nor desire office. Fraternally he is connected with Grand Crossing Lodge, No. 776 A. F. & A. M.; Grand Crossing Chapter, No. 219, R. A. M.; and Woodlawn Commandery, K. T. He is also a member of Colfax Lodge, No. 198, I. O. O. F. and Amigo Lodge No. 484, K. P. He has membership in the Chicago Association of Commerce and is interested in all that has to do with the welfare and progress of the city and in the upholding of those projects and movements which are a matter of civic virtue and civic pride. Mr. Pierson has never been a follower to any extent but has always been a leader, especially in the line of business in which he has engaged. He thinks out along original lines, plans his work in connection therewith and has closely studied everything bearing upon the sanitary and scientific care of the dead and of funeral directing. His work therefore has been most satisfactory and his business has constantly increased.

HELGE ALEXANDER HAUGAN.

Helge Alexander Haugan was numbered among Chicago's bankers who won, merited and enjoyed the respect and confidence of his colleagues and contemporaries in financial circles. He started out as many another successful man has done with but limited advantages, but out of the struggle with small opportunities he came finally into the field of broad, active influence and usefulness and no citizen of Norway had in larger measure the esteem of his fellow countrymen nor exerted a stronger influence among the Norwegians of Chicago in behalf of that which is best in manhood and in citizenship. Mr. Haugan was born in Christiania, Norway, October 26, 1847, his parents being Helge A. and Anna B. Haugan, who in the year 1859 crossed the Atlantic to Montreal, Canada, and the son, then a youth of

twelve years, completed his education in the schools of that city, having previously mastered the preliminary branches of learning in the Norwegian capital. While still a resident of Montreal he also learned the steam fitting and brass finishing trade. He came to Chicago in 1862 and continued in that occupation as a working man, later going into the business for himself. He won a creditable and substantial measure of success in that field of labor but later turned his attention to financial interests and on the 8th of December, 1879, with John R. Lindgren as partner, entered the banking business under the firm name of Haugan & Lindgren. They had modest quarters at Nos. 57-59 La Salle street. Without wealth and without experience in banking, but with high hopes and the confidence of early manhood, they made arrangements for the conduct of a banking enterprise and applied themselves so assiduously to the upbuilding of the business that at the end of the first year the deposits of the new bank were thirty-three thousand, eight hundred and sixty dollars, and at the close of the second year they were sixty-six thousand, five hundred and ninety-seven dollars, having almost doubled within the twelve months. A growing clientage compelled them to seek larger quarters in 1884 and they secured room in the Marine building at La Salle and Lake streets, at the same time increasing their capital stock to one hundred thousand dollars. At that time they were joined by Mr. Haugan's brother, H. G. Haugan, of Milwaukee, who was then land commissioner of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and who became a partner in the banking enterprise. The growth of the business was continuous. In 1885 their deposits were two hundred and forty-two thousand, five hundred and ten dollars, and in 1887 three hundred and forty-six thousand, five hundred and eleven dollars. Early in 1891 the bank was chartered as a state bank with a paid up capital of five hundred thousand dollars and deposits of one million, eighty-eight thousand, six hundred and fifty-seven dollars. The name adopted was the State Bank of Chicago, of which Mr. Haugan was elected president and Mr. Lindgren cashier, and on the first board of directors, in addition to the two officials, were Henry C. Durand, John H. Dwight, Theodore Freeman, Charles L. Hutchinson, A. P. Johnson, A. Jurgens, J. M. Larimer, Thomas Murdoch and P. S. Peterson. The fact that these men, all prominent in the business circles of the city, gave their support to the new institution is an indication of the confidence felt in the business ability and integrity of the man who stood at its head. In 1897 the bank was removed to its present quarters in the Chamber of Commerce building, and under the guidance of Mr. Haugan its development has been both rapid and substantial. On the 1st of January, 1909, the capital, surplus and profits amounted to two million, three hundred and fourteen thousand, three hundred and sixty-one dollars, and the total deposits to nineteen million, eighty-eight thousand, seventy-six dollars. He continued at the head of the institution until his death, in 1909. He enjoyed in fullest measure the good will and trust of colleagues and contemporaries and his name is inscribed on the roll of Chicago's honored business men. He was also vice president of the Clearing House Association and a director of the Chicago Title & Trust Company. He was also treasurer of the University of Illinois and was president of the Bankers Club of Chicago. He served on the board of education with Mayor Swift and at one time was treasurer of the Lincoln Park board.

In 1868 Mr. Haugan was united in marriage to Miss Laura Wardrum, and to them were born four sons and two daughters, the sons being Oscar H., Henry A.,

Charles M. and J. Richard. The first three are connected with the State Bank of Chicago. One daughter became the wife of Judge Axel Chytraus and the other is the wife of Dr. Wallace S. Grosvenor, both of Chicago. Mr. Haugan was one of the most prominent representatives of the Norwegian population of Chicago. F. Herman Gade, the former Norwegian consul here, said: "In Chicago he probably was closer to all natives of Norway than any other man and he kept in touch with them." Perhaps no better estimate of his life and character can be given than in the words of those who knew him well in connection with banking interests of this city. David R. Forgan, president of the National City Bank, said: "The news of Mr. Haugan's death is a shock to me. He was one of the standard men of Chicago, of the highest integrity and character. His death means a severe loss to the banking interests of the city." John J. Mitchell, of the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, expressed himself as follows: "He was one of the most conservative bankers in Chicago and had been in the business many years. He always was well looked upon. He will be greatly missed in banking circles. No man in Swedish and Norwegian circles of Chicago was held in higher esteem than he. He was a fine man, quiet and retiring in disposition and of excellent judgment. All the bankers admired him." Another said: "He was modest, quiet and a very able banker, a man of excellent business qualifications and a good friend." Those who knew Mr. Haugan remember well his unostentatious manner and his genuine worth never failed to impress those with whom he came in contact. Throughout his entire business career his actions measured up to the highest requirements of commercial and business integrity and as well to the highest standards of manhood and citizenship.

JOHN P. MUELLER.

John P. Mueller is well established in the undertaking business in Chicago with a well deserved reputation that has brought to him a liberal patronage. He was born in Chicago, August 7, 1876, and is a son of Mathies and Josephine (Klinge) Mueller, the latter a daughter of Charles Klinge, who settled in Chicago at a very early day and was the owner of a farm at what is now Division and Clark streets, today one of the thickly populated sections of the city. This, however, he traded for land west of Evanston. His daughter Josephine was born in Chicago. Mathies Mueller was born on the other side of the Atlantic but in young manhood became a resident of Chicago, where he engaged in the butchering business for a time but later gave his attention to the livery business.

Their son, John P. Mueller, whose name introduces this review, acquired a public school education and started out in the business world as an employe in a bakery. He was afterward employed in a laundry and in 1897 he became connected with the undertaking business, in which he has since been engaged, entering into partnership relations under the firm style of Berwick & Mueller at No. 421 South California avenue. After eight months, however, the partnership was discontinued and Mr. Mueller entered the employ of Henry Ludolph. Upon the death of his employer five years later Mr. Mueller became a partner in the ownership of the business under the firm style of Ludolph & Mueller. They conducted their interests at No. 1223

Milwaukee avenue and in 1910 Mr. Mueller purchased the interest of Mr. Ludolph's widow in the business and discontinued the establishment at No. 1223 Milwaukee avenue, removing his business to No. 2341 Milwaukee avenue. In fact a branch establishment of the original plant had been conducted there from 1904 and a fine new building was erected two stories in height and twenty-five by ninety feet. It contains a well appointed chapel with a seating capacity of one hundred. Mr. Mueller carries a large and carefully selected line of caskets and undertakers' goods and is equipped to give the most satisfactory service in funeral directing. He also has auto equipment and is successfully carrying on a business which is one of the oldest established undertaking houses of the city. The business was begun in 1871 by a Mr. Stiebeiner at Division street and Milwaukee avenue and eventually passed into possession of Mr. Ludolph, who, as stated, conducted it until his death, at which time Mr. Mueller became a partner in the firm and eventually sole proprietor. He is a member of the Chicago Undertakers Association and also of the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association.

On the 15th of April, 1913, Mr. Mueller was united in marriage to Miss Susanna Carpenter, of Chicago. He is prominently known in lodge circles, holding membership in D. C. Cregier Lodge, No. 643, A. F. & A. M.; Lincoln Park Chapter, No. 177, R. A. M.; Humboldt Park Commandery, No. 79, K. T.; and Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He likewise belongs to Triangle Lodge, No. 690, K. P.; to Goethe Lodge, No. 329, I. O. O. F.; and to Humboldt Encampment, No. 101, I. O. O. F. He is connected with Richard Yates Council of the Royal Arcanum and he has membership in the First English church (Evangelical Lutheran). In politics he is independent, voting for men and measures rather than for party, yet he is not remiss in the duties of citizenship and stands loyally for all that he believes to be for the best interests of the community. Laudable ambition has prompted his activity in business circles and thoroughness, reliability and enterprise have enabled him to steadily work his way upward.

GERHARDT F. MEYNE.

Gerhardt F. Meyne is a Chicagoan who has achieved an enviable reputation as a master builder since his entrance into his present field of work in 1909, when, associating with F. W. Walther he formed a copartnership under the name of Walther & Meyne. Since 1911, when the firm was dissolved, Mr. Meyne has been engaged continuously in business alone, his constructive ability being reflected in a large number of well known structures in Chicago and surrounding territory.

Born at Chicago, December 30, 1880, he is the son of William Meyne who came from Hanover in 1863 and from that time until his retirement thirty years ago, successfully operated as a builder on the northwest side of the city, a large number of the domiciles and business houses along Milwaukee avenue being his handiwork. He was also active in real estate enterprises and contributed materially to the development of that section in the early days, being prominently identified with the builders' exchanges and business organizations of his day. His wife was Wilhelmina Heinrichs, also a native of Hanover and who died in 1905.

Gerhardt F. Meyne received his academic education in the German Lutheran parochial schools and was technically trained in the old Columbia Trade School. At

the age of sixteen years he was apprenticed as a carpenter and at twenty-five had qualified as a superintendent of general building construction. His success may be largely traced to his father's plan of placing him under strange masters where efficiency and zeal were demanded as the price of progress. He continued as superintendent of construction until 1909 when he engaged in the business of contracting on his own account.

Among the notable examples of his work are the reconstruction of the Republic and the Tribune buildings, the Annex building of Marshall Field & Company, the Portland block, the construction of the Pierce-Arrow assembly plant, the plant of the Excelsior Steel Furnace Company, the plant of the Viviana Brothers' manufacturing company at Indianapolis and the Amusement Pavilion of the West Baden Mineral Springs Company at West Baden, Indiana.

During the past three years Mr. Meyne has been in charge of the erection of the Municipal Christmas Tree, which has been copied in several large cities. He has also been interested in the promotion of other great public entertainments tending to promote higher civic standards, his efforts in this direction having been far reaching and beneficial.

Mr. Meyne married Elizabeth Ernst at Buffalo, New York, February 7, 1911. She is the daughter of Henry M. Ernst of Olean, New York. They reside at 602 North Rush street. Mr. Meyne is a Lutheran in religion and a republican in politics, a life member of the Art Institute and the Chicago Historical Society. Among the organizations with which he is identified as a member are the Building Association, the Chicago Building Construction Employers Association, the Chicago Masons & Builders Association, the Chicago Carpenter Contractors Association, the Chicago Builders Club, the Executives Club of Chicago, the Chicago Association of Commerce, the Rotary Club of Chicago, the Union League and the Hamilton Clubs.

FRANK B. ORR.

In the year 1872, Frank B. Orr became identified with the commercial interests of Chicago, and through the intervening years to the time of his death made continuous progress, being recognized for a long period as the most prominent representative of the hardware and cutlery trade in the city. His business methods commended him to the confidence and good-will of all, and his determination enabled him to overcome the difficulties and obstacles which are continually to be met with in the conduct of important business affairs.

Mr. Orr was born in Mishawaka, Indiana, on the 25th of February, 1843, and his life record covers the intervening years to the 28th of November, 1906. His parents were John B., and Louise (Taylor) Orr, of Mishawaka, where his father was engaged in the foundry business. The son pursued his education in the public schools of that place, and was afterward graduated from De Pauw University of Indiana. His initial experience in the hardware trade came to him as an employe of George Worthington & Company, of Cleveland, Ohio. In 1863 he went to Mansfield, Ohio, and at the age of twenty-three years entered upon an independent business career as a hardware merchant, conducting a store in Mansfield until 1872. A study of business conditions there and elsewhere led him to the belief that he

might have better opportunities in Chicago, where he arrived in March, organizing the firm of Orr & Lockett. This was continued under partnership relations for about eighteen years, and in January, 1890, was incorporated as the Orr & Lockett Hardware Company, with Mr. Orr as president. They conducted a retail and manufacturing business in hardware, cutlery and tools, and the enterprise became not only one of the most extensive establishments of this character in Chicago, but also set the standard which others followed. The name became a synonym for reliable dealing and a guarantee of the excellence of the stock which they handled. Mr. Orr continued in active business until his death, and through his persistent and unfailing energy built the business up to its present high standard. He was a hard-working, conscientious business man, successful in all that he undertook, his determination and diligence enabling him to overcome all obstacles and difficulties which barred his path.

On the 10th of June, 1888, Mr. Orr was united in marriage to Miss Lucy J. Doe, a daughter of Moses C., and Dorothy (Wingate) Doe. The Doe family were early residents of New Hampshire, and the father there engaged in the woolen business. The mother was a descendant of John Wingate, one of the founders of Harvard College, and a man prominent in the colonial life of New England. Several of the ancestors of Mrs. Orr were soldiers of the Revolutionary war.

Mr. Orr's loyal devotion to his friends was ever one of his salient characteristics. His social qualities, unfailing courtesy, and sincerity of manner and speech made him popular with his friends, who were as numerous as his acquaintances. He delighted in outdoor sports and belonged to several hunting and fishing clubs. He enjoyed all different phases of life in the open and was a great traveler and lover of nature. His political allegiance was given to the republican party, but he was conservative in his views concerning the public policy. He held membership with the Central church, and was a warm admirer of Dr. Gunsaulus. He was also a member of the Union League, the Homewood Country Club, the Indiana Club, and the Twentieth Century Club. He possessed a cheerful joyous nature that made him ever a welcome guest among his friends and business associates. His entire life was characterized by steady progress that bespoke the excellent use which he made of his opportunities. At any one point in his career he seemed to have accomplished the utmost possibility for accomplishment at that point. He was a man of broad and liberal thought as regarded all questions of public interest and vital importance and he never looked at life from any narrow or contracted standpoint. He left the impress of his individuality in many ways upon the history of Chicago, and on the roll of its valued citizens his name is deeply inscribed.

WILLIAM EDWARD HARPER, D. D. S.

In nineteen years of continuous connection with the dental fraternity Dr. William E. Harper has gained distinction as an educator, practitioner and inventor, his efforts in all these directions constituting a valuable contribution to the work of the profession. He was born February 12, 1865, in Doncaster, Yorkshire, England, a son of John and Hannah (Boyd) Harper. He pursued his education in the public schools of Crewe Cheshire, England, where he completed a course in

1878, and in the same place attended the Mechanics' Institute, from which he was graduated with the class of 1880. His professional training was received in the Northwestern University Dental School of Chicago, from which he was graduated with the D. D. S. degree in 1891. In the meantime he had had some practical experience in business lines, having served an apprenticeship in the mechanical engineering department of the London & Northwestern Railway before coming to America. He possesses notable mechanical skill and ingenuity and readily recognizing lack and needs along specific lines in which he was working he set to work to meet such needs and in 1885 invented the Harper wire-stitching machine, now manufactured by F. Martini & Company, of Frauenfeld, Switzerland. The year 1880 witnessed his arrival in the United States and following the completion of his dental course in 1891 he entered upon the active practice. He had been an apt student so that his equipment was good, and there came to him the recognition of his ability in the profession when, in 1893, he was elected professor of operative technic in the American College of Dental Surgery. Two years later he was elected professor of operative technic in the Northwestern University Dental School and in 1898 was chosen assistant professor of operative dentistry in the same institution. It was also in that year that he was elected an honorary member of the Wisconsin State Dental Society and the Odontological Society of Western Pennsylvania, thus there coming to him public recognition of the high standing which he had won. In 1900 he was elected secretary and business manager of the Northwestern University Dental School. Again calling forth his inventive genius to meet the needs of the profession, in 1902 and 1903 he invented the Harper contra-angle handpiece and cabinet, the Harper holder and cleavers together with other specialties. In 1904, however, he resigned all professorships and business management in order to devote all of his time to the practice of his profession together with the manufacture of his dental appliances and dental alloy. His contributions to the profession are of great value, while his ability in operative dentistry has won for him an extensive and growing practice, which ranks him with the most eminent members of the profession.

In 1895, in Chicago, Dr. Harper was married to Miss Clara Garrison, a daughter of David and Catharine Garrison, and their children are Clarence Edward, Dorothy and Louise Harper. In his political views Dr. Harper is a republican, manifesting a citizen's interest in the situations of the day without ambition for office. He belongs to the Psi Omega, is a life member of the Press Club of Chicago and is a member of the Chicago plan commission, appointed in 1909. He is a member of the South Shore Country Club. He takes deep and abiding interest in the welfare of the city and holds advanced views on many questions of municipal policy, while his efforts are of practical value in all lines to which he has directed his activities.

N. H. HULTIN.

N. H. Hultin, one of the prominent and enterprising citizens of Chicago, identified with many important public projects which have had to do with the welfare, upbuilding and development of the city, was born in Sweden, September 4, 1869, a son of Peter A. and Anna C. Hultin, who arrived in Chicago in 1872. The father was a

sailor and followed the lakes for a number of years, but both he and his wife have now passed away.

Their son, N. H. Hultin, pursued his education in the public schools and started in the business world as a clothing cutter. He has been identified with the undertaking business since 1891, in which year he entered into partnership with G. Segersten. That connection was continued for ten years and in 1901 Mr. Hultin established business on his own account at No. 3176 North Clark street, where he occupies a substantial building with a frontage of twenty-five feet. His chapel has a seating capacity of one hundred. The building is two stories in height and is well equipped according to the latest and most advanced ideas concerning the sanitary care of the dead. His tact, thoughtfulness and kindness make him a valued factor in the work of funeral directing and the integrity of his business methods has gained for him a very substantial measure of success.

On the 28th of June, 1899, Mr. Hultin was united in marriage to Ella Nelson, of Chicago. He is well known as a representative of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to King Oscar Lodge, No. 855, F. & A. M.; to Lincoln Park Chapter, No. 87, R. A. M.; Lincoln Park Commandery, K. T.; and to Medinah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is also a representative of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the National Union, and he has memberships in various Swedish organizations. His religious faith is indicated in his connection with the Lutheran Trinity church and his political belief finds evidence in the stalwart support which he gives to the republican party. He served as supervisor of the town of Lakeview in 1896 and 1897 and he has been an active party worker and loyal advocate of many measures for the public good, as is demonstrated by his connection with the Clark Street Business Men's Association and the Lakeview Business Men's Association. He is a member of the Chicago Plan Commission and is putting forth every possible effort to aid in the improvement and development of the city according to the Chicago Plan, which was largely designed by the late Mr. Burnham, recognized as the foremost city builder of the world. Mr. Hultin believes that the possibilities for making Chicago the most beautiful city are limitless and is working most earnestly to produce the desired result.

JUDGE JOSEPH E. GARY.

When the history of Chicago and her public men shall have been written, its pages will bear no more illustrious name and record no more distinguished career than that of Judge Joseph E. Gary. If "Biography is the home aspect of history," as Wilmott has expressed it, it is certainly within the province of true history to commemorate the lives of those men whose careers have been of signal usefulness and honor to the state, and in this connection it is not only compatible but absolutely imperative that mention be made of Judge Gary, one of the most able and learned members of the Illinois bar, to whom was accorded an honor conferred upon no other man of the nation—the honor of forty-three years of continuous service upon the bench.

The life record of Judge Gary had its beginning in Potsdam, New York, on the 9th of July, 1821. The family of which he was a representative was founded in



JOSEPH E. GARY

New England in early colonial days. There lived his grandfather, Seth Gary, who was the father of Eli Bush Gary. The latter married Frances Orilla Easton, also of Puritan extraction. They were residents of Potsdam, New York, at the time of the birth of their son, Joseph E., who acquired his literary education in the common schools of his native place, and in an academy in that state. The opportunities of the middle west attracted him and in 1843, when about twenty-two years of age, he went to St. Louis, where he pursued the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1844. Seeking a favorable location, his attention was called to Springfield, then the principal town in southeastern Missouri, and also the location of the United States land office. He entered upon his professional career there and was making headway in his chosen calling when his interest was aroused in the newly acquired territories secured through the war with Mexico. Over the old Santa Fe trail he traveled to New Mexico and in a district where civilization was but in its embryonic state he resumed practice, settling at Las Vegas. The majority of the natives spoke only the Spanish language but Mr. Gary at once began studying that tongue which he soon learned to speak and write so as to make practical use of it in his professional business in that territory. It is related that on one occasion he defended a Mexican accused of murder. The evidence against his client was strong and he was convicted. Judge Gary, however, asked for an appeal to the supreme court with time in which to present a bill of exception. These requests were promptly granted by the judge who then added: "Mr. Gary, the supreme court sits in October; there will be no stay of proceedings and your client will be hung in September," all of which took place as the judge said it would. The work of the courts of New Mexico was then scarcely large enough to support many lawyers and Judge Gary availed himself of an opportunity to add to his financial resources by assisting in driving a herd of sheep to the Pacific coast, and on foot he traversed the many weary miles between New Mexico and San Diego. At the latter place he boarded a steamer bound for San Francisco, where he engaged in the practice of law for three years. The picture of life in San Francisco at that time is a familiar one to students of history. It was the Mecca of the gold hunter who had been successful in his search for the precious metal and found here opportunity for the riotous joy which is ever a feature of a new community. The glittering bars, music halls and gambling halls had no attraction for the young lawyer from New York, however, and when not occupied in the preparation of a trial or case, he gave his time to study, storing his mind with legal principles and precedents from which he drew at will in his later career as a jurist. But a yearning to see the old home in New York, to meet again the friends of his youth, led him to sever his connection with the far west and from San Francisco he returned to Potsdam. Later he proceeded to the middle west and in Berlin, Wisconsin, formed the acquaintance of Miss Elizabeth Swetting, whom he wedded on the 28th of November, 1855. She is a daughter of Judge John and Mary (Sessions) Swetting, natives of Clinton, New York, and Vermont respectively. Both are of English descent and now make their home near Boston, Massachusetts.

The year following his marriage Judge Gary established his home in Chicago and almost from the beginning of his connection with the bar of this city he was accorded prominence in its ranks. While in New Mexico he had formed the acquaintance of Murray F. Tuley, with whom he practiced law for two years after his arrival in Chicago. During the succeeding three years he was a partner of

Evert and James Vanburen, but was called from the private practice of law to the bench of the superior court of Cook county in 1863. He sat upon that bench for forty-three years, a record unparalleled in the history of the courts of the United States, if not in the world. Again and again he was elected to the office. The people of Chicago would almost as quickly have said that the court should have no existence as that Judge Gary should not occupy its bench. There is no man in the judicial history of Illinois in whom the people have placed such implicit confidence in his professional integrity and ability. He was noted for his great discharge of business and for the rapidity of his decisions. These, however, were the result of a most careful consideration of the facts and the law applicable to them. The rapidity with which he disposed of law business was the result of his comprehensive understanding of legal principles. It was not necessary for him to refer to the numerous law volumes but only to call upon his retentive memory which as the years passed was made the storehouse of a most broad and profound legal learning. He never for a moment forgot the dignity of his position nor the high purpose of the courts. He felt that lawyers had no right to indodge in long and prosaic dissertations or to employ rhetoric or oratory in an attempt to enshroud the real cause at issue. In dealing with such he made them confine their efforts to the points before the court, having a very incisive way of getting at the gist of the matter to be decided. He permitted no wandering but held the older as well as the younger members of the bar strictly to the points in question. But humor, however, was not an unknown feature in the court room, for he loved a keen encounter of wit, but nothing was allowed to detract from the real work to be performed there. His administration of justice was entirely satisfactory to the community without respect to political opinion. On four occasions of his reelection he received the nomination of both political parties, a fact which indicates that he had inspired general confidence by an unimpeachable personal character as well as by marked professional skill. In November, 1888, he was transferred by appointment of the supreme court of the state to the appellate court of the first district of Illinois and became its chief justice.

While his experience as a lawyer and jurist covered a wide field, that which brought Judge Gary most prominently before the public was the trial of the anarchists in Chicago in 1886. Perhaps no other case ever tried in America's courts attracted such widespread attention, owing to the fact that it involved problems and interests that were and still are before the people. A dynamite bomb was thrown into the midst of a battalion of police and of the sixty-seven men injured seven died. Eight men were tried for complicity in the offense. There was no certainty as to the identity of the thrower of the bomb, and reliance must therefore be placed on the statute which makes the accessory guilty of the crime of the principal. The indictment was one of the most voluminous ever returned in a murder case. The evidence was directed to prove conspiracy whereof the killing was the overt act. The bomb was thrown March 4, 1886, and the trial began on the 7th of June, twenty-one days being spent in impaneling the jury, while nine hundred and eighty-two men were examined before the twelve were selected. The trial lasted sixty-two days, the prosecution examining one hundred and forty-three witnesses and the defense seventy-nine. All this examination necessarily gave rise to numberless objections and exceptions, each requiring prompt decision by the court and each decision being made with the consciousness that it was subject to revision by the

supreme court and refusal in case it should be found erroneous and injurious to the accused, for the prosecution could not have a new trial in any case. When seven of the accused were found guilty the case was at once carried to the supreme court where Justice Magruder pronounced the entire trial free from fatal or material errors.

Judge Gary in pronouncing sentence gave evidence of some of his most strongly marked characteristics—his kindness of heart, his firm and upright mind, and his sterling, clear-sighted view of common law and common sense. In speaking of the lawlessness sometimes displayed by “organized labor” he said: “What I shall say will be said in the faint hope that a few words from a place where the people of the state of Illinois have delegated the authority to declare the penalty for a violation of their laws, and spoken upon an occasion so solemn and awful as this, may come to the knowledge of and be heeded by the ignorant, deluded and misguided men who have listened to your counsel and followed your advice. I say in the faint hope, for if men are persuaded that because of business differences, whether about labor or anything else, they may destroy property and assault and beat other men, and kill the police, if they, in the discharge of their duty, interfere to preserve the peace, there is little ground of hope that they will listen to any warning. Not the least among the hardships of the peaceable, frugal and laborious poor it is to endure the tyranny of mobs who, with lawless force, dictate to them under penalty of peril to limb and life where, when and upon what terms they may earn a livelihood for themselves and their families. Any government that is worthy of the name will strenuously endeavor to secure their lawful avocations and safety for their property and persons while obeying the law.”

All this was followed by a phase of the case which by no means pleased Judge Gary. He received hundreds of commendatory and congratulatory letters in which there seemed to be an element of approval of a courageous course. It was not what Judge Gary wanted. His position, as he claimed and as every thinking man must realize, was not that of a hero taking an initiative step in the face of danger; he was simply the judge administering the law without partiality, basing his address to the jury upon the facts of the case and the law applicable to them. Judge Gary felt so deeply upon this subject that in an article in the *Century Magazine* of April, 1893, he explained the points of law involved in the case in a vigorous and incisive manner. “Mixed with all the approval of my own part in the conviction of the anarchists that has come to my eyes and ears,” he says, “the amount of which is beyond my summing up, there has been an undertone, like a minor strain in music, that the anarchists deserved their fate; that society has the right to enforce the first law of nature—self-preservation; and, therefore, if I had a little strained the law, or administered it with great rigor against them, I was to be commended for my courage in so doing. I protest against any such commendation and deny utterly that I have done anything that should subject me to it.” He therefore applies himself to show that the verdict of the jury was right, that they were not the victims of prejudice, not martyrs for free speech, but in morals as well as in law were guilty of murder. Another motive of his paper is to show the laboring people, of whom the anarchists claimed to be the especial friends, that that claim was a sham and a pretense, adopted only as a means to bring manual laborers into their ranks, and that counsel and advice of the anarchists, if followed by the workingmen, would expose them to the danger of becoming, in law, murderers. “Brought up myself to

manual labor," says Judge Gary, "it never ceases to seem strange to me that there are not virtue and strength enough vested anywhere to protect from mob violence and assault a humble, peaceable citizen, obedient to all law and blameless in his life, in his efforts to earn for himself and those dependent upon him a livelihood by honest industry; or if he be wronged through a loophole in that protection, to avenge his wrongs. I spent the summer of 1840 at a carpenter's bench by day and singing campaign songs by night, though not yet a voter, and I think now that I would as readily have fought for the right to do the one as the other. Hopeless as it may be to write the warning, yet it should be made so clear that nobody could be ignorant that the law is, that if men enter into a combination which contemplates for the success of its purpose and the exercise of unlawful force against the property or the persons of other men, and killing is done by any of the men in the combination, in pursuance of the plan upon which, and in effecting the purpose for which the combination was formed, then murder by the hand of one is murder by all." After a thorough and exhaustive review of the evidence, Judge Gary reiterates the conclusion that "in law and in morals the anarchists were rightly punished, not for opinions, but for horrible deeds."

In Waterman's history of Chicago in a sketch of Judge Gary appears the following: "He had a vigorous mind that seemed never to need rest or to be dull. His memory was phenomenal. He knew, not dimly or hazily, but with substantial accuracy what the supreme and appellate courts had held upon every question presented to them; and he knew also where to find the decision he wished to call attention to. In his judicial office he was utterly indifferent to the applause of the multitude, the blandishments of power, as well as the bitterness of those who took offense at his conduct. He was devoted to his family, loved his friends and hated no one. He brought sunshine into every room he entered and carried good cheer wherever he went. He was a delightful working companion; fought fairly and good-naturedly for his view and helped those who differed with him to find authorities for the conclusions they held. He recognized that the fundamental distinction between free government and despotism is that the former is a government by law and the latter by men; that in a free government all, high and low, poor and rich, are not only equal before the law but it is to be equally and impartially administered to all, and that the downfall of liberty begins with a denial of the protection of the law to a despised or feeble few. For more than forty years he sat as a judge, ever endeavoring, not to win favor, fame, applause or renown, but to apply the law to the facts presented to him. The judgments he rendered were not of his choosing; they were such as in his view the law pronounced. As a judge he endeavored, not to make, but to declare and apply the law. He understood that in free governments the function of executive and judicial departments is to act under, be servient to, apply and obey the law; that in this blessed land, law reigns and rules over all."

Those who met Judge Gary in home and social relations found him a most genial and companionable gentleman, duly appreciative of the worth of others. Unto him and his wife were born three daughters, Mary Louise, Fannie Elizabeth and Charlotte Blanche. All are now married, the eldest daughter having become the wife of James W. Sheahan, of Winnetka. Fannie, the second in order of birth, wedded Dr. Hugh T. Patrick, a practicing physician of Chicago, and Charlotte is now the wife of Dr. A. T. Barnum, of Toledo. They also lost two children.

Judge Gary's manner in private life was one of entire simplicity in which ostentation and display had no part. He hated sham and pretence, admired true worth and held integrity as one of the crowning virtues. He possessed a most kindly spirit. Even in the courts he pitied what he condemned. Those in need of substantial assistance found him generous and ready with his aid. He was particularly the friend of young lawyers to whom, when asked, he quickly spoke the word of timely advice or gave to them a point which would assist them in their professional duties. While at home in the most cultured society, he had the tact to make the poorest and humblest feel at ease in his presence. It has been said: "By posterity he will be admired for what he has done; but among his contemporaries he is loved also for what he is." He passed away in November, 1906, at the age of eighty-five years. His was "An age serene and bright," and his activity to the last makes us mindful of the fact that

"Age has its opportunity no less than youth,
Though in another dress."

He held court on the day before his death and in the evening entertained company at his home; a slight indisposition in the morning and he did not get up. The physician thought a day's rest was all that was needed but at two o'clock P. M. he passed and thus his death was the fulfillment of the wish that he had often expressed that he would die at home.

No man was ever more respected and no man ever more fully enjoyed the confidence of the people or more richly deserved the honor in which he was held than did Judge Gary. The people of the state, recognizing his merit, rejoiced in his advancement. A gracious presence, a charming personality, profound legal wisdom, purity of public and private life and quiet dignity of the ideal follower of his calling combined to make him one of the most distinguished and honored residents of Illinois.

PETER A. BIRREN.

In a history of the undertaking business in Chicago it is imperative that mention be made of Peter A. Birren, whose name has been widely known in this connection for many years. Moreover, he is one of the native sons of the city whose record has at all times been a creditable one and who enjoys an extensive acquaintance here. He was born February 14, 1862, a son of Henry and Catherine (Faber) Birren, who arrived in Chicago in 1847, only ten years after the incorporation of the city. The father was a blacksmith by trade and both he and his wife have long since passed away.

Peter A. Birren was graduated from St. Michael's parochial school. His father established an undertaking business in 1859 on Clark street, near Ontario, and also conducted a large livery business at what was then No. 122 Eugenia street, having his home in the same locality. All was burned at the time of the great Chicago fire, but with characteristic energy he rebuilt and later he established a branch business at Nos. 283 North avenue and 171 East Chicago avenue. He continued in the business

for many years, his death occurring about 1879. He held membership in St. Michael's church and was identified with several societies. To him and his wife were born ten children, of whom three sons and two daughters are yet living. He has a nephew who is still engaged in the undertaking business on North Clark street, near Devon.

It was his father's connection with the business that led Peter A. Birren to become identified with undertaking, for after leaving school he joined his father and was associated with him while the father remained in business. In 1884 Peter A. Birren opened an undertaking parlor at No. 2927 Lincoln avenue, conducting the business there on his own account. His was the first undertaking establishment in Lakeview. He erected a fine two-story building, with fifty feet of frontage, and in 1918 began rebuilding at No. 2967 Lincoln avenue, where he has a building twenty-five by one hundred and ten feet and two stories in height. His chapel there has a seating capacity of two hundred. His equipment includes all that is to be found in a first class undertaking establishment of the present day, for at all times he has kept in touch with the trend of modern progress and has devoted scientific study and investigation to the care of the dead. He has his own automobile livery and he carries a large line of caskets and undertakers' supplies.

On the 24th of July, 1883, Mr. Birren was united in marriage to Miss Julia K. Schneider, of Chicago, and they have one son, Alex C., who is married and has one child. He is a graduate of St. Ignatius College and is now associated with his father in business.

Mr. Birren is identified with the Knights of The Maccabees and with De Soto Council of the Knights of Columbus, a fact which indicates his Catholic faith, as that organization draws its membership from those who are identified with the Catholic church. He is also connected with various other societies and is a communicant of St. Alphonsus church. His political views are in accordance with the principles of the democratic party. Since starting out for himself in life he has been engaged in the undertaking business and his interests in this line are now extensive and important, his business methods well entitling him to the liberal patronage which is accorded him.

EDMUND DANIEL HULBERT.

Edmund Daniel Hulbert, first vice president of the Merchants Loan & Trust Company of Chicago, is a native of Connecticut, his birth having occurred in the town of Pleasant Valley, March 2, 1858. His parents were Henry Roberts and Emmeline (Stillman) Hulbert, both of whom were of English lineage and representatives of two of the oldest families of Connecticut. The American progenitor of the paternal line was Thomas Hurlbut and the descent is traced down through (I) Thomas Hurlbut, who came to America in 1635 and was a soldier in the fort at Saybrook, Connecticut. He married and had six sons.

(II) John Hurlbut, of Middletown, Connecticut, second son of Thomas, wedded Mary Deming and had ten children.

(III) John Hurlbut, Jr., of Middletown, eldest child of John Hurlbut, Sr., married Rebecca Warner and had four children.

(IV) John Hurlbut III, of Middletown, eldest child of John, Jr., married Elizabeth Sage and had eight children.

(V) Hezekiah Hurlbut, of Middletown, second child of John III, married Anna Hall and had two sons.

(VI) Daniel Hurlbut, of Middletown, the youngest son of Hezekiah, married Hannah Higbee, by whom he had three children, and for his second wife chose Hannah Anthony, by whom he had five children.

(VII) Daniel Hulbert, Jr., of Westfield, Connecticut, eldest child of Daniel, married Meroy Graves and had nine children. He wrote his name Hulbert, which spelling has since been continued by his descendants.

(VIII) Henry Roberts Hulbert, of Hartford, Connecticut, the youngest child of Daniel, Jr., married Emmeline Stillman, a daughter of Edmund and Polly (Moore) Stillman, of Colebrook, Connecticut, who was also a representative of one of the earliest families of that state, being a descendant in the sixth generation of George Stillman, who came from Steeple Ashton, Wiltshire, England, in 1685 and settled at Hadley, Massachusetts.

Edmund Daniel Hulbert, the subject of this review, was the only child of Henry Roberts Hulbert and was educated in the public schools of Hartford and Winsted, Connecticut. His initial business experience came to him in connection with the position of messenger in the Hurlbut National Bank of Winsted, Connecticut, in 1875. On going to Winona, Minnesota, he became bookkeeper in the First National Bank there in 1877 and was promoted to the cashiership in 1881, serving in that capacity until 1895. In 1895 he came to Chicago and was elected second vice president of the Merchants Loan & Trust Company. Three years later, in 1898, he was advanced to his present position as first vice president of the bank. He is also a director of the Pullman Loan & Savings Bank, of which he was one of the organizers in 1909. He is likewise interested in various other enterprises, which make considerable demand upon his time and attention.

On the 8th of August, 1897, Mr. Hulbert was married to Miss Emma Strayer, a daughter of Captain Samuel Strayer, a soldier of the Civil war who was killed in the service. Mr. Hulbert is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars and belongs also to the Chicago, University, Bankers and Glen View Clubs. The family residence is at No. 2005 Prairie avenue.

EDWARD JACKSON BRUNDAGE.

With a nature that could never be content with mediocrity and recognizing the fact that advancement at the bar must depend upon individual merit and ability, Edward Jackson Brundage has so directed his preliminary studies and subsequent labors in the field of law practice that he is today numbered among the able representatives of the Chicago bar and is occupying the position of city corporation counsel. He has also attained distinction in political circles and for many years has been president of the board of county commissioners of Cook county. He was born in Campbell, New York, May 13, 1869, and is a son of Victor and Maria L. (Armstrong) Brundage. He laid the foundation for advancement in professional lines in a thorough public-school training in Campbell, New York, and Detroit,

Michigan, having removed with his parents to the latter city in 1880. There he continued his studies until 1883, when at the age of fourteen he entered a railroad office in Detroit, remaining there until the removal of the general office to Chicago, in 1885. He at once took up the duties of the position at Chicago and remained with the company until 1898, at which time he had risen to the position of chief clerk. His ambition, however, lay in the field of professional service and he devoted his leisure hours to the study of law until, having mastered Kent, Blackstone and other commentaries and gained a somewhat extended knowledge of the general principles of jurisprudence, he successfully passed the required examination, which secured his admission to the bar in 1892. Desiring a more technical training at the schools, he entered the Chicago College of Law and was graduated LL. B. in 1893. Entering upon active practice, he has been accorded a liberal clientage that attests superior powers on the part of an advocate and counselor. He never fails to give a thorough preparation and enters the courts prepared for defense as well as for attacks. His deductions are logical, his reasoning clear and cogent and his arguments forceful and resultant. He is now city corporation counsel and previous to being called to this position has held other offices of more than local prominence. In his political views he is an earnest republican and represented the sixth senatorial district in the forty-first and forty-third general assemblies. In November, 1904, he was elected president of the board of county commissioners of Cook county. That he is regarded as one of Chicago's representative citizens is indicated in the fact that he was chosen vice president for Illinois of the Pan American exposition at Buffalo, New York.

Mr. Brundage finds pleasant social relations with the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the Knight Templar degree, the Knights of Pythias, the Royal League and the Columbian Knights. He also belongs to the Chicago Athletic Club and the Marquette Club, but all these interests are subsidiary to his law practice and official service, upon which his energies and interests are centered.

F. WILLIAM HOCHSPEIER.

Many a well known and successful business man of Chicago started upon his commercial career as did F. William Hochspeier, as a cash boy in the mercantile establishment of Marshall Field & Company. From that humble position he has steadily worked his way upward until he ranks with the leading undertakers of Chicago and controls a business of large volume and importance. He is one of Chicago's native sons, born on the 17th of May, 1870. His parents were Philip and Margareta (Kuby) Hochspeier, both of whom were natives of Germany, whence they came to the new world in the '40s. The father was engaged in the coal and wood business for a long period and he and his brother John were engaged in the cabinet making business as early as 1855 on Randolph street near Halsted street, and in connection with their trade they made coffins but were never actively engaged in the undertaking business. The death of Philip Hochspeier occurred in 1875, while his widow survived for several years, passing away in 1886.

F. William Hochspeier acquired a public school education and when his textbooks were put aside began providing for his own support as a cash boy for Marshall



D. William Hochspeier

Field & Company. He was afterward employed along various lines and in 1892 he began business on his own account as a dealer in coal and also conducted a teaming business. In 1896 he turned his attention to the undertaking business, entering into partnership with C. F. Grashoff, with whom he was associated for a year. In the latter part of 1897 he opened an undertaking business independently on West North avenue, near Western avenue, and from that time forward prospered in business, his patronage steadily increasing. In 1912 he erected a new building twenty-five by one hundred and twenty-five feet and two stories in height. He uses both floors for the business, having show rooms upstairs, while on the first floor there is a chapel finished in early English style, with art glass windows and with inverted lights, and with a seating capacity of one hundred and fifteen. The office in front has a tiled floor and there is an air of neatness and orderliness that pervades the place that is most pleasing. He maintains a separate automobile business under the name of F. W. Hochspeier, Inc. In this connection he has two auto hearses, three limousines and two touring cars and does business for others as well as for himself and was one of the first to have a complete auto hearse, which he secured in 1912.

In 1889 Mr. Hochspeier was united in marriage to Miss Anna A. Klock, of Elgin, Illinois. Fraternally he is connected with Humboldt Lodge, No. 813, A. F. & A. M.; also with Northwest Chapter, No. 224, R. A. M., Humboldt Park Commandery, No. 79, K. T., Oriental Consistory, S. P. R. S., and Medinah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He likewise has membership with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and in the Northwestern Commercial Association. In politics he maintains an independent course and has never sought or desired office, preferring to concentrate his efforts and attention upon his business affairs, which, wisely directed, have brought to him a substantial measure of prosperity. He is held in high esteem as a man, as a citizen and by his brethren of the Masonic order, and his life record indicates what may be accomplished where there is a will to dare and to do. Starting out in a humble capacity, he has advanced steadily step by step, his career proving his resourcefulness, his adaptability and his thorough reliability. Since the above was written, Mr. Hochspeier has passed away.

JOHN JACOB HERRICK.

The legal career of John Jacob Herrick has been particularly free from the spectacular elements so frequently connected with the trial of cases before the court, but has been characterized by those substantial qualities which grow stronger with the passing years, study and experience bringing to the individual the wisdom that practically obviates the possession of a faulty construction of the law or misapplication of legal principles. Private and corporate interests have been intrusted to his professional keeping to such an extent that his position as a distinguished member of the bar is thus attested. He is now senior partner of the firm of Herrick, Allen & Martin.

Illinois is proud to number among her native sons men of such substantial worth and professional skill as Mr. Herrick, who was born in Hillsboro, Montgomery county, May 25, 1845. His parents were Dr. William B. and Martha (Seward)

Herriek, who in his youthful days removed with their son to Chicago. The Herriek family is of English origin, the family seat for many generations being at Leicestershire, where certain of the descendants are still living. Jacob Herriek, the great-grandfather of John J. Herriek, was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war and following the period of hostilities settled at Durham, Maine, becoming a Congregational minister there. The grandfather was a native of Durham, as was also Dr. Herriek. The father occupied a position of distinction among the physicians of this city about the middle portion of the nineteenth century. He acted as surgeon of a regiment of Illinois volunteers during the Mexican war and on his return home became one of the first professors of Rush Medical College, filling for many years the chair of anatomy and materia medica. To him was accorded the honor of election as the first president of the Illinois State Medical Society. His name, too, was known in scientific circles and his presence and cooperation graced and promoted many social and civic affairs. Impaired health caused by the rigorous campaign in the Mexican war forced him to seek a change of climate in 1857, and he returned to his native state of Maine. His wife was a daughter of John B. Seward, who was born in New Jersey but became one of the pioneer residents of Montgomery county, Illinois.

Following the removal of the family to Chicago John J. Herriek pursued his education in public and private schools until the removal of his parents to Maine, when he was twelve years of age. In 1857 he enrolled as a student in the academy at Lewiston Falls, Maine, and through the succeeding five years by a thorough preliminary course prepared for college. He then matriculated in Bowdoin College, which conferred upon him the Bachelor of Arts degree on his graduation in 1866. Liberal mental training had qualified him for important responsibilities and his thoughts again turned to Chicago where he had spent a portion of his boyhood. In the winter of 1866 and 1867 he again became a resident of this city and took his first step toward professional advancement as a teacher in the public schools of Hyde Park ere that section had been annexed to the city. His leisure hours were devoted to the study of law and at the close of the school year he became a student in the law school of the old Chicago University, now the Union College of Law, and at the same time was a student in the office of Higgins, Swett & Quig. In the spring of 1868 he was graduated with valedictorian honors but remained with the firm of Higgins, Swett & Quig until just before the great fire of 1871, when he entered upon an independent practice. He remained alone until 1878, and gradually advanced in the profession. In relation to his connection with the Chicago bar a contemporary biographer said: "From the very outset his thoroughness of preparation in whatever litigation was intrusted to him inspired that confidence in himself which was infectious and an assurance of success. Among the important cases of this period which he conducted were those growing out of the failure of the firm of John B. Lyon & Company in 1872, with their suspension from the Board of Trade, and those based upon the alleged fraudulent election of Michael Evans and others to the South Town offices, and their ouster from office in 1876. By 1878 Mr. Herriek's standing was of such a character that he was able to form a partnership with Wirt Dexter, one of the most eminent lawyers in the country, and in 1880 they were joined by Charles L. Allen under the firm name of Dexter, Herriek & Allen, an association which continued until the death of

Mr. Dexter, in May, 1890. The remaining partners conducted the business until May, 1893, when they received I. K. Boyesen, forming the copartnership of Herriek, Allen & Boyesen, which continued until 1896, when Horace H. Martin was admitted, to form the firm of Herriek, Allen, Boyesen & Martin. Upon the withdrawal of Mr. Boyesen in 1908 on account of failing health the present business style of Herriek, Allen & Martin was adopted. It is largely due to the wise counsel and the ceaseless professional labors of the senior member that the firm has received such a generous share of the important litigation of the city involving both private and corporate interests. Personally Mr. Herriek has been particularly prominent in the case of Devine versus the People, which involved the constitutionality of the law authorizing the county commissioners of Cook county to issue bonds without authority of popular vote; Barron versus Burnside, argued before the supreme court of Iowa and the supreme court of the United States, involving the validity of the Iowa statute as to corporations of other states, known as the Domestication Law; Stevens versus Pratt and Kingsbury versus Sperry (before the supreme court of Illinois) and Gross versus United States Mortgage Company and United States Mortgage Company versus Kingsbury (before the United States supreme court), by which were decided important questions as to the rights of foreign corporations in Illinois and the construction of the Illinois statute as to guardians; the cases of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company versus Dey and the State versus Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, argued before the United States courts in Iowa, Nebraska and Illinois, and covering broad questions of constitutional law in their relations to the rights of railroad corporations; Spalding versus Preston, embracing new and important points as to the construction of the Illinois Assignment law; also the Taylor and Storey will cases; the great legal conflict between Eastern, English and Chicago interests in the stock yards cases; the People versus Kirk, involving the constitutionality of the act authorizing the extension of boulevards over the waters of Lake Michigan, and the rights of riparian owners under the act; the elevator cases, involving vital questions as to the rights and powers of elevator proprietors under the Illinois constitution and the warehouse act; Hale versus Hale, in which far-reaching questions as to the jurisdiction of courts of chancery to authorize sales or leases of trust property not authorized by the trust instrument were decided; the important litigation between the Rock Island Railroad Company and the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company as to the relative rights of lessor and lessee companies; Chicago Theological Seminary versus the People, in the supreme court of the United States, involving important questions as to the construction and effect of charter exemptions from taxation; Field versus Barling, involving new questions as to the right of lot owners to prevent obstructions of light, air, etc., above the public highways; the protracted and extensive litigation with reference to the Lake Street Elevated Railroad, in which the principal parties in interest were William Zeigler on the one side and Charles T. Yerkes on the other, and which involved many important questions as to the rights of mortgage bondholders and stockholders, and the jurisdiction of state and federal courts; the contested will case of Palmer versus Bradley, in the state and federal courts; the litigation as to the rights of the Chicago Telephone Company under its ordinance; the litigation between the city of Chicago and the state and the street railway companies as to the rights of the street railway companies; and the recent Fish-Harriman litigation involving

important and far-reaching questions as to the right of corporations of other states to hold and vote the stock of Illinois railroad companies.

On the 28th of June, 1883, Mr. Herrick was united in marriage, in New York, to Miss Julie T. Dulong, and the children born of this union are Clara M., Julie T. and Margaret J. The family residence is at No. 45 East Schiller street and high as is his position in professional circles Mr. Herrick is seen at his best when with his family and friends at his own fireside. He is a man of attractive social qualities which, combined with his broad knowledge and conversational powers, render him an agreeable companion. His name is on the membership roll of three of the leading clubs of the city, the University, the Chicago and the Chicago Literary. He also belongs to the Chicago Bar Association, the Law Institute and the Citizens Association. These connections indicate his interest in the vital questions of the day and in municipal progress. He has never entered actively into politics as a worker in party ranks, but has given earnest and thoughtful consideration to party policies and the basic principles upon which they rest. On questions of national importance he voted with the republican organization until 1884. In that year and again in 1888 he supported Grover Cleveland and at the present time he occupies an independent political position. He never fears to express and uphold his opinions, for they are based upon an honest belief in their efficiency as factors for public progress and general good. His course in every relation of life has made the name of John J. Herrick an honored one in Chicago.

DANIEL J. HORAN.

Daniel J. Horan, a well known undertaker of Chicago, was born September 10, 1856, in the city where he still resides, a son of Patrick and Ellen Horan, both of whom were natives of Ireland. Leaving the Emerald isle, they came to Chicago in 1847 after crossing the Atlantic on one of the old-time sailing vessels. They arrived in Illinois only ten years after the incorporation of Chicago as a city and when it gave little evidence of becoming the great metropolitan center which it is today. Mr. Horan engaged in stock buying, purchasing stock in the country and selling it in Chicago. He continued a resident of the city until his death, which occurred in 1880, his widow surviving him for more than a decade and passing away in 1891.

The parents were of the Catholic faith and Daniel J. Horan pursued his education in St. John's parochial school. He made his initial start in the business world as an employe in a planing mill and afterward learned the cooper's trade. In 1883 and 1884 he served as supervisor of the South Town, succeeding Robert T. Lincoln, son of Abraham Lincoln, in that office. Later he was called to the position of deputy sheriff of Cook county and continued in the position until 1887. In that year he turned his attention to the undertaking business, which he established at No. 169 East Eighteenth street, there remaining for twenty years, or until 1907, when he made a removal to No. 2156 Archer avenue. Two years later, or in 1909 he removed to No. 307 Sixty-first street, where he has since remained, occupying a building with a frontage of twenty-five feet and containing a chapel with a seating capacity for seventy-five. The family has always been quite prominent in public interests. His brother, James Horan, served for twenty-nine years as a member of the Chicago

Fire Department and was prominent and honored as its chief. He was killed in the disastrous stock yards fire of December 4, 1910.

In 1885 Mr. Horan was united in marriage to Miss Katie A. Lynch, of Chicago, and they have become the parents of eight children, the family circle yet remaining unbroken by the hand of death. There are four sons and four daughters. Mr. Horan is a member of St. Bernard's Court of the Catholic Order of Foresters and of Emery A. Storrs Council of the Royal Arcanum. He is also identified with Englewood Council of the Knights of Columbus and has membership in St. Bernard Catholic church. In politics he is a stalwart advocate of republican principles and is a member of the Thirty-Second Ward Republican Club. He served as alderman from the second ward in 1892 and 1893 and has always been interested in politics but has not been to any extent an aspirant for public office. He is active, however, in support of all measures and movements which tend to benefit the city and is a member of the Sixty-first Street Business Men's Association. He is likewise connected along the line of his chosen profession with the Chicago Undertakers Association, of which he served as president in 1889 and 1890, and he belongs to the Motor Liverymen's Association. He is well known as a representative of a prominent old and honored Irish family of the city connected with Chicago for seventy years and at all times manifesting a helpful interest in everything that has to do with her welfare and upbuilding.

AARON R. WOLFF.

Aaron R. Wolff, the efficient president of the Independent Drug Company and therefore one of the leading merchants and business men of Chicago, was born in New York, September 25, 1868, a son of Isaac and Anna Wolff, who removed westward to this city in 1870. The father was a cutter in the Wolff retail tailoring establishment, situated at the corner of Halsted and Madison streets.

Aaron R. Wolff early in life showed a taste for business activity. He acquired a public school education and when fourteen years of age sold newspapers and ran a bootblackening stand. He had papers and blacking outfits on the L. S. & M. S. trains, running from the stock yards to the La Salle street station. During this period of his life he blacked the boots of such stock yard celebrities as Nelson Morris and also Ike Waixel. Naturally he took a great interest in the doings at the yards and soon became connected with Jeremiah Knowles, a broker in live stock. At the age of eighteen years he began business on his own account and was the youngest speculator ever at the stock yards. He continued as a live stock broker there for twenty-one years and became a prominent and well known figure in packing house and live stock circles. In 1904 he also turned his attention to the drug business, becoming associated with Frank Purnell on November of that year, at No. 203 South State street under the name of The Independent Drug Company. They leased the property at that time and with the death of Mr. Purnell in January, 1905, Mr. Wolff organized a company in which he was associated with Mrs. Purnell and with Herbert Henry, the latter becoming manager of the business, Mr. Wolff taking no active part in the management. Two years later, the business not proving profitable under that control, Mr. Wolff left the stock yards to actively take up the management of the

drug business and about that time Mrs. Purnell and Mr. Henry sold out. When Mr. Wolff assumed control the company had no credit, and its indebtedness was quite large. He induced his brothers, Harry and Henry, to purchase an interest in the business and their association has since been maintained, Harry R. Wolfe being the secretary and treasurer. While the two are brothers they do not use the same spelling of the name. Since that time the business has prospered. They have been sagacious in surrounding themselves with a corps of able assistants and they secured as manager in 1916 Sidney Salomon, a man of long commercial experience, who had been merchandise manager with Siegel Cooper & Company. A history of The Independent Drug Company and its development is given below.

On the 4th of November, 1901, Mr. Wolff was united in marriage to Miss Martha Marks, of Chicago, and to them were born two children, Rozina and Robert. The wife and mother passed away in 1905. Mr. Wolff is a member of the Illinois Athletic Club, also of the Hampton Shore Club, Ancient Craft Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and also the B'nai B'rith, a Jewish organization. In politics he maintains an independent course, voting for men and measures rather than party. He does not seek office, preferring to give his undivided time and attention to his business affairs, which, carefully directed, have brought to him increasing success and he is today one of the most prominent figures in the drug circles of the day.

THE INDEPENDENT DRUG COMPANY.

A most important factor in the drug trade of Chicago is The Independent Drug Company, of which Aaron R. Wolff is the president, Henry M. Wolfe, second vice president, Sidney Salomon, vice president and general manager, and Harry R. Wolfe, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Salomon became associated with the company on the 1st of February, 1916, severing his connection as merchandise manager with Siegel Cooper & Company to enter upon his present relations. The Independent Drug Company was organized in April, 1905, and its first store was located at Adams and State streets, in the Republic building. On the 1st of May, 1915, a removal was made to No. 137 South State street and on the 9th of February, 1916, a second store was opened at No. 4700 Kenmore avenue. In May, 1916, a third store was opened at No. 4201 Broadway and in September, 1916, further stores were opened at No. 5937 Broadway and No. 4732 South Ashland avenue. In December of the same year a new establishment was added to this chain of stores at No. 459 East Forty-seventh street and in January, 1917, another at No. 100 East Garfield boulevard. The month of February saw the establishment of a store at No. 4758 Washington boulevard and in March was opened the store of the company at the northwest corner of Wabash avenue and Van Buren street. Then came the establishment of a store at No. 364 East Fifty-first street in November and the store at No. 3459 South Halsted street on the 17th of December, making a chain of eleven stores in all. Moreover, all are large establishments, and something of the volume of the business transacted is indicated in the fact that the company today employs about two hundred people, including twenty-five registered pharmacists. Nearly all of the goods which they handle are manufactured by the Valdona Company for The Independent Drug Company under their own name. They have five and ten year leases on all their stores.

Warehouses and offices are maintained at No. 206 South Wabash avenue and the company is now planning the establishment of a warehouse on the railway tracks. They do no jobbing or wholesale business but have the largest retail business in Chicago. The State street store has the largest trade of any one establishment not only in Chicago but in the entire United States. The store occupies a building thirty-five by one hundred and fifty-nine feet interior measurement and has a balcony sixty-five by ten feet. Eighty people are employed in that store alone. The company believes in large advertising, a policy which was established by Mr. Salomon in 1916. To this is greatly due the growth of the business, backed by good merchandising methods. They have the largest prescription business in the city and they have ever followed the "money back" plan. Patrons know that they will receive fair treatment and reliable goods. The managers are brought up with the company and work on a commission basis, this stimulating increased effort and care. The company has a warehouse space of seventy-five hundred square feet. In February, 1917, they also started a mail order department and issued a large catalogue, listing about ten thousand items. This catalogue is circulated all over the United States. The company has also added many specialties not usually sold in drug stores. In December they handle toys and they also sell phonographs and records, hair nets, snap fasteners, knitting needles, pins and watches, and they were the first establishment to handle service buttons. The branching out of the firm along these lines is the result of Mr. Salomon's business experience in other connections. The business is thoroughly organized in every department and meetings are held every Thursday morning at which all managers are present and business methods are discussed. Bulletins are sent out every day and the company keeps in close touch with the public. Expert accounting is carried on and a cost system is maintained. The company puts out the finest window displays in Chicago, all window trimmings being done by experts, and their advertising business is cared for by experts as well. The progressive methods of the company may well be followed by others, showing what may be accomplished through such plans.

F. WILLIAM NELLES.

F. William Nelles, a Chicago undertaker, who has spent almost his entire life in this city, was born in Middleton, Wisconsin, October 26, 1871, a son of Jacob and Margaret (Moll) Nelles, both of whom were natives of Cologne, Germany, but came to the United States in childhood and were married in Wisconsin. They there resided until 1872, when they removed with their family to Chicago, and the father was for several years connected with the wholesale grocery house of Bois, Fay & Conkey. Later he engaged in business on his own account as a retail milk dealer, and in 1887 he entered the undertaking business at the corner of Cornelia and Noble streets, where he remained for a short time. He bought out the business of Peter Mueller, an old-time undertaker, at what was then No. 596 Milwaukee avenue, and there he continued in business until 1913, when he retired from active life and was succeeded by his sons, F. William and Winand H. Nelles. In May, 1903, a branch establishment was opened at No. 1672 North avenue, where they remained for six

years, and in 1909 a new building was erected at No. 4041 North avenue in the same block, having a frontage of forty-nine feet and a depth of sixty-seven feet. On the property there is also a garage with a capacity for fourteen cars. The establishment contains a chapel seating one hundred people. The business was conducted under the firm style of J. Nelles & Sons until the father retired, and since that time F. William Nelles has conducted the North avenue establishment.

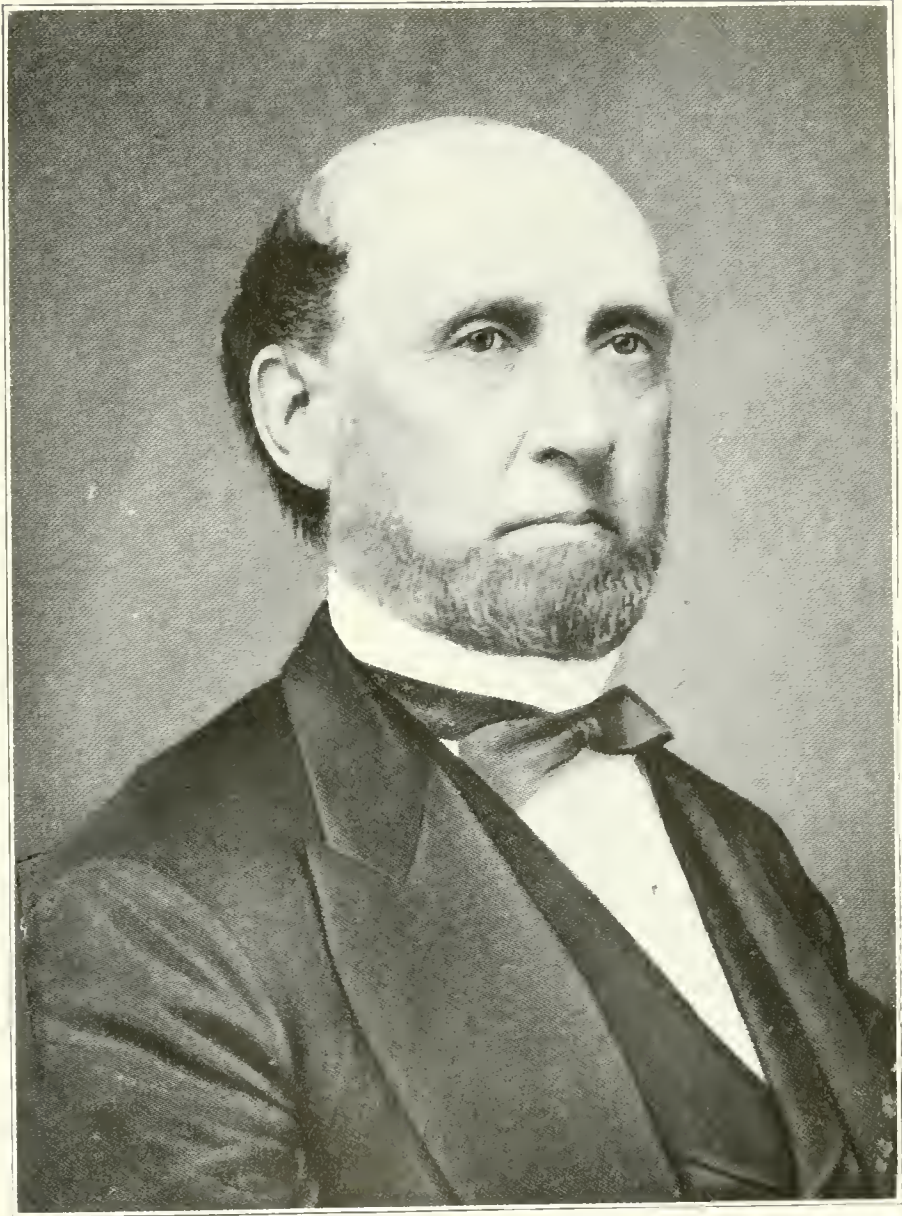
Brought to Chicago during his infancy, F. William Nelles pursued his education in the parochial schools and in night schools of this city and after his textbooks were put aside he began learning the trade of hardwood finishing. Later, at the age of nineteen years, he entered the undertaking business in connection with his father, who instructed him in all branches of the work, and his efficiency enabled him ultimately to take charge of the business as his father's successor. From the age of nineteen he has continued in this field of labor and his close application, his honorable dealing and his trustworthiness have secured to him a liberal patronage that has made his business a profitable one.

On the 19th of September, 1896, Mr. Nelles was united in marriage to Miss Cora Du Plain, of Chicago, and to them have been born the following named children. William, who attended the Illinois Business College and was graduated from Worsham's School of Embalming, is now in business with his father. Leonard, Mercedes, Burton and Arthur are the younger members of the family.

Mr. Nelles is identified with the Chicago Undertakers Association and the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church and he and his family are communicants of St. Philomena's Catholic church. Fraternally he is connected with the Catholic Order of Foresters and also with the Columbian Circle, the Knights of The Maccabees, the Royal League, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Mutual Benefit & Aid Society and the Plattdeutsche Gilde of the U. S. A. In politics he maintains an independent course. Socially he is identified with the German-American Club of Chicago and the Kedvale Social Club of the northwest side. He is well known in this city, where his entire life has been passed, and as the years have gone on he has won a constantly increasing circle of friends by reason of his extensive business, fraternal and social relations.

FRANKLIN PARMELEE.

Franklin Parmelee, who was the head and founder of the great transfer system which bears his name, was born in Byron, Genesee county, New York, August 11, 1816, being the son of Edward and Mercy (Hopkins) Parmelee. In 1815 the parents had removed to Byron from Vermont, Edward Parmelee being among the pioneer agriculturists of the Genesee valley. The school advantages of young Parmelee were such as a country settled by New England pioneers might be expected to furnish. He therefore thoroughly gained the rudiments of learning, although his home was on the frontier and his school days came to an end before he had entered upon his teens. Prior to his twelfth birthday he put aside his text-books and left the parental roof to earn his own livelihood. His mother, though unable to aid him financially, gave him plenty of good advice and added to his belongings a needle and spool of black thread, admonishing him to take



FRANKLIN PARMELEE

pride in himself and always keep neat and clean. Going to Avon Springs, he began work on a farm and a year later became clerk in a public house under his previous employer. At the age of fifteen he entered a stage office in Batavia, remaining there for five years. On the expiration of that period he settled in Erie, Pennsylvania, where he served for the same length of time under General Reed, who owned various steamers and employed our subject as clerk on one of them. Mr. Parmelee's first visit to Chicago was due to his intimacy with General Reed. Through him he obtained a position as clerk on the steamer James Madison, which in 1837 was running between Buffalo and Chicago. He continued as clerk on various steamers until 1850, when he embarked in the mercantile business on his own account in Will county, Illinois. In the spring of 1853 he took up his abode in Chicago, here continuing to reside throughout the remainder of his life. Immediately following his arrival he began the operation of the Chicago Omnibus Line, the first one in this city. His outfit consisted of six omnibuses and wagons. In addition to furnishing facilities for depot travel, in 1854, Mr. Parmelee established a line of omnibuses on Madison street, which ran as far west as Bull's Head or the present Union Park. A four-horse omnibus line was put on in 1855 and extended to Cottage Grove, by way of State to Twelfth street, then the outskirts of this city. This line Mr. Parmelee maintained until 1858, when the right of way was granted to the Chicago City Railway Company to lay tracks on State street and Cottage Grove avenue, on Archer avenue and on Madison street to the city limits. The permission to construct the tracks was granted to Henry Fuller, Franklin Parmelee and Liberty Bigelow of Boston. In 1856-7 Mr. Parmelee placed another line on Clark street. M. O. & S. B. Walker put on an opposition line, and Mr. Parmelee withdrew from the field. After 1863, when the horse-railway charter covering the west-side lines was sold, he devoted himself exclusively to the transportation and transfer business, which was transacted in his splendid slate-roofed building, the Garrett block, at the corner of State and Randolph streets, afterward destroyed by the great fire of 1871. At that time Liberty Bigelow was his partner. Eleven weeks after the destruction of his property by the fire, a brick structure, one hundred by one hundred and fifty-three feet, had been erected. In 1881 an addition of eighty-eight by one hundred and fifty-three feet was made to the original building. Mr. Parmelee occupied nearly half a square block between Franklin street and Fifth avenue and had contracts for the transfer business with all the railroads entering in Chicago. He was one of the incorporators of the Chicago City Railway Company, his associates being Liberty Bigelow, Henry Fuller and David Gage. Its projectors obtained from the legislature a confirmation of their rights by an act which was approved February 14, 1859. Subsequently the Parmelee transfer business was capitalized for a half million dollars and the stock was divided among the members of his family. In 1901 it was sold to a syndicate composed of Marshall Field, John J. Mitchell, Frank Lowden and other prominent Chicagoans, who still continue the business under the name of the Frank Parmelee Transfer Company.

Franklin Parmelee often declared that the needle and thread, together with the words of advice, which his mother gave him when he started out in the world on his own account, were the most powerful factors in his success. He carried that thread and needle until the day of his death and they were buried with him. In speaking of the subject, he said: "It has made me take pride in myself and

appear to advantage before others. That's what you must do if you wish to win success." "That was the secret of my success," he told each of his children when they were old enough to understand the moral. His career was one of almost ceaseless endeavor, marked by continuity of purpose throughout. Beginning his career in comparative obscurity and poverty, he gradually rose to a position of prominence and affluence and lived to enjoy the fulfillment of his greatest ambition—the development of a transportation business that would be a credit to his name.

In September, 1840, Mr. Parmelee was united in marriage to Miss Adeline Whitney, of Hindsburg, Orleans county, New York, who died in January, 1864, leaving four children. Adeline is now the widow of Charles W. Wheeler, who died on the 14th of March, 1902, and was a son of Hiram Wheeler, a prominent early resident of Chicago and a member of the firm of Wheeler, Munger & Company, grain merchants. The late C. W. Wheeler and his brother, George Henry, were also members of that concern. The other children of Mr. Parmelee and his first wife were: John Whitney, who is now deceased; Charles King, who has also passed away and whose widow resides in Kenilworth, Illinois; and Franklin Parmelee, Jr., who wedded a Miss Freeman of Chicago. In October, 1868, Mr. Parmelee was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Roxana W. Smith, of Kenosha, Wisconsin, who is now deceased.

In politics Mr. Parmelee was a democrat, while his religious faith was indicated by his membership in the Universalist church. He was also a worthy exemplar of the Masonic fraternity. Naturally of a kind heart, his sympathies were easily enlisted in behalf of those who needed assistance. To his family he was a devoted husband and father and he held friendship inviolable. He possessed a strong nature, a kindly spirit, and his life was actuated by high, manly principles, and when he was called from this earth Chicago mourned the loss of one of its most valued citizens and representative men.

CONRAD KAMPP.

In a history of the development of the undertaking business in Chicago it is imperative that mention be made of Conrad Kampp, who was the founder of the business that for many years has been carried on under the firm style of C. Kampp & Son after having been conducted for an extended period under his own name. In fact Conrad Kampp was a pioneer undertaker of northeastern Illinois, having established at Wheaton in 1867 the first undertaking establishment between Chicago and Elgin. Mr. Kampp was a native of Germany, born on the 31st of July, 1835, and his life record covered the intervening period to the 18th of August, 1910, when he was called to his final rest, having attained the age of seventy-five years. In young manhood he had come to the United States and was first employed in connection with a piano accessories business. Later he engaged in the cabinet manufacturing business and afterward was identified with the furniture trade. From this point it was but a step to the undertaking business, which, as previously stated, was established by him at Wheaton in 1867. In the early days his wife made all the shrouds and also the linings for the caskets, while Mr. Kampp himself made the coffins, at which period a thirty-five dollar sale was equal to a hundred and fifty

dollar sale of the present time. Mr. Kampp started with very little money and at the beginning of the business bought goods from F. H. Hill & Company and remained a customer of them until his death, while his son still continues as customer of that firm, having probably the oldest continued account with the house. A strong friendship sprang up between Mr. Kampp and Mr. Hill that continued until they were separated by death. Mr. Kampp lost an arm in early life but notwithstanding this handicap succeeded in his business, which grew and developed as the years passed on, for his patrons, pleased with his kindliness, his tact and his helpfulness in their hour of bereavement, were continually speaking a good word for him that led to the constant increase of his trade.

Mr. Kampp was also interested in community affairs and became a member of the old volunteer fire department of Chicago. He ever stood for those things which were most worth while in the community and his career, whether in connection with his business affairs or in connection with public interests, was ever characterized by a spirit of progressiveness.

In early manhood Mr. Kampp was united in marriage to Miss Lugardis Loos, a native of Alsace-Lorraine, France, the marriage being celebrated in Chicago. Mrs. Kampp is still living at the age of eighty-two years and is enjoying remarkable health, being a most splendidly preserved woman. To Mr. and Mrs. Kampp were born five children: John H., who conducts the old undertaking establishment at Wheaton which was founded by his father more than a half century ago, and who is married and has a son, Harry, and a daughter, Mrs. Florence Wieger, of Elmhurst, Illinois, the former being now in business with his father; Anna, the widow of L. L. Stark and a resident of Chicago; Amand, who died leaving a wife and one child; Joseph P., manager of the firm of C. Kampp & Son; and Lugardis, who resides with her mother in Chicago.

As the sons reached adult age there was not room for all in the undertaking establishment at Wheaton, and a branch was opened at Elmhurst about 1887. This was conducted by Mr. Kampp and his two older sons and later one of the sons spent most of his time there. In 1891 the Austin branch was opened and in 1893 another establishment was opened on North Cicero avenue, formerly Forty-eighth avenue, which district was then known as Mooreland. This made four places in all owned by the company. In 1891 J. H. Kampp took over the Wheaton and Elmhurst business, while the father, Conrad Kampp, removed to Austin and conducted the Austin and Mooreland stores in association with his two sons, Amand and Joseph P. The former continued an active factor in the business until his death, which occurred November 23, 1908, while Joseph P. continued as a partner with his father in business. After the father's death the Mooreland branch was closed and Mr. Kampp continued in business in Austin.

Joseph P. Kampp, now at the head of the business, was born in Wheaton, June 28, 1874, and after acquiring a public school education entered business with his father when but a boy. At the age of nineteen years he was in charge of the business, becoming active in the direction of the Austin establishment. When the business was opened at Austin they occupied a little room in a frame building on what was then known as "Yankee Row," but afterward a new building was constructed at No. 550 North Parkside avenue, where for twenty-six years the establishment was maintained. During the summer of 1917 property was purchased at Nos. 318 to 320 North Central avenue, where an attractive residence was remodeled into the

most modern and up-to-date undertaking establishment in Chicago. The firm sought to eliminate all the commercial and forbidding atmosphere of the average undertaking establishment and to provide a commodious residential home for the use of patrons who find it inconvenient to hold funeral services in crowded apartments. Every detail was carefully studied and everything that would outwardly suggest a funereal atmosphere was placed in the background, eliminating anything that would shock the finest sensibilities. There is a large and commodious reception room at the right, while to the left are parlors which have been arranged and decorated to give the appearance and refinement of a modern home. Opening off from the back parlor is a private room which is called the family room, giving absolute privacy to the members of a bereaved family while services are being conducted. There is a well equipped business office with trunk telephone lines and the second floor of the building is utilized for display rooms, in which is to be seen an extensive line of the finest caskets of various kinds, including bronze, steel, cement and copper. The third floor is used for storerooms and sleeping rooms for the assistants, who are always on duty and can be reached at all hours, day or night. The company maintains an automobile service, there being a commodious garage on the place. Mr. Kampp was actuated by a most humanitarian spirit in fitting out this establishment, where a family can have every privacy of the home and yet have sufficiently commodious quarters to meet the demands of large funerals.

On the 15th of August, 1906, Mr. Kampp was united in marriage to Miss Kathryn Sendlebach, a native of Chicago and a daughter of Edward Sendlebach, who removed to St. Louis, where he was a wagon-wheel manufacturer. To Mr. and Mrs. Kampp have been born four children: Hubert Eugene, ten years of age; Kathryn, aged seven; Clare, aged four; and Joseph, Jr., a little lad of two summers. The family are members of St. Lucy's Catholic church. Mr. Kampp's political allegiance is given to the republican party. His father was one of the earliest representatives of the Chicago Undertakers Association and Joseph Kampp of this review is identified therewith. He is a progressive business man, a valued and respected citizen of his community and through the twenty-seven years of his connection with the trade in Austin he has maintained an unassailable reputation for business integrity.

THOMAS J. McNULTY.

Thomas J. McNulty is the president of the firm of McNulty Brothers Company, plastering contractors. He was born in County Mayo, Ireland, January 12, 1861, a son of James and Bridget (McNulty) McNulty, both of whom passed away on the Emerald isle. He acquired his early education in the public schools of his native country, where he remained until he reached the age of sixteen, and then came to the new world, attracted by the favorable reports which he had heard concerning the business opportunities and other advantages to be enjoyed on this side of the Atlantic. He located first in Philadelphia, where he attended school and studied mechanical drawing at a technical high school, Broad and Spring Garden streets, in that city. He afterward entered upon an apprenticeship to the plastering trade and soon after completing his term of indenture he removed to the west with Chicago

as his destination, taking up his abode in that city about 1884. Here he worked at his trade until 1891, when he engaged in business on his own account, forming a partnership with his brother, Patrick H. They began plastering contracting under the firm style of McNulty Brothers, at Chicago, Illinois. Their line has been plastering. They now have additional offices in Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Detroit. The following are a few buildings which they have plastered. In Chicago: Marshall Field & Company's store buildings, Illinois Trust & Savings Bank building, Merchants Loan & Trust Bank building, Corn Exchange Bank building, Peoples Gas building, Railway Exchange building; in Pittsburgh: Frick building, Frick Arcade building, Oliver building, City & County buildings; in Cleveland: Statler Hotel, Citizens' Bank building, Winton Hotel, Hippodrome building, Power & Light building; in Detroit: Union Station, Dime Bank building, Whitney building, Book building, Municipal Court building, Elks Temple, Pontchartrain Hotel.

This list indicates that they have but few equals and are superior in their line in the United States.

Thomas J. McNulty is also interested in real estate and building operations, and besides being president of McNulty Brothers Company he is president of the Wabash & Washington Trust, vice president of the City Hall Square Building Company and a director of the Michigan Avenue Company, and the Hibernian Banking Association.

On the 20th of November, 1889, Mr. McNulty was united in marriage in Chicago to Miss Josephine M. Davis, a daughter of William Davis, of this city, and to them were born twelve children, of whom two sons, Joseph D. and Thomas J., Jr., are associated with their father in business. The family reside at 627 Melrose street and they are communicants of the Catholic church, while Mr. McNulty is also identified with the Knights of Columbus. He is a member of the Employing Plasterers Association and the Building Construction Employers Association in the work of which he has been quite active. He is a member of the Engineers Club, the South Shore Country Club, the Illinois Athletic Club, the Chicago Athletic Club and the Edgewater Golf Club. Mr. McNulty is a man who commands the highest respect and confidence. It may be truthfully said of him that he has never lost the common touch. Great success and accumulated power have not dulled his perceptions of what is right. His entire career has been marked by a notable advancement and sustained achievement that place him among the leaders in the field of industrial activity in the city.

ROBERT WRIGHT STEWART.

Among those men who in the space of a comparatively brief career have attained an eminent position in the legal profession is Robert W. Stewart, general attorney for the Standard Oil Company, at Chicago. Mr. Stewart was born at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, March 11, 1866, a son of William and Eliza Mills (Lucore) Stewart. The former was a native of Mercer, Pennsylvania, and the latter of Portage, New York. The Stewarts, who were of Scotch-Irish ancestry, are numbered among the oldest families of Pennsylvania. William Stewart, the great-grandfather of Robert W., was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war, and was

given a land grant in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, in consideration of the distinguished services he rendered. About 1843, William Stewart, the father of our subject, came west, working his passage part of the way on an Ohio river steamer. He located at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and subsequently purchased a farm near that city, where he resided until his death in 1893. He acquired a comfortable fortune and spent the winters of his declining years in California. His widow still survives and resides at San Diego, California, where she has erected a beautiful home. They were the parents of seven children, of whom three are living: George W. Stewart, a farmer residing near Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Eliza B., wife of Clarke W. McKee, attorney at law, of San Diego, California; and Robert W., the subject of this sketch.

Robert W. Stewart received his early education in the public schools of Cedar Rapids, graduating from the high school in 1883. He took his A. B. from Coe College in 1886, completing the four years' literary course in three years, and two years later graduated from the law department of Yale University with the degree of LL. B. He was admitted to the bar at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1888. In 1888 and 1889 he held the position of managing clerk in the law office of Judge William K. Townsend and George D. Watrous, at the same time filling a tutorship at Yale Law School from which he won the Townsend prize. In the latter year Mr. Stewart removed to Pierre, South Dakota, and there engaged in the practice of law as a member of the firm of Horner & Stewart until 1905. He was then made general attorney for the Chicago & North Western Railway for the states of North and South Dakota, and also general attorney in the northwest for the Standard Oil and International Harvester Companies, and took up his residence at Huron. Two years later he received the appointment of general attorney for the Standard Oil Company at Chicago and in July, 1907, removed to this city.

From the very beginning of his career Mr. Stewart has risen rapidly and substantially until today he stands near the head of his profession. No higher compliment could be paid to his legal ability than the recognition accorded him by such corporations, and few men attain such professional eminence within so brief a period. And no less are the honors that have been thrust upon him in public life. He was elected state's attorney for Hughes county, South Dakota, in 1893, and in 1894 was appointed state supreme court reporter, which office he held until May, 1898. In 1899 he was elected to the state senate from Hughes, Hyde and Sully counties and reelected in 1901, serving two terms. From 1895 to 1907 he was a member of the executive council of the republican state central committee of South Dakota. Mr. Stewart was also very active in military affairs during his residence in the northwest. In the spring of 1898 he became captain of Grigsby's Rough Riders, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, and served during the Spanish-American war, being promoted to major of the second squadron. Returning home he was made colonel of the First Regiment of the South Dakota National Guard, which office he held until leaving the state in 1907.

Mr. Stewart is a high Mason, being a Knight Templar and Shriner, and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Elks. His social affiliations are with the University, Union, Yale, Chicago Golf, Glen View Country and South Shore Country Clubs, and his chief recreations are golf and motoring.

At Aberdeen, South Dakota, July 14, 1907, Mr. Stewart was united in mar-

riage with Miss Maude Elliott, of that place, a native of Kentucky. They have one child, Donald Stewart, born November 16, 1907. Their residence is at 103 Bellevue Place.

NELS B. WOLD.

Nels B. Wold is engaged in the undertaking business in Chicago, with which he has been identified from early manhood, and in this connection he is widely and favorably known, being a partner in the firm of Wold & Wold. He was born in Chicago on the 10th of March, 1876, and is a son of Berent and Josephine (Hanson) Wold, both of whom were natives of Bergen, Norway. The father was a steward on the first ship that came direct from Bergen, Norway, to Chicago. He arrived in this city when eighteen years of age and remained here to the time of his death, which occurred in August, 1906. He began work at the docks and later was employed at his trade of cabinet making. In 1867 he entered the undertaking business and in this connection made his own caskets. As the years passed he developed a business of considerable proportions and became one of the foremost undertakers of the city. His wife died in the year 1877.

Nels B. Wold, whose name introduces this review, obtained a public school education in Chicago and also studied for three years in Bergen, Norway, going to the home of his ancestors to complete his course. Upon his return to America he entered business in connection with his father and in 1899 his cousin, Alfred N. Wold, became identified with him in the business, at which time they bought out Mr. Wolf. The firm of Wold & Wold was established in 1895, succeeding to the business of Wold & Wolf, which had been established by Berent Wold in 1867. After conducting the business alone for a time Mr. Wold had admitted a partner, Mr. Larson, and later his business associate was Mr. Eck. He had begun business on Chicago avenue, near the river, but later made a removal to Grand avenue, opening his store between Sangamon and Morgan streets. In time the firm of Wold & Wolf was formed and, as previously indicated, Mr. Wolf's interest was ultimately purchased by Nels B. Wold and his cousin, Alfred Wold, and the association between these two was maintained until the death of Alfred Wold in February, 1914. At that time Nels B. Wold purchased the interest of his cousin's widow and has conducted the business alone since that time. In 1906 the business was removed from Grand avenue to 2709 West North avenue and in February, 1917, a new location was secured at No. 3337 West North avenue, where a new building was erected with a fifty foot frontage. The building is one story in height and one hundred and twenty feet in depth. Mr. Wold utilizes the entire building for the conduct of his business. He has a chapel with a seating capacity of two hundred and his establishment is splendidly equipped. He owns an auto livery and hearse and by reason of his able and careful management of his interests and his tactful direction of funerals he has secured a liberal patronage. He has a branch at No. 4112 Armitage avenue, which was established in 1910, and he there occupies a building with a twenty-five foot frontage.

In 1904 Mr. Wold was united in marriage to Miss Marion Wingard, of Chicago, a daughter of Frederick and Mary Wingard. In fraternal relations he is widely

known. He has membership in Siloam Lodge, No. 780, A. F. & A. M., and he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite as a member of the Oriental Consistory. He also belongs to Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is connected with the Knights of Pythias and he belongs to the Norwegian Club. His religious faith is that of the Congregational church and his political allegiance is given to the republican party. He belongs to the Chicago Undertakers Association, with which he has been identified for many years, and he is also a member of the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association. He has many sterling qualities which have won him high regard wherever he is known, and as the circle of his acquaintance has broadened, the circle of his friends has also widened, and all who know him speak of him in terms of admiration and respect.

FREDERICK D. COUNTISS.

Frederick D. Countiss, Chicago manager and member of the well known house of S. B. Chapin & Company, brokers and dealers in investment securities in New York and Chicago, has for nearly a quarter of a century been identified with the financial life of the western metropolis. While yet a comparatively young man he has had broad experience and has attained a high position in financial circles. He is a native Chicagoan, born June 26, 1872, and comes from one of the old families of this city whose identification dates back nearly sixty-five years. His father, Robert H. Countiss, was a native of Wilmington, Delaware, while his mother, Mrs. Louise (Eakin) Countiss, was a native of Utica, New York. The ancestry of the Countiss family, originally from Wales, can be traced back to 1709 and on coming to America representatives of the name settled in North Carolina. The Eakin family is one of Scotch-Irish extraction, coming from the north of Ireland and settling in Utica, New York. Several of its members served with honor and distinction in the English army.

Robert H. Countiss, then a young man, came to Chicago in 1848 and for many years was prominently identified with the retail and wholesale grocery trade of this city. At one time he conducted several retail stores as well as a wholesale house. He was married in 1850 and lived at the southwest corner of Clark and Van Buren streets. Later he removed to Sixteenth and State streets. In the great conflagration of 1871 he suffered a heavy financial loss, his business being practically destroyed. He was one of the organizers of the Chicago Board of Trade and also dealt extensively in real estate. He took an active part in the business and social life of the city and enjoyed a wide acquaintance with the leading men of Chicago, among his personal friends being Potter Palmer, Frank Parmelee, J. Irving Pierce and many others of the leading men of that time. Robert H. Countiss lived to see Chicago grow from a population of less than twenty thousand to two millions. His death occurred in 1904 while his wife had passed away February 12, 1898. They were the parents of nine children, seven of whom are now living: Robert H., Jr., who is chairman of the Trans-Continental Freight Rate Association; Charles H., who is contracting freight agent for the Michigan Central Railroad; William P., who is connected with the Trans-Continental Freight Rate Association; Anna N., now Mrs. Augustus W. Green, of Chicago; May,

the wife of Louis E. Howard, of Chicago; Claribel, now Mrs. Traey L. Turner, of Chicago; and Frederick D.

The last named was educated in the public schools of this city and early began his business career. After leaving school in 1889 he entered the employ of the Merchants Bank, beginning in a most modest capacity. He remained with that institution until 1892, when he accepted a position as bookkeeper with the National Bank of the Republic, wherein he later became receiving teller. He continued with that bank until 1896, when he entered the employ of Chapin & Gaylord, brokers. In July, 1898, he was admitted to the firm whose name remained unchanged until 1901, when upon Mr. Gaylord's retirement it became S. B. Chapin & Company. This firm occupies a foremost position among the leading houses of this kind in Chicago and serves a very high-class clientele. In June, 1909, Mr. Countiss was elected president of the Chicago Stock Exchange and was reelected in 1910 but declined a third term. He is a member of the New York Stock Exchange, the New York Cotton Exchange, and the Chicago Board of Trade. He is likewise a member of the Chicago Club, Union League Club, Mid-Day Club, Bankers Club and Chicago Athletic Association, and is a director of the Lake Geneva Country Club, commodore of the Lake Geneva Yacht Club and a member of other yacht clubs of Chicago and New York.

On the 10th of September, 1910, Mr. Countiss was married to Miss Eleanor Robinson, of New York, a daughter of the late John Kelly Robinson, one of the founders and for thirty-three years the treasurer of the Diamond Match Company. The city residence of Mr. Countiss is at No. 2922 Michigan avenue and his summer home is at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.

LAFAYETTE C. BALL.

Lafayette C. Ball is one of the best known undertakers of Chicago and is the inventor of an embalming fluid of the greatest worth to the profession. Moreover, he has conducted an extensive business as embalmer to the trade. A native of Indiana, he was born in Laporte on the 17th of May, 1863, and is a son of Thomas L. and Cornelia R. (Landon) Ball. The father was born in Liberty, Ohio, while the mother was a native of Kalamazoo, Michigan. Thomas L. Ball was a son of Willard N. Ball, who removed to Laporte, Indiana, in 1831 and built the first courthouse there. He also entered the undertaking business at Laporte in the year of his arrival there and continued active in that field of labor throughout his remaining days. His sons, Thomas L. and the latter's brother, continued the undertaking business established by their father at Laporte. At the time of the Civil war Thomas L. Ball responded to the country's call for aid and served throughout the period of hostilities between the north and the south, participating in a number of engagements and rendering valuable aid to the Union cause. He was one of the charter members of the Masonic lodge at Laporte and exemplified in his life the beneficent spirit of the craft.

Lafayette C. Ball began his education in the public schools of Laporte and after his textbooks were put aside entered the undertaking business in connection with his father. He did his first embalming on the 2d of February, 1878, following the

arterial process and using a fluid originated by the father, still having in his possession the formula, which is in his father's handwriting. This formula calls for a gallon of alcohol, to which is added four ounces of chloride of zinc and three or four ounces of corrosive sublimate. On the second day afterward three or four ounces of hydrate of chloral are added, with thirteen ounces of saltpetre water for arterial use. This fluid was used arterially in 1878 by Mr. Ball of this review, who was one of the first embalmers to adopt the arterial process. In 1886 he came to Chicago, where he entered the employ of M. W. Bonfield, the first president of the Chicago Undertakers Association. He afterward worked for others, including James C. Gavin and other well known undertakers of the city. He did embalming for the trade from 1898 until 1911 and on the 16th of June of the latter year he purchased the undertaking establishment of Harry M. Rolson, which was then on Wabash avenue, and removed the business to No. 426 South Dearborn street. During the Iroquois fire he worked four days and nights without sleep, embalming sixty-eight bodies at that time, and he has handled the dead to the number of over one hundred thousand. As embalmer for the trade he has had thousands of most dangerous and difficult cases. In those cases where decomposition is in its last stages his work has resulted in not only checking this decomposition but in restoring a sweet and clean condition in ten minutes by the use of the embalming fluid which Mr. Ball has invented. He belongs to the Chicago Undertakers Association and there is perhaps no one better known to the profession in Chicago than he. His business has reached extensive proportions and he has concentrated almost his entire time and attention upon it, joining no lodges or clubs. He is, however, a man of social nature and greatly appreciates the warm friendships which he has formed.

EUGENE S. PIKE.

Eugene S. Pike, one of Chicago's representative citizens and business men, has for more than forty-five years been prominently identified with the growth and development of this city. He was born in Lake county, Ohio, October 5, 1835, and is the son of Dan Harmon and Jerusha (Hartwell) Pike. He was a mere lad of eight years when his father died. He acquired his education by attending school in the winter seasons, while in the summer months he worked on the home farm. Thus early in life he started to improve the golden moments of opportunity and, ambitious for an education, he worked his way through the Western Reserve College at Hiram, Ohio, where he was a student for two years, and through Antioch College, where he finished his education. While in the former institution he was a classmate of President James A. Garfield and a strong friendship between the two was the result of their class comradeship.

In 1885 Mr. Pike was married to Miss Mary Rockwell, of Painesville, Ohio, and by this union there were born three sons, Eugene R., Charles Burrall and William W. Pike.

Soon after leaving Antioch College Mr. Pike entered business life, becoming a dealer in nursery stock, and, rapidly availing himself of opportunity, he soon branched out in business and became an importer from France of fruit trees, grape-

vines, roses, etc. In this line he worked up to a splendid and thriving business, having a large amount of trade in the south until the outbreak of the Civil war in 1861. He then turned his attention to the banking and brokerage business in Painesville, Ohio, and followed it for about five or six years, when, in 1867, he removed to Chicago. Soon after his arrival in this city his foresight and business judgment suggested to him the opportunity for investment in real estate. This marked the beginning of his identification with that line of business in which he has continued until the present time. Mr. Pike became interested in the south-side business district and as his resources increased he erected business blocks upon this property, and devoted himself almost exclusively to handling business property, and for many years has been regarded as one of the best judges of such values in the city.

Mr. Pike, in 1906, erected the Mentor building, on the northeast corner of State and Monroe streets, which, in addition to being one of the best arranged business blocks in the city, is the center of the retail trade district on State street.

Mr. Pike's interests while extensive in real-estate lines, were by no means confined thereto. He is a director of the First National Bank, a trustee of the Home for Incurables and the Presbyterian Hospital and was a director of the World's Columbian Exposition. His social connections are with the Chicago, South Shore Country, Mid-Day and Onwentsia Clubs and the Chicago Historical Society. He is a republican in his political views and is of the Presbyterian faith.

Though essentially a business man, Mr. Pike has always taken a deep interest in intellectual pursuits and has done much to build up Chicago in a practical and substantial way, being always willing to lend a helping hand where his aid is needed. His business life has been an eminently successful one and is an illustration of the fact that honest endeavor and clean business principles can win fortune even though the start is a very modest one. Through his years of faithful work he has always followed the most commendable principles and those who have known Mr. Pike both in his social and business life regard him as a man of high moral and business standing. It is such lives as his that have made the city better, his activity in the real-estate and financial field contributing to the business activity and consequent prosperity of Chicago, while his influence has been a potent factor for progress along intellectual and moral lines.

Mr. Pike's residence for many years has been at what is now 2101 Prairie avenue.

HUGO E. OTTE.

The history of the world chronicles no record like unto that of Chicago. With no municipal existence about three quarters of a century ago, in the intervening years the city has forged ahead in every line—its growth one of the marvels of the world. Its banking interests have largely constituted the basis of its upbuilding. The banking institution wherein progressiveness and conservatism are well balanced forces does more, perhaps, than any one element in promoting substantial growth and progress. It is to this field that Hugo E. Otte has directed his practical activities, his name being long an honored one in financial circles. In the exercise of duties calling for unusual ability and endeavor he has proved master-

ful and resourceful and has thus added to the development of the city of his birth. He was born May 30, 1872, and is a son of Emil and Catherine (Behrman) Otte. The public schools afforded him his educational privileges and he entered into active connection with banking interests as an employe of the Union National Bank of Chicago in 1887. There he remained until the consolidation of that institution with the First National Bank of Chicago in 1900. He was the initiative spirit in the organization of the Union Stock Yards State Bank in 1904 and became its cashier, while in 1905 he organized the Lake View Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, being elected to its presidency. Upon the organization of the National City Bank he was chosen its cashier and two years later was elected vice president, which office he has held to the present time. He is likewise a director of that institution and of the People's Stock Yards State Bank and of the Lake View Trust & Savings Bank. He has displayed much of the spirit of the initiative in formulating plans which have led to the establishment and development of some of the strong moneyed concerns of this city.

On the 9th of June, 1893, in Chicago, Mr. Otte was married to Miss Annetta Christian, and unto them have been born two sons, Howard Allan and Milton Harvey. Mr. Otte is a man of social nature who finds pleasure in his membership in the Masonic fraternity, the Mid-Day Club, the Illinois Athletic Club, the Hamilton Club and the Beverly Country Club. He is never too busy to be cordial and courteous—nor too cordial and courteous to be busy. His friends find him an entertaining companion and one interested in all the vital questions of the day. But through the hours of business his attention is concentrated upon the problems of banking for which his long experience enables him to find ready solution. His training was thorough and he has ever made a close study of business conditions and values, so that he knows where to place credit, where to practice retrenchment and where to promote the interests of the bank in an extensive policy that broadens the scope of its activities and promotes its success. In his life record he has kept pace with the high standard of business activity that has brought Chicago to its present position as the second city of the Union.

JOHN B. RYAN.

John B. Ryan is not only well known in connection with the undertaking business, but has been as well a successful investor in property, and through his individual effort, intelligently directed, has attained a place among the men of affluence. A native of Massachusetts, Mr. Ryan was born in Lawrence on the 24th of January, 1862, and is a son of Patrick and Kathryn (Shackleton) Ryan, both of whom remained residents of Massachusetts until called to their final rest, the father having there followed the machinist's trade.

John B. Ryan acquired a public school education in the east and in August, 1882, when a young man of twenty years, removed westward to Chicago, thinking that he might find better business opportunities in this section of the country. He became connected with the fire department of the city and thus served until 1892, or for a period of ten years. He then entered the contracting business, in which he was engaged until about 1899, and in that year he was elected clerk of the South

Town of Chicago. His identification with the undertaking business dates from 1900, in which year he bought out the Ellsworth interests on West Madison street. There he remained until 1901, when he removed to No. 2449 Cottage Grove avenue, where he has since maintained his establishment. He has in the interval purchased the building which he occupies and he has also made other investments in real estate, becoming the owner of three other buildings, from which he derives a very gratifying annual rental. His investments have been judiciously placed and add considerably to his income.

On the 20th of January, 1895, Mr. Ryan was united on marriage to Miss Annie Ryan, of Chicago, a daughter of John and Margaret Ryan. They became the parents of two children, but both died in infancy. In politics Mr. Ryan is a stalwart democrat and has been very active in political circles, serving on the democratic central committee for twenty-six years. Fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Columbus, the latter indicating his allegiance to the Catholic faith, his membership being in St. James church.

ALFRED L. BAKER.

Alfred L. Baker, engaged in the banking and brokerage business as senior partner of the firm of Alfred L. Baker & Company, stocks, bonds and grain, was born in Massachusetts, April 30, 1859, and is a son of Addison and Maria (Mudge) Baker both of whom were natives of Boston, Massachusetts. The father was engaged in the wholesale canning business in Boston, but died at a comparatively early age, and the mother has also passed away. The thorough public-school system for which Massachusetts is noted provided Alfred L. Baker his educational privileges. He completed a course in the Lynn high school and then, entering upon the study of law, was admitted to the bar of Essex county in 1881, when twenty-two years of age. Opening an office in Lynn, Massachusetts, he practiced under the firm name of Baldwin & Baker for three years, or until the fall of 1885, and was also active in the public life of the community, serving as a member of the city council and also as a member of the school board. In comparison of the conservative east with the more progressive west he decided in favor of the latter as a place of location and in the fall of 1885 came to Chicago, where he practiced law under the firm name of Baker & Greeley until 1896. His success in the profession brought to him not only substantial returns but also a wide acquaintance until he felt justified in engaging in the banking business, believing that this field of enterprise afforded larger financial possibilities than the practice of law. Under the name of Alfred L. Baker & Company he has since conducted a brokerage business in stocks, bonds and grains. He is a member of the New York Stock Exchange, the Board of Trade and the Chicago Stock Exchange and of the last named was president for three years, from 1898 until 1900 inclusive. His cooperation has been sought in other fields and he has become an active factor in the successful control of a number of important financial and business concerns, being now the vice president of the National City Bank of Chicago and vice president of the Chicago & Calumet Dock Company. He has also figured prominently in the management of affairs of a semi-public character, being president of the Merchants Club in 1905, president

of the board of trustees of Lake Forest University in 1907 and 1908 and president of the Onwentsia Club from 1902 until 1907. He was also governor of the Society of Colonial Wars and is a member of the Descendants of the Mayflower, which indicates his connection with New England ancestry long established in America.

Mr. Baker was married in Chicago, on the 6th of June, 1894, to Miss Mary Corwith, a daughter of Henry Corwith, of Chicago, and they have two children: Isabelle, born in 1897; and Mary Landon, born in 1901. The residence of the family is in Lake Forest and the members of the household are prominent in the social circles of that beautiful lake-shore suburb as well as of Chicago.

JOHN J. MINES.

For more than twenty-seven years John J. Mines has been connected with the undertaking business in Chicago. His life's experiences have been broad and varied, for business interests have taken him to many sections of the country. He is a native son of Illinois, his birth having occurred in Waukegan on the 13th of April, 1856, his parents being John and Elizabeth (McClory) Mines, the former a native of Ireland, while the latter was born in Canada. They became early residents of Waukegan, where they resided until 1862, when they removed with their family to Chicago. The father was engaged in the grocery business for many years, his location being on Archer avenue, near Deering street. He continued to conduct his grocery store there to the time of his demise.

John J. Mines was accorded the opportunity of attending the parochial and public schools of Chicago, to which city he was taken by his parents when a little lad of but six summers. After his textbooks were put aside he learned the horseshoeing trade, which he followed for three years. About 1873 the epizootic became prevalent among horses and many thousands of them died, oxen being used in place of horses in Chicago. Mr. Mines was receiving five dollars per week while learning the horseshoeing business and he was offered two dollars and a quarter per day by the Nelson Morris packing house. He accepted the proffered position and there remained for a year. On the expiration of that period he purchased a team and engaged in the teaming business for two years, at the end of which time he went west to Colorado in 1880 and there followed mining for ten years. It was while he was working in the mines there that a fellow miner was killed. It was necessary that some one should carry him out and this Mr. Mines did, carrying out the workman to the surface—sixty feet up. He says this was his first experience in the undertaking business. In 1888 he was himself injured in a mine, working at the time in the Copper Queen mine at Bisbee, Arizona. His injury was such that he was unable to continue work of that character and he returned to Chicago in April, 1890. In the same year he entered into the undertaking business in connection with his two brothers on Archer avenue and the partnership between them was maintained for three years. In the spring of 1894 Mr. Mines of this review established an undertaking business independently on Fifty-fifth street, in Hyde Park, and has since remained on the same thoroughfare, his present location being at No. 1209 East Fifty-fifth street. Through the intervening years he has developed a very substantial business and now has one of the leading undertaking establishments of his

section of the city. He belongs to the Chicago Undertakers Association and also to the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association.

In May, 1893, Mr. Mines was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Rudd, who was born at Lake Forest, Illinois, and they have become parents of two children: James A., who is a horseshoer and for the past two years has been connected with the Sixth United States Cavalry; and Helen, at home.

The religious faith of the family is that of the Catholic church, their membership being in St. Thomas church. Mr. Mines is also identified with the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Independent Order of Foresters, the Knights of The Maccabees, the North American Union and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. In politics he maintains an independent course, voting for men and measures rather than for party, and has never been an aspirant for office, preferring to concentrate his efforts and attention upon his business affairs, which have been wisely directed and have brought to him a substantial measure of success.

SIDNEY SALOMON.

One of the most progressive of the young business men of Chicago is Sidney Salomon, now vice president and general manager of The Independent Drug Company. He possesses a spirit of initiative that has led to the advancement of many new and original ideas in connection with trade development. He is constantly on the alert for opportunities that will broaden the scope of his activities and his efforts are farreaching and resultant. A native son of Chicago, he was born November 16, 1881, a son of Martin and Bertha Salomon, who came to this city about 1868. The father conducted a barber shop in Chicago for a time. He is the brother of the late General Edward M. Salomon, a brigadier general of the Civil war and a pioneer of Chicago, who was later appointed governor of Washington Territory by President Grant.

Sidney Salomon was reared and educated in this city. He early started out in life on his own account, however, and earned his own way when a boy. At the age of thirteen he became wagon boy for the firm of Mandel Brothers and later was employed in the shipping room, while subsequently he filled a position as stock boy. He was afterward advanced to a clerkship and eventually became assistant buyer. Thus step by step he worked his way upward and from each new experience he gained the lessons therein to be learned. He was afterward made buyer in dry goods lines and in 1900 became manager for the Leonard Mandel Dry Goods Company. At a subsequent date he was assistant general manager with Sydney Mandel and in 1904 he became buyer for the house of Schlesinger & Meyer. As the years passed he thus became the associate of the foremost merchants of the city. He was next buyer for H. G. Selfridge and afterward became buyer for Carson Pirie Scott & Company. In February, 1906, he went to New York as buyer for the Siegel store of that city and he established a bargain basement for the firm of Simpson & Crawford of New York in 1907. In 1909 he became merchandise manager of their Fourteenth street store in New York and in 1910 he was made general manager of the Siegel interests in New York. On the 15th of June, 1913, he came to Chicago as merchandise manager for Siegel Cooper & Company, with whom he remained

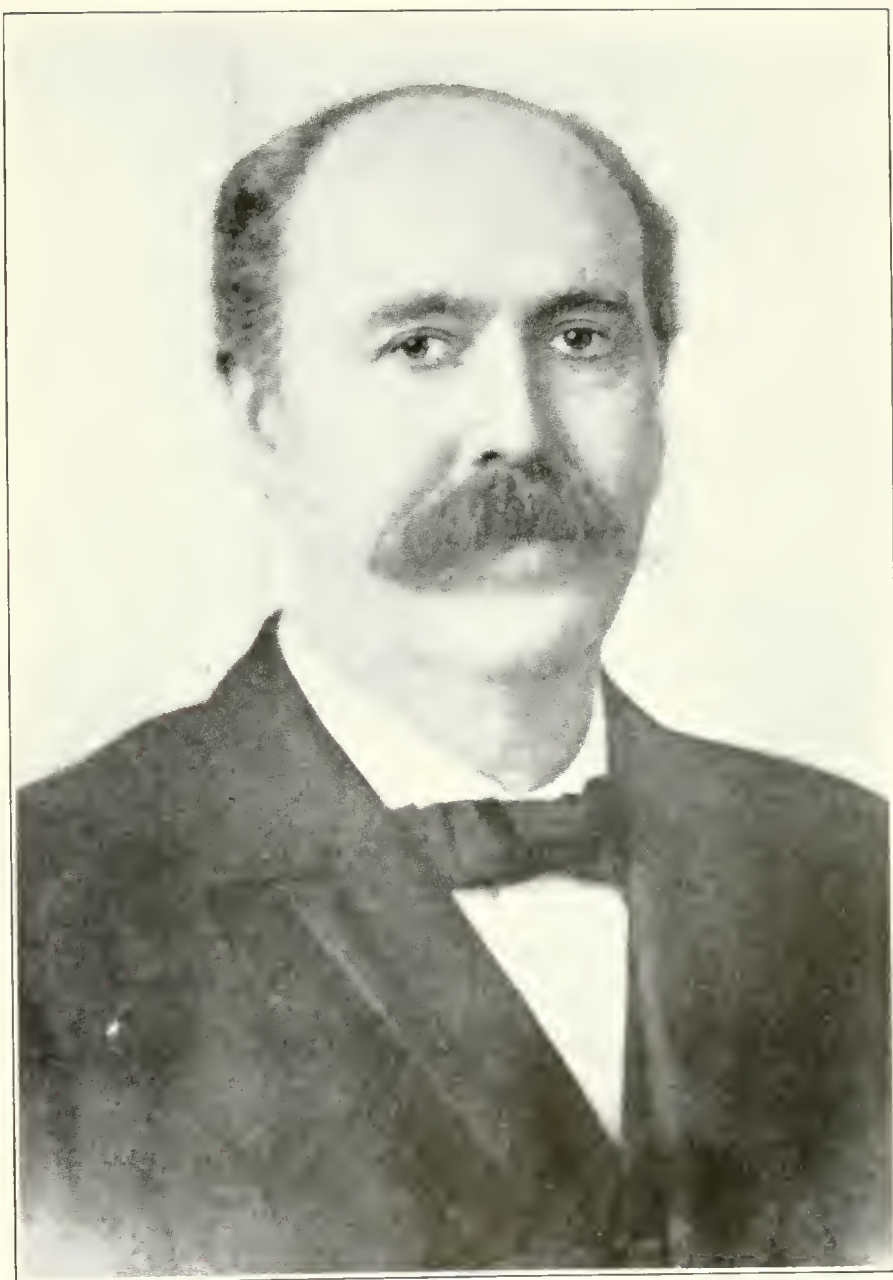
until the 1st of February, 1916, when he was elected vice president and made general manager of The Independent Drug Company. Since that time he has instituted many most progressive methods, including wide advertising, the introduction of other lines of goods and managers' meetings. The company has a chain of eleven stores and on each Thursday morning a managers' meeting is held where questions relative to the trade are discussed and problems solved. Mr. Salomon is acquainted with every phase of the business and during his two years' connection therewith has greatly advanced the interests of the house.

On the 4th of September, 1905, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Salomon and Miss Mollie Jesselson, of Chicago, and to them have been born three children, Myrtle, Sarah and Sidney. Fraternally Mr. Salomon is connected with Loyalty Lodge, No. 876, A. F. & A. M., of New York, and he has membership in Rhamah No. 33, of B'nai B'rith, of Chicago. He is also connected with the Covenant Club of Chicago, the Kimroch Athletic Association and is independent in politics. His has been a most active and useful career, fruitful of good results, and his record illustrates what may be accomplished by individual purpose and indefatigable energy when guided by sound judgment.

DANIEL B. QUINLAN.

Daniel B. Quinlan, who for a third of a century has been engaged in the undertaking business in Chicago, is well acquainted in the profession throughout the United States and has been a prominent figure in the conventions held by those engaged in the same line of business. He was born in Kane county, Illinois, November 26, 1851, and is a son of Daniel and Julia (Gleeson) Quinlan, both of whom were natives of Ireland. In young manhood the father crossed the Atlantic and established his home in New Haven, Connecticut, where he conducted a general store. He was married there and in 1840 removed westward to Illinois. He followed the occupation of farming in Kane county for a time but in 1861 removed to Chicago and in later years retired from active business life.

Daniel B. Quinlan was a little lad of but ten summers when his parents took up their abode in Chicago, where he acquired a public school education. In 1867, when a youth of sixteen years, he became employed in connection with railway interests, remaining in the train service until 1872. He afterward traveled for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company as traveling passenger agent throughout the west and a year and a half later he became Chicago city passenger agent for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. In 1880 he was made traveling passenger agent for the Union Pacific Railway Company and thus continued until 1884, when he turned his attention to the business in which he has since been engaged, opening an undertaking establishment at No. 3119 South State street. In 1897 he erected a large four story building with a frontage of fifty feet and he now has two buildings for the conduct of his business. There is a commodious and well appointed chapel and he carries an extensive line of undertaking goods of all descriptions. He maintains a large garage, using automobiles in the conduct of funerals, and he was one of the pioneers to inaugurate the use of motor cars. Mr. Quinlan has been a member of the Undertakers Association throughout the entire period of his connection with the



DANIEL B. QUINLAN

business. In 1902 he served as president of the State Undertakers Association and for many years was a member of its executive board. He also served for an extended period as chairman of the executive board of the City Association. While president of the State Association he was instrumental in having introduced into the state legislature a bill providing that undertakers should pass an examination in anatomy, sanitary science, embalming and disinfecting. His bill successfully passed the general assembly and was the first legislation of the kind to be adopted in the United States. It is of great protection to the people from a health standpoint. Mr. Quinlan was also made a member of the board to consider the amendment of the laws regarding undertaking in 1916 and he has taken a very helpful and active part in promoting city ordinances having to do with the care of the dead. In 1916 he was elected president of the National Funeral Directors Association of the United States and presided at its meeting held in Jamestown, Virginia, in 1907. He has served as chairman of its transportation committee for the past ten years and has done important work for transportation in connection with professional interests. Moreover, as chairman of the transportation committee he has arranged all transportation matters for most of the big conventions which have been held by the National Association. In a word, Mr. Quinlan has done much to build up the profession not only in Chicago but throughout the entire country.

On the 29th of September, 1881, occurred the marriage of Mr. Quinlan and Miss Katherine C. Lenehan, of Dubuque, Iowa, a daughter of B. C. Lenehan, a prominent business man. Mrs. Quinlan passed away November 14, 1905.

Mr. Quinlan is identified with several fraternal organizations. He is a prominent member of the Knights of Columbus, of the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Hibernians and the National Union. He was president of the board of directors that erected the Knights of Columbus building on Sixty-second street and Cottage Grove avenue and he served as chief ranger of the Foresters of St. James Court for seven years. His religious belief is indicated in his membership in the Corpus Christi Catholic church. In politics he is a democrat where national questions and issues are involved but otherwise casts an independent ballot according to the dictates of his judgment and the exigencies of the case. He is a progressive business man and a substantial citizen, highly respected throughout Chicago, where he has a very wide acquaintance, and also greatly esteemed in other sections of the country where he is known.

TRACY C. DRAKE.

Tracy Corey Drake, president of The Drake Hotel Company, owners and operators of The Blackstone of Chicago, and one of the leading hotel men of the United States, was born September 12, 1864, in Chicago, Illinois. His father, the late John B. Drake, was for many years one of Chicago's most successful and representative citizens, and one of the most popular hotel proprietors of his day. The elder Drake was of English ancestry and in the hotel business from boyhood. The Drakes settled in New Jersey in the eighteenth century and there John Drake, father of John B., was born in 1800, later moving to Lebanon, Ohio, where John B. Drake was born and had his first hotel experiences. From there he moved to

Cincinnati, and connected himself with the Burnet House as clerk. In 1855 he accepted a position as steward of the Tremont House in Chicago, at that time the leading hotel of the city. Being thrifty and saving, he was soon enabled to purchase an interest in this hotel, and before many years became an associate proprietor, and afterwards sole proprietor. This hotel was burned in the great fire in 1871, and while this fire was raging, Mr. Drake made a deal by which he took possession of the Michigan Avenue Hotel on the site where the Congress Hotel now stands, which he kept for two years afterwards. In 1874 he purchased the lease of the famous old Grand Pacific Hotel of Chicago, and was its leading proprietor until his death in 1895. On his mother's side, Tracy C. Drake is of English ancestry also, the family settling in Sturbridge, Massachusetts, and later at Madison, Indiana, where his mother, Josephine C. Corey, was born.

Tracy C. Drake had the advantage of an excellent education; after passing through the ordinary common schools, he attended Allen's Academy in Chicago, a famous institution of learning, and was later a student at the Vermont Episcopal Institute at Burlington, Vermont. Afterwards, for three years, he attended the Trinity Military Academy at Tivoli-on-the-Hudson, New York, and later the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, where he graduated with the degree of B. S. in 1886. In the fall of the same year, he entered the employ of his father at the old Grand Pacific Hotel, as a clerk in the store room, and worked his way through the various positions of a practical hotel man, finally being appointed steward, and afterwards, being admitted into partnership into the firm of Drake, Parker & Company, the proprietors of the hotel, until it closed in 1895. He then spent two years in traveling abroad in Europe and in the Orient, and upon his return to Chicago in 1898, he entered the firm of Alfred L. Baker & Company, bankers and brokers, with which he was identified for about two years, withdrawing in order to manage the affairs of his father's estate. He spent several winters in Pasadena, California, from 1902 to 1906, where he had some valuable interests.

In 1907, Mr. Drake conceived the idea of The Blackstone, and at once set to work perfecting plans for its development, being joined in the enterprise by his brother, John B. Drake. Early in 1908 they obtained an eight months' option on the ground at the corner of Michigan boulevard and Hubbard place, where the hotel now stands, and the result of their combined efforts and practical knowledge of the hotel business is the completion and operation of one of the most magnificent hotels in the world. They organized The Drake Hotel Company, of which Tracy C. Drake is president, and his brother vice president. They, with their family, control the company, which has a lease on the property for one hundred and forty-four years.

In 1909 Mr. Drake and his brother organized a subsidiary corporation, The Blackstone Company, of which he is also president, and which leased the northeast corner of Wabash avenue and Hubbard place for one hundred and forty-three years, on which the new, magnificent Blackstone Theater was opened in December, 1910. Provision has been made for the extension of the Blackstone hotel on the west portion of the lot, connection between the buildings being made by bridges and tunnels. For the present, the west lot is used as a dormitory for the hotel employes.

Mr. Drake is a life member of the Chicago Athletic Association, and a member of the Chicago Club, Lake Geneva Country Club, and of the Delta Kappa

Epsilon fraternity. He was married January 12, 1893, to Miss Annie C. Daughaday of St. Louis, Missouri, and they have two children, Carlos Corey Drake, born in 1900, and Francis Augustus Drake, born in 1906. Mr. Drake has a beautiful country home on the south shore of Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.

JOHN F. KENNY.

John F. Kenny, who for a number of years was actively engaged in the undertaking business in Chicago, was born in Meriden, Connecticut, in 1858, and his life record covered the intervening period to the year 1903, when death called him. He was a son of Hugh Kenny, who came to this city about 1859. John F. Kenny was therefore reared in Chicago and in early life he took up the butchering business, in which he became very efficient, so that he was appointed to the responsible position of superintendent with Armour & Company. He continued to act in that capacity until he was elected alderman from the thirtieth ward, reelection continuing him in the office for three terms, during which he took an active interest in shaping laws and rulings having to do with the upbuilding of the city and the conduct of municipal interests.

Mr. Kenny was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Halligan, who was born in Palos, Illinois, and who still survives her husband. They became the parents of ten children: Hugh L.; Mrs. Elizabeth Kelly, a resident of Chicago; Daniel F., who is a member of the firm of Kenny Brothers, undertakers; Margaret, at home; John F., who is also a member of the firm of Kenny Brothers; Alice, who is likewise in the firm; William J., a member of the firm; Marie, who is at home; and two who died in infancy.

John F. Kenny, whose name introduces this review, was a member of De La Salle Council of the Knights of Columbus, the Knights of The Maccabees, also of the Royal Arcanum and the Catholic Order of Foresters and the North American Union. He belonged to the Visitation Catholic church and among its membership he won many warm friends, while at all times he was loyal to the teachings of the organization.

HARRY R. WOLFE.

Harry R. Wolfe, secretary and treasurer of The Independent Drug Company and a well known representative of commercial interests in Chicago, is a native of the city in which he still resides and is a brother of Aaron R. Wolff, who is the president of The Independent Drug Company. The brothers, however, have adopted different forms of spelling the surname. They were sons of Isaac and Anna Wolff, whose family numbered nine children, namely: Barney, now deceased; Joseph, who is a member of the police force; Henry, who is with The Independent Drug Company; Libby; Aaron R.; Samuel, who is a live stock broker; Moses, who is also engaged in the live stock brokerage business; Tillie, the wife of B. Jesselson; and Harry R.,

of this review. All were reared in Chicago and the living are still residents of this city.

Harry R. Wolfe was a youth of sixteen years when, after having acquired a fair education in the public schools, he started out in the business world as an employe at the stock yards. He was with his brother in his early business career but later engaged in the live stock brokerage business on his own account about 1901. He remained in that field of labor for a decade, or until the 1st of February, 1911, when he became connected in an active way with The Independent Drug Company, being, however, financially interested in its organization, and became secretary and treasurer and later the buyer of patent medicines. He has since concentrated his efforts and attention upon the conduct of the business, bending his energies to administrative direction and executive control. Through the intervening years the business has steadily and substantially grown and today the company has a chain of eleven stores, while its main establishment at No. 137 South State street is the largest retail drug store in the entire country, its volume of business exceeding that of any other individual establishment.

On the 14th of June, 1911, Harry R. Wolfe was united in marriage to Miss Clara Jesselson, a native of Chicago, and to them have been born a son and a daughter, Victor and Muriel. Mr. Wolfe is an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Chicago Lodge, No. 437, A. F. & A. M. In politics he maintains an independent course, never seeking or desiring office, yet always interested in matters of progressive citizenship and cooperating in all well defined plans and measures for the general good.

JOHN H. WALSH.

John H. Walsh, a well known Chicago undertaker, was born in New York, March 24, 1874, and is a son of Charles and Margaret (Welsh) Walsh, the former a native of Vermont, while the latter was born in Ireland but was brought to the United States during her early girlhood. The father was a contractor and church decorator and died in the year 1892 but his widow still survives.

John H. Walsh acquired a public school education in New York and also attended Manhattan College. He started out in the business world as a dealer in horses, but about 1900 became interested in the undertaking business in Greenwich, New York, after which he pursued a course in embalming under the direction of Professor Renaud. Prior to this time, however, while attending school in New York he directed funerals under Mr. McGee, of the National Casket Company, and thus early his attention was directed to the line of activity in which he is now engaged. After pursuing his course in embalming he returned to Greenwich, New York, and became a member of the firm of Wilson & Walsh, who were proprietors of a furniture and undertaking establishment in that city for several years. In 1907 Mr. Walsh left the Empire state and came to Chicago, where he entered the employ of the Western Casket Company, with whom he continued as branch manager for six years, being first located in charge of their branch at Sixty-fourth and Halsted streets and subsequently at One Hundred and Fourteenth street and Michigan avenue, remaining at that location for three years. He was ambitious, however, to engage in business

on his own account and in 1904 he opened an undertaking establishment at No. 2421 West Sixty-third street, occupying a building with a frontage of thirty feet and of considerable depth. His chapel seats seventy-five people and he owns an automobile which is used in connection with the business.

On the 25th of September, 1901, Mr. Walsh was united in marriage to Miss Helen Welsh, of New York, a daughter of William and Margaret (Fitzpatrick) Welsh. Mr. Walsh is identified with various fraternal organizations. He is dictator of Englewood Lodge, No. 221, Loyal Order of Moose, and is prominent in the ranks of the Knights of Columbus, having served as deputy grand knight in New York. He is interested in all that has to do with the welfare, upbuilding and progress of his city and is now serving as chairman of the executive board and as president of the Southwest End Business Men's Association. He is also serving as clerk of Exemption Board, No. 68. He belongs to St. Rita's Catholic church, is its sexton, is active in various lines of church work and is identified with several church societies. His wife is on the executive committee of St. Rita's Progressive Club. In politics Mr. Walsh is also deeply and actively interested. He has ever given his political allegiance to the democratic party and is a past chairman of the democratic organization of the twenty-ninth ward. He does everything in his power to advance democratic successes but in moments of national crisis like the present he believes in subordinating partisanship to the general good.

EDWARD L. BREWSTER.

Edward Lester Brewster, who was the founder and head of the well known banking and brokerage house of Edward L. Brewster & Company, was born at Brockport, Monroe county, New York, on June 22, 1842, and was a lineal descendant of Elder William Brewster, chief of the Pilgrims. His parents were Frederick William and Jeanette (Downs) Brewster, both natives of the Empire state. His paternal grandfather, Hon. Henry Brewster, was for many years a presiding judge in Genesee county, New York, and a man of distinction in the legal profession. The boyhood of young Brewster was spent in his native place, where he attended the public schools and also a collegiate institute which flourished there at that time, where he obtained a good academic education. At the age of fifteen he became a clerk in a dry-goods store but, after a year in that employment, he concluded to reach out for the better advantages offered in larger business centers. Thus at the age of sixteen he left his native village, and shortly after we find him occupying a good clerkship in the largest insurance agency in Buffalo. The two succeeding years that he spent in that city were years of much profit to him, for he not only acquired a good knowledge of business methods in the performance of his duties as clerk, but by utilizing his leisure hours supplemented the knowledge thus obtained with a course of study at a commercial college. So, well equipped in both practical and theoretical education, he found no difficulty in securing employment on his arrival in Chicago in November, 1860. His first engagement was in the banking house of Edward I. Tinkham & Company, and from that day on Mr. Brewster was either directly or indirectly identified with the banking interests of Chicago. During the eight years following the discontinuance of the banking house

of Edward I. Tinkham & Company, Mr. Brewster was variously employed, first as a money broker, next in the service of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company, prior to its consolidation with the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company; then as confidential clerk in a large wholesale grocery house and finally as clerk in the Third National Bank, where he remained two years. In January, 1868, in connection with Samuel P. Farrington, Mr. Brewster established the wholesale grocery house of Farrington & Brewster, at the corner of Dearborn and South Water streets. This business was successfully carried on and, though heavy losers in the great fire of 1871, the firm paid every dollar of their obligations at maturity and continued their business as before. On July 1, 1872, Mr. Brewster retired from the firm to engage in a general banking and brokerage business, which, from his early training and his personal taste for financiering, he found more in the line of his ambitions than merchandising proved to be. He established the firm of Wrenn & Brewster on Wabash avenue, in the vicinity of Congress street, but in the spring of 1873 they removed their headquarters to 96 Washington street. This new venture proved profitable to Mr. Brewster, and greatly to his credit be it said that the firm successfully weathered the great financial panic of that year and remained in active existence until January, 1876, when it was dissolved. Mr. Brewster immediately opened a new office at 101 Washington street and alone continued in the same line of operations. His business grew rapidly and he soon found it necessary to establish himself in more commodious quarters, which he did at 104 Washington street. From this time on, Mr. Brewster grew in public favor as a judicious and thoroughly reliable financier. Prosperity came to him as a natural sequence, so that he was enabled to absorb the Chicago business of the house of Gwynne & Day of New York (successors to A. O. Slaughter), bankers, in 1883. Charles C. Yoe, who had been a trusted employe of Mr. Brewster for a period of years, was now taken into partnership under the firm name of Edward L. Brewster & Company, which continued as such from that time on. They remained in the Grannis block, to which they had removed on the purchase of Gwynne & Day's business, until it was destroyed by fire on the evening of February 19, 1885, when they took new offices at the corner of Dearborn and Washington streets. When the new Board of Trade building was completed, Mr. Brewster, recognizing the change of the business center, established a branch office by two private wires, thus securing means of instantaneous and absolutely private communications between the two offices. He was an influential member of the Board of Trade from 1873 and also of the New York Stock Exchange from 1881. He was one of the principal projectors and charter members of the Chicago Stock Exchange, which has now become one of the very important institutions of the city and is destined to exercise great influence in the monetary affairs and in the transactions in market securities of this country. Mr. Brewster was for many years a member of the governing committee and exercised an important influence in shaping the policy of the exchange and was at one time its president. He was a stockholder in many of the large enterprises, banks and corporations in and about Chicago but uniformly declined a place in the directory of any, except the Chicago Edison Company. The stock of this company is owned by many of the wealthiest men in the city, and Mr. Brewster was elected one of its directors. This company controls all of the Edison electric patents for Cook county and is the largest electric-lighting corporation in the world, representing a capital of more than

sixty million dollars. The offices of Edward L. Brewster & Company which were at the corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets, which they occupied for the first time on November 12, 1889, were perhaps the most complete in arrangements and the most elegant in appointments of any in the city; and there, during the busy hours of the day, many of the wealthiest and most influential of Chicago's citizens were frequently in consultation with Mr. Brewster concerning their various interests entrusted to his management in the monetary markets of the world. In 1894 the offices were moved to the Home Insurance building but since 1900 have been maintained at their present location in the Merchants Loan and Trust building, where they have spacious and commodious quarters not excelled by any in the city. The members of the firm enjoy a world-wide reputation for honesty and straightforward business dealings and at the present time their clientage is one of the most extensive and highest class in Chicago. Mr. Brewster's reputation for honorable dealing and business sagacity brought to him the patronage and friendship of many of the wealthiest and most influential men in Chicago. Outside of his business cares he enjoyed the pleasure of social contact and his name was found in the membership of the Chicago Club, Calumet Club, Union Club and Washington Park Club and the Chicago Athletic Association. He was also a member of the Union League Club and the Metropolitan Club of New York city. Mr. Brewster has from time to time indulged in travel, visiting the leading centers of interest in Europe. In the sphere of business activity such as in which Mr. Brewster spent the major part of his life, it is difficult to characterize those elements in a man's make-up which are most essential in attaining preeminence. That the successful broker must possess a thorough knowledge of existing and prospective values of speculative properties, that he must possess rare judgment in making or advising investments and many times be obliged to act on matters involving fortunes on a moment's notice, that he must be a man of business, courage, and most of all a man of unquestioned probity, is necessarily true. That these qualities predominated in Mr. Brewster, his splendid success gave ample testimony. His temperament was of that restless, sanguine type which is never satisfied with "well done" but confident of yet greater effort and greater results. This spirit was very noticeable in his younger days during the several changes of occupations, always made in the hope of improved opportunities and the ultimate attainment of better things. When finally he had determined upon the vocation for which he believed himself adapted and which, at least, was consonant with his tastes, he surrendered to it his best energies and thought; and from that time his career was an upward and prosperous one. The firm of Edward L. Brewster & Company continued to increase from year to year until it ranked among the foremost of similar concerns in the west. In July, 1904, upon Mr. Brewster's retirement from active business, the firm of Edward L. Brewster & Company was succeeded by Russell, Brewster & Company. Edward P. Russell was admitted into the old firm in 1896 and Walter S. Brewster in 1899, while C. L. Peniston joined the new firm in 1907.

On November 12, 1866, Mr. Brewster married Miss Mary, daughter of Hiram Niles, of Buffalo, New York, who bore him six children, two of whom, a son and daughter, are now living: Walter Stanton, of Russell, Brewster & Company; and Pauline Brewster.

Walter Stanton Brewster, of the firm of Russell, Brewster & Company, bankers and brokers, was born in Evanston, Illinois, on the 4th of September, 1872, his

parents being Edward Lester and Mary (Niles) Brewster, of the above review. He attended St. Paul's school of Concord, New Hampshire, until June, 1891, and in 1895 was graduated from Yale University with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1896 he entered the service of his father's institution, Edward L. Brewster & Company, bankers and brokers, and in January, 1899, was admitted to the firm. In July, 1904, this concern was succeeded by the firm of Russell, Brewster & Company. Walter S. Brewster is governor of the Chicago Stock Exchange, a member of the New York Stock Exchange and a director and member of the executive committee of the United Charities. He also belongs to the Chicago University, Onwentsia and Saddle and Cycle Clubs and is likewise a member of the University and Yale Clubs of New York. In golf and horseback riding he finds both recreation and pleasure. On the 24th of January, 1903, he wedded Miss Kate Lancaster, by whom he has two children, Sarah and Edward L. The family residence is at Lake Forest, Illinois.

HUGH L. KENNY.

Hugh L. Kenny, a progressive and enterprising young man, is engaged in the undertaking business as a partner in the firm of Kenny Brothers, this being the outgrowth of the business which was established in 1892 by John F. Kenny and which has undergone several changes in the personnel to the present time, the firm of Kenny Brothers now existing having been established on the 1st of January, 1917.

Hugh L. Kenny was born February 12, 1884, and acquired a parochial school education and continued his studies in the St. Ignatius College. After his textbooks were put aside he entered the undertaking business with his father and thoroughly acquainted himself with all phases of the work, so that he was well qualified to take charge of the business at his father's death, which occurred when the son was nineteen years of age. As previously stated, the business was established by John F. Kenny in 1892 at No. 5205 State street. The business was carried on under the firm style of Kenny & Company and was continued at the original location for three years, when a removal was made to No. 5551 Halsted street, where they continued for three years. The next removal took them to 5438 Halsted street about 1897, at which time the firm erected a building two stories in height with a frontage of twenty-five feet, the second story being used as a lodge hall. The chapel has a seating capacity of seventy-five. The business was carried on under the firm name of Kenny & Company until 1895, when a change in the partnership occurred, leading to the adoption of the style of Kenny & Doherty. This was again changed in 1898 to Kenny & Company and was so continued until January 1, 1917, when the present firm of Kenny Brothers was organized, succeeding to the business which had been carried on for a quarter of a century. Mr. Kenny is a member of the Chicago Undertakers Association, also of the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association, and he has his own auto livery service, which includes two hearses and four motor cars.

In 1910 Mr. Kenny was united in marriage to Miss Bridget Cunningham, of Mount Greenwood, and they have become parents of three children, Helen, Elizabeth and John F. The religious faith of the family is that of the Catholic church, their membership being in the Visitation church.

In politics Mr. Kenny maintains an independent course. He is identified with several fraternal organizations, including the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Order of Foresters, the National Union, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of The Maccabees, the Royal League and the Royal Arcanum. He also belongs to the Garfield Business Men's Association and he is interested in all that pertains to the improvement of business conditions in the section of the city in which he makes his home.

JENS JENSEN.

Jens Jensen needs no introduction to Chicago's citizens, especially those who have concern for the welfare, improvement and adornment of this city, for he is a cooperant factor in all the organized movements which are being made to enhance the beauty of the western metropolis and extend its park area, thus preparing for future as well as present needs. In business he made a humble start in Chicago, but experience and study have continually advanced him until he is today recognized as one of its foremost landscape artists—one to whom form and beauty as manifest in nature make strong appeal and who also in his public service is prompted by a spirit of broad humanitarianism. He was born in Denmark, September 13, 1860, a son of Christian and Magdalen Sofia (Petersen) Jensen, the former a farmer by occupation and the owner of a tract of land which has been in the possession of the family for several hundred years. Reared amid the environment of farm life, Jens Jensen supplemented his early education by study in the Agricultural and Horticultural College of his native country. The following year he came to America and that his training along agricultural and horticultural lines was thorough and comprehensive was soon evidenced in the ability which he displayed along those lines. The year 1885 was devoted to farming in Iowa and from 1886 until 1900 he was connected with the west park system of Chicago. He at first took a position as laborer but he knew that his ability and industry would soon win recognition and from time to time he was advanced until he was made superintendent of Humboldt park. From 1900 until 1906 he followed the profession of landscape architect in Chicago and through the three succeeding years was landscape architect and general superintendent of the west park system. Since that time he has concentrated his energies upon professional service as a landscape architect and his broad experience and constant study along that line has placed him in a most conspicuous and honorable position as a representative of that department of business. Because of his practical and advanced ideas his opinions have been constantly sought concerning questions of public improvement along his line. He is a member of the special park commission, is consulting landscape architect for the west park system, is secretary of the State Art Commission and a director of the Municipal Art League, organizations which are seeking to bring artistic adornment and improvement into an even balance with the utilitarian phases of municipal and state interests. In 1909 he was made the secretary of the committee of the Geographic Society of Chicago that had the law passed for the creation of a commission to secure Starved Rock and other historic and scenic lands in Illinois for state parks. In 1902 he was a member of the metropolitan park

committee and wrote the landscape report for an outer belt or forest park system for Chicago. With keen foresight he has recognized the needs of the city in this direction. Chicago is outclassed by many of the metropolitan centers of the world in the acreage and improvement of its parks and Mr. Jensen has put forth every effort to awaken public opinion to the need of developing a park system that will be adequate for our present condition and for the greater congestion that is bound to come with the growth of the city.

Mr. Jensen holds membership in the American Geographic Society, the American Forestry Association, the American Economic Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Chicago Architectural Club, the Chicago Art Institute and several foreign societies. His membership relations with Chicago organizations extend to the City Club, the Cliff Dwellers, the Academy of Sciences, the Municipal Art League and the Chicago Geographic Society. He has studied landscape art in his travels in European countries and made a particular study of the prairies or plains of America and upon these later studies is based his conception of landscape art as it fits into the conditions, climatic and otherwise, here found.

Mr. Jensen is married and has four children, one of his sons being now engaged in business with him. There are many examples of men of foreign birth who have won success in the business circles of America but comparatively few have been more actively or helpfully concerned in municipal progress than Mr. Jensen. He has ever regarded business as but one phase of existence and, with the belief that life means more than the attainment of prosperity, he has sought to enrich it by beauty as exemplified in the various forms of nature and of art. He has occupied a position far in advance of others concerning municipal adornment but has had the satisfaction of seeing many of his opinions endorsed and embodied in tangible form.

JOHN R. REILLY.

A substantial building of pressed brick and cut stone, situated at Nos. 1716 and 1718 West Sixty-third street, constitutes the undertaking establishment of John R. Reilly and was erected by him for the purpose used. Mr. Reilly is a native of the neighboring state of Wisconsin, his birth having occurred in the city of Beloit on the 13th day of May, 1872, his parents being Hugh and Maria (Clement) Reilly, both of whom are now deceased. He acquired a public school education and started out in the business world as a clerk, being employed in various stores and also in a clerical capacity in the post office at Beloit. In the year 1888 the family removed to Omaha, Nebraska, where he resided until 1894, when at the age of twenty-two years he came to Chicago and secured a clerkship in a grocery establishment, with which he was connected until 1899. He was ambitious, however, to engage in business on his own account and carefully saved his earnings until his economy and industry had brought him sufficient capital to enable him to carry out his cherished plan. He then opened a grocery and meat market at Sixty-third street and Ashland avenue and conducted a substantial business there for about six years or until 1905, when he was elected to the state legislature and sold his grocery store. He served

for three years as a member of the house of representatives in the general assembly and gave careful consideration to many vital questions which came up for settlement during that period, his aid and influence being always on the side of progress and improvement in public affairs. In 1908 he entered the undertaking business at No. 1404 West Sixty-third street and there remained until 1917, when he erected a fine building at Nos. 1716 and 1718 West Sixty-third street. The structure, built of pressed brick with cut stone trimmings, is two stories in height and has a frontage of fifty feet. There is a chapel with a seating capacity of one hundred and twenty-six and by using an adjoining room over two hundred can be seated. Mr. Reilly has made special arrangements for holding wakes in his establishment and has a smoking room that will accommodate more than thirty people. His operating room is not in the basement but is situated on the first floor, and the casket display room is on the second floor. There is also an attractive eight-room apartment on the second floor. In the rear stands a garage with capacity for eight cars. The entire building is fireproof and was specially designed for the purpose intended. The entrance is tile floored and the first floor rooms are finished in oak, while the apartment above is finished in birdseye maple, mahogany and oak. His place is one of the finest of the kind in the United States, having thorough equipment in all that relates to the undertaking business. Mr. Reilly belongs to the Chicago Undertakers Association and also to the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association.

On the 30th of August, 1899, Mr. Reilly was united in marriage to Miss Lillian Gibson, of Chicago, a daughter of Jacob and Abbie (Crosby) Gibson. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Columbus, being one of the organizers of Father Perez Council and its financial secretary since the organization on the 7th of November, 1909. He is also connected with the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Royal Arcanum, the Knights and Ladies of Security, the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Brotherhood of America, the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association and the United Irish Societies. He likewise belongs to St. Theodore's Catholic church and is actively and helpfully interested in various church societies. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party and he is an earnest and active worker in its ranks. He belongs to the West Englewood Business Men's Association and concentrates his efforts in considerable measure upon promoting the projects put forth by that organization for the improvement of the section of the city in which he is carrying on business. He is, moreover, interested in all that has to do with general advancement and public improvement and his entire course, whether in business, social or church connections, has been marked by progressiveness that has accomplished substantial results.

WILLIAM B. HORNUNG.

William B. Hornung, who since 1910 has been engaged in the undertaking business in Chicago, is now located at No. 8610 Summit avenue, where he has a two-story building with a frontage of twenty-five feet. He there conducts a well appointed undertaking establishment, carrying a large line of all equipment of that character. Chicago is his native city. He was born on the 31st of May, 1880, and is a son of Martin and Dora (Pfaender) Hornung, who are also natives of Chicago, where the

grandparents of William B. Hornung settled in pioneer times. His grandfather was a carpenter by trade and built the first store front on Bunker street. He has long since passed away. Martin Hornung in early life took up the upholsterer's trade and for thirty-two years has been associated along that line with Marshall Field & Company.

In the acquirement of his education William B. Hornung of this review attended the Carter H. Harrison school, from which he was graduated with the class of 1893. He started upon his business career as an apprentice in wood pattern making and thoroughly learned the trade, which he followed for seven years. He entered the undertaking business in 1910, purchasing the building at No. 8610 Summit avenue, where he has since carried on business. He has a chapel with a seating capacity of one hundred and his establishment is thoroughly modern in its equipment and in the line of caskets and undertaking goods carried. That he has continued in the business for eight years is indicative of the success which he has achieved, a growing patronage being accorded him during all the intervening period.

On the 3rd of June, 1913, Mr. Hornung was united in marriage to Miss Lura Knupp, of Peoria, Illinois, and to them has been born a son, William Jacob, now three years of age. Mr. Hornung belongs to Auburn Park Lodge, No. 789, A. F. & A. M., and has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in Oriental Consistory and has crossed the sands of the desert with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Medinah Temple. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has held all of the chairs in the local lodge. He likewise has membership in Auburn Park Council of the Royal League, of which he has three times been archon, and he belongs to the Knights of The Maccabees, the Order of Mutual Protection and the Wood Pattern Makers Association, with which he has been affiliated for the past nineteen years. His wife attends the Christian Science church, while Mr. Hornung attends the Evangelical Lutheran church. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, and while he has never been an aspirant for office, he is ever interested in the welfare of community, city and state and that he is willing to actively cooperate in all movements and plans for the benefit and progress of his section of the city is indicated in the fact that he holds membership in the Gresham Business Men's Association and in the Gresham Improvement Club.

WILLIAM LINCOLN BUSH.

Prominent among those whose financial responsibilities have constituted the broad foundation of Chicago's business enterprise, activity and advancement William Lincoln Bush is numbered. He is also known where initiative spirit and progressiveness lead the way to larger undertakings and the evidence of his business capacity and aptitude for successful management is found in the various enterprises with which he is connected, chief among which is the manufacture and sale of pianos conducted under the name of the Bush & Gerts Piano Company, of which he is the president. This alone would entitle Mr. Bush to mention among the prominent citizens of Chicago and yet in another field his labors and influence have been none the less important and far reaching, if, perhaps, of a less tangible character. There are few citizens of Chicago who have equalled him in effective effort to pro-

mote musical taste and artistic talent, his activity in this direction resulting in the establishment and conduct of the Bush Temple Conservatory and the School of Acting.

Chicago numbers Mr. Bush among her native sons whose records have always reflected credit upon the history of the city. He was here born, March 3, 1861, his parents being William H. and Mary J. (Brunt) Bush, the former the founder of the great enterprise now conducted by the Bush & Gerts Piano Company. He was a native of Mechanicstown, Maryland, born in 1823, and in 1857 removed from Baltimore to Chicago, where he established a lumber business that had become one of the most extensive in the city at the time of the ever memorable conflagration of 1871. The day after the fire his sole worldly possessions consisted of two charred steamers, laden with lumber that had been towed from the river to the outer harbor. His heavy losses, however, could not depress a nature fraught with laudable ambition, notable energy and untiring perseverance, and he set to work with other resolute, determined men to rebuild the city and at the same time his own fortunes. When he had located in Chicago he established one of the first commission houses on South Water street, conducting it for twenty years. In 1875 he erected a large two-story building at the corner of North Clark street and Chicago avenue with the idea of founding an establishment similar to the old Lexington market in Baltimore, but the delivery system seemed more popular in Chicago and, recognizing the fact that his venture would probably prove unsuccessful, Mr. Bush remodeled his building into stores. He also continued in the commission business and carried on his packing establishment for seven years, the latter, located on the present site of the Bush Temple of Music, having a capacity of about seven hundred hogs per day. He afterward engaged in the real estate business for two years and then extended his efforts to a new field by undertaking the manufacture of pianos with his son, William L. Bush, and John Gerts as partners. The latter were the practical members of the firm, with William H. Bush as adviser, the interests of the house being promoted largely through his sound judgment and experience. As in his other ventures Mr. Bush met with success in this line, which was conducted originally under the firm name of W. H. Bush & Company and later under the style of the Bush & Gerts Piano Company following its incorporation with a capital stock of four hundred thousand dollars.

William H. Bush was for more than forty years a prominent member of the Methodist church, taking an active part in its various lines of work and its associated charities. At the time of the fire almost his first thought seemed to be for the Grace Methodist church, in which he had been a deacon throughout the period of his residence in Chicago, and he generously contributed from his meager stock of lumber to the rebuilding of the church, which was completed within a week. His philanthropy was further manifest in connection with the Methodist Old Peoples' Home in Edgewater. His first donation of thirty-five thousand dollars made the building of Bush Hall possible and with that as a nucleus the institution has been extended until it accommodates two hundred and fifty of the aged dependent. Mr. Bush was also very generous in his support of the Methodist Orphanage and the Colored Methodist Mission and many other institutions. He was one of the leading temperance workers of the city and in 1886 was the prohibition candidate for the mayoralty. He gave freely to the Frances Willard Temperance Home and for years was an active member of the Society for the suppression of Vice and of the

Civic Federation. He was a man of action rather than of theory and, while others devised plans, he was engaged in the execution of practical work of reform and of moral and municipal progress.

In 1847 William H. Bush wedded Miss Mary Jane Brunt, a daughter of Ralph Brunt of Baltimore. She died September 22, 1905, and the only survivors of their eight children are William L. and Benjamin F., a retired business man, prominent in the Christian Science movement.

The younger son, William Lincoln Bush, received his public-school training in Chicago and entered business life at Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, in 1877 in connection with the piano manufacturing house of George Woods & Company, in which he became acquainted with the practical work in the factory and with the sales end of the business, becoming a representative of the house upon the road. He was also a traveling salesman for the W. W. Kimball Piano Company from 1879 until 1881. Four years were then devoted to the commission business, after which he entered into the field in which he is so well known in Chicago, joining his father and John Gerts in forming the firm of W. H. Bush & Company, of which he became manager. After four years the business was incorporated as the Bush & Gerts Piano Company with a capital stock of four hundred thousand dollars, which has since been increased to one million dollars. William L. Bush acted as secretary of the incorporated company until chosen to the presidency after the death of his father in 1901. The growth of the business is indicated in the fact that branch houses have been established in Boston, Massachusetts; Memphis, Tennessee; and Dallas and Austin, Texas, while agencies are found in all of the large cities and towns of the country, the output amounting to about six thousand pianos annually. The high grade of these instruments in tone, quality and workmanship is indicated in the fact that they are used in the New England Conservatory of Boston, Drake University at Des Moines, Iowa, Hamilton College at Lexington, Kentucky, and in other prominent educational institutions. After the establishment of the piano manufacturing business along successful lines many subsidiary interests were promoted. The company now maintains magnificent salesrooms at the Bush Temple of Music, at the northwest corner of North Clark street and Chicago avenue, conducted as a department of the Bush & Gerts Piano Company. In addition to the presidency of that company William L. Bush is treasurer and founder of the Bush Temple Conservatory of Music and Dramatic Art of Chicago, vice president of the Bush & Gerts Piano Company of Texas and the Bush Temple of Music at Dallas, Texas. He inaugurated the plan of extending his business by the erection of "Bush Temples" in various large cities and towns in the United States, utilized by the Bush & Gerts Piano Company for the sale of their product, and by the further establishment of Bush Temple Conservatories which are centers of musical education. In financial circles he is known as a director of the North Side Savings Bank of Chicago.

How far his influence has been felt along artistic lines it is impossible to measure by any one standard, yet all acknowledge the forcefulness, effectiveness and high character of his work in this department. He established the Bush Temple Conservatory as a school of music, acting and modern languages, organized on the broadest art basis, and has spared neither effort nor expense in adhering to the highest ideals. While it is the youngest of the large schools, having been founded in 1901, it is preeminently first in the character of its faculty, surroundings and

general equipment. Mr. Bush has secured as his cooperants in this work many of the most prominent artists and masters in their particular lines—eminent teachers of piano, violin, organ, violoncello, vocal music, composition and orchestration, and in fact everything appertaining to the art of music in all its varied forms and expressions. There is also a department of physical culture, elocution, languages, dancing and orchestral school and school of acting, and the course is most thorough, practical and comprehensive. From the school of acting have come a number of distinguished artists who are now prominent upon the stage today, including such people as E. J. Morgan, James Carew, Zelda Sears, Edith Browning, Mildred Holland, Antoinette Walker, Helen Singer and others who have been engaged by the most prominent theatrical managers of the country. In this work Mr. Bush has given an impetus to the public appreciation of art values that can scarcely be overestimated.

Mr. Bush and his wife reside at the Plaza Hotel. He was married February 26, 1887, to Miss Pearl E. Barrow, and they are prominently known in the leading social circles of the city. Mr. Bush belongs to the Illinois Athletic Club, the Hamilton Club, the Germania and Mendelssohn Clubs and the Marquette Club, of which he was president from 1901 until 1903. He is a Mason and his association with the Hamilton Club indicates his republican preferences in politics. Aside from the exercise of his right of franchise and his helpful manifestation of interest in all projects of good citizenship, he is not active in politics, preferring to concentrate his energies upon the further development of the extensive business and artistic projects of which he is now the controlling head.

JAMES P. ROCHE.

James P. Roche is a veteran of the Spanish-American war. He has at different times been connected with public office in Chicago and at the present writing is successfully engaged in the undertaking business. He was born in Montreal, Canada, on the 18th of July, 1867, and is a son of Michael and Catherine (Collins) Roche, both of whom were natives of Ireland, whence they crossed the Atlantic in childhood, becoming residents of Canada, where they remained for a number of years. They crossed the border into the United States in 1868, making their way to Chicago, where they continued to reside until called to the home beyond.

James P. Roche was but a year old when the family home was established in this city and his education was acquired in St. Bridget's parochial school and in the public schools. After his textbooks were put aside he learned the butchering business, at which he worked at the stock yards. In 1898 he was appointed to a clerical position in the office of the county treasurer, where he remained for two years and afterward was employed as a clerk in the office of the county clerk but subsequently returned to the county treasurer's office and continued there for eight or ten years, being most careful, methodical and reliable in the discharge of his duties, as is indicated by his long retention in the office. In 1909, however, wishing to have his labors more directly benefit himself, he established an undertaking business as a member of the firm of McCarthy & Roche at No. 5111 South Halsted street. In 1910 he sold out but after a brief period bought back into the business, taking over the

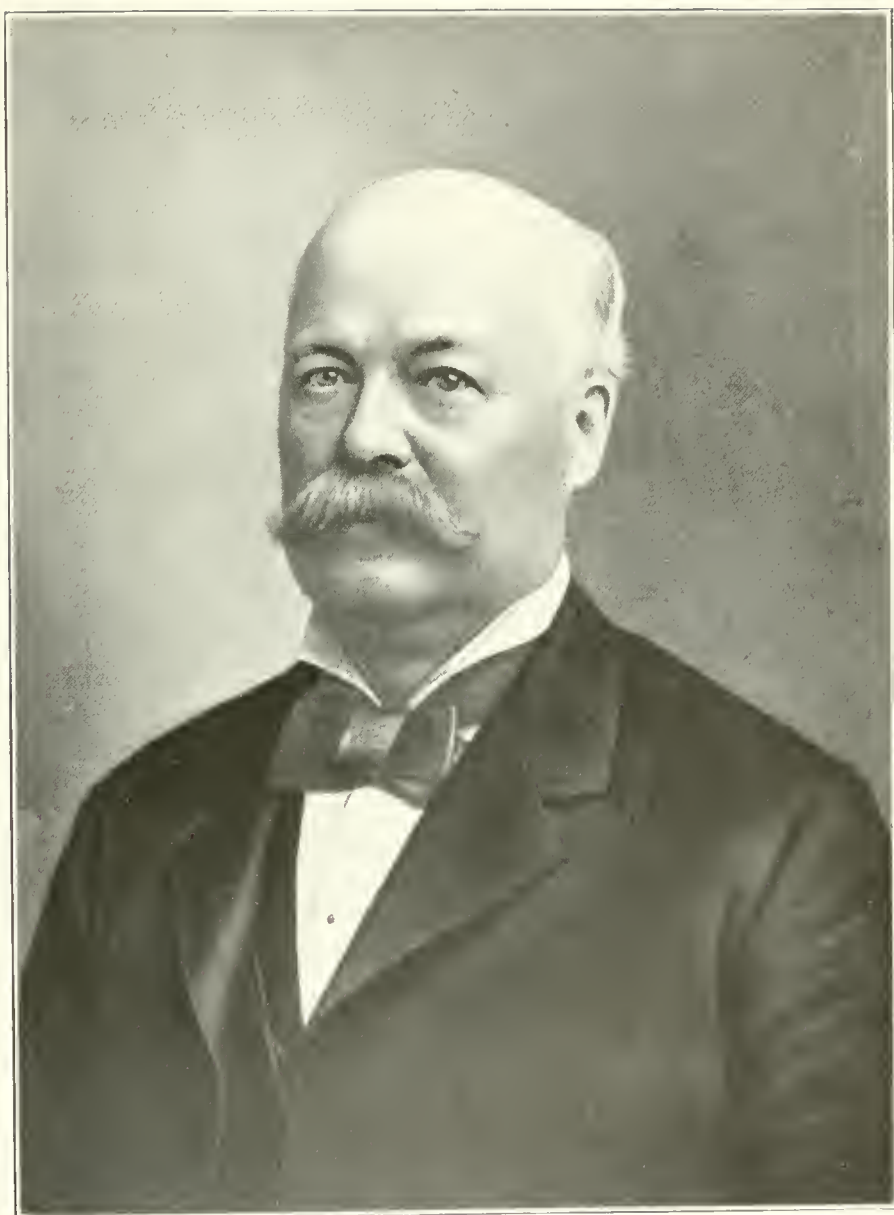
interests of Mr. McCarthy. He continued at the original location until 1913, when a removal was made to No. 917 West Eighty-seventh street, where he occupies a building with twenty-five foot frontage and containing a chapel with a seating capacity for sixty. He has his own auto livery and all modern equipments and he belongs to the Chicago Undertakers Association and to the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association.

On the 22d of April, 1894, Mr. Roche was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Bermke, of Chicago. They have a daughter, Eleanor Lynn, whose birth occurred January 12, 1901. The parents are members of St. Kilian's Catholic church and Mr. Roche belongs to the Holy Name Society and acts as chief usher in the church. He has membership with the Modern Woodmen of America, also with the National Union and the Knights and Ladies of Security. He is also connected with the Knights of Columbus, the Ancient Order of Hibernians and with the Gresham Business Men's Association. He likewise belongs to the Spanish-American War Veterans Association, having served as a member of Company K of the Second Illinois Infantry. He is connected with the Eighty-seventh Street Development Association and is much interested along all lines of general improvement and progress, his aid and cooperation being counted upon to further any plan or movement that seeks to develop his section of the city or advance civic standards.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS SMITH.

Frederick Augustus Smith, who has carved his name high on the keystone of the legal arch of Illinois, has throughout his life been a resident of Cook county. He was born in Norwood Park, February 11, 1844. His parents were Israel G. and Susan (Penmoyer) Smith, natives of New York and Connecticut respectively, while 1816 was the natal year of both. In 1835 the father removed from the Empire state to Cook county and from the rich prairie land selected a tract for which he received a government deed in return for the usual nominal price. There he developed the family homestead and continued to reside there throughout his remaining days. He had for some time survived his wife, who died in 1894.

It was upon the old family homestead that Judge Smith was reared, and after mastering the elementary branches of learning in the public schools of Chicago he became a pupil in the preparatory department of the old Chicago University in 1860. Two years later he enrolled as a regular student in the collegiate department but a year later put aside his text-books to espouse the cause of his country, enlisting as a private of Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry. During the year of his enlistment he served in the Missouri and Kentucky campaigns, remaining with his regiment until it was mustered out in 1864. Returning to Chicago he again entered the university and the Master of Arts degree was conferred upon him at the time of his graduation in 1866. Determining upon the practice of law as a life work, he entered the Union College of Law the same year and was graduated in 1867 with the LL. B. degree. He has since been an active member of the Illinois bar and, forming a partnership with C. C. Kohlsaatt, engaged in practice under the firm style of Smith & Kohlsaatt until 1872. He was thereafter alone in general practice until 1890, when he became senior partner



FREDERICK A. SMITH

in the law firm of Smith, Helmer, Moulton & Priece, which remained his business connection for twelve years. As a lawyer he possesses few of those dazzling meteoric qualities which attract widespread but effervescent admiration, his abilities being more of a substantial quality, characterized by the continuity that endures and is manifest in the masterful grasp of the problems presented for solution. In 1898 he was made the republican nominee for judge of the superior court, and although defeated in that campaign was in June, 1903, elected a judge of the circuit court of Cook county for the term expiring in June, 1909. In December, 1904, he was assigned to the appellate court and his record is that of one of the strongest and most able jurists that have sat upon the appellate bench.

On the 25th of July, 1871, Judge Smith was married to Miss Frances B. Morey, a daughter of the Rev. Reuben and Abby (Clemons) Morey, of Merton, Wisconsin. They reside at No. 609 Rush street, and their hospitable home is the favorite resort with many friends.

Judge Smith is a prominent figure in various clubs and different organizations which bear strong relation to the upbuilding and improvement of Chicago. He was formerly president of the Hamilton Club, with which he still holds membership, and he is also a member of the Union League, Marquette, Chicago and Literary Clubs. His standing in the profession is indicated by the fact that he was honored with the presidency of the Law Club of Chicago in 1887, and was chosen president of the Chicago Bar Association in 1890. He is identified with two of the most prominent educational institutions of the city, being a trustee of the Chicago University and also of Rush Medical College. In his judicial position Judge Smith stands as an eminent representative of the Illinois bench, and while because of his broad humanitarianism and charity he is inclined toward mercy rather than severity, believing that the highest purpose of the law is to reclaim rather than to condemn, his decisions nevertheless indicate strong mentality, careful analysis and thorough knowledge of the law and an unbiased judgment. Individuality, personal feelings, prejudices, peculiarities of disposition are with him lost in the dignity, impartiality and equity of the office to which property, right and liberty must look for protection. Possessing superior qualifications, Judge Smith justly merits the high honor which was conferred upon him by his elevation to the appellate bench.

HARRY T. MOYER.

Harry T. Moyer, proprietor of a well laid out and amply stocked drug store at No. 5756 West Chicago avenue, was born in Allentown, Pennsylvania, July 12, 1874, and is a son of John and Matilda Moyer, who in 1880 removed to Delphi, Indiana, where the father engaged in the cigar business. It was in that city that Harry T. Moyer acquired a grammar school education, after which he engaged in clerking in a general mercantile establishment. He arrived in Chicago in July, 1898, and has since been connected with commercial interests in this city and vicinity. For a time he engaged in clerking for Frank Kramer, of Bowmanville. He further qualified for a career along his specific line by pursuing a course of study in the Illinois College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated with the class of 1902. He then entered the employ of E. H. Sargent & Company and subsequently was connected with the

Frazer Drug Company. In 1904 he purchased a drug store at No. 5756 West Chicago avenue when that section of the city was yet new and largely undeveloped, his store being the farthest west on the street. In 1916 he purchased the building. He has a good corner location and his store is twenty-eight by fifty feet. It has a tiled floor and is finished in oak and the equipment is thoroughly modern and attractive.

On the 19th of November, 1913, Mr. Moyer was united in marriage to Miss Minnie E. Wolford, of Denver. He is well known in fraternal connections, holding membership in Austin Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Cicero Chapter, No. 180, R. A. M.; Austin Commandery, No. 84, K. T.; and Palestine Council, No. 66, R. & S. M. He is likewise a member of Medinah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of the Knights of Pythias and the Improved Order of Red Men. His political endorsement is given to the republican party. Along the lines of his trade he has connection with the Chicago Drug Club, the Chicago Retail Druggists Association, of which he served as second vice president in 1917; the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association and the National Association of Retail Druggists. That he is actuated by a spirit of public progress and improvement is indicated in the fact that he has been chosen to the presidency of the Austin Business Men's Association, and he has done much to further the interests of that section of the city. He stands for advancement along all those lines which lead to the material, political, social and intellectual progress of his community.

THOMAS M. THOMPSON.

Thomas M. Thompson, conducting a well appointed undertaking establishment with his own automobile hearse and motor car as a part of the equipment for the conduct of funerals, was born in Tinwick, Canada, on the 21st of October, 1871, a son of Peter and Mary (Donovan) Thompson, the former a native of Ireland, while the latter was born in England. In 1881 they removed to Chicago where they spent their remaining days.

Thomas M. Thompson was at that time a lad of ten summers and in the acquirement of his education he attended St. Bridget's parochial school. He afterward worked in the canning factory at the Armour plant at the stock yards and subsequently he held the position of sexton at the Immaculate Conception church, acting in that capacity for seven years. Upon the death of the Rev. T. P. Hoduet he inherited five hundred dollars from the Reverend Father and in November, 1909, entered the undertaking business at No. 9104 Cottage Grove avenue. He purchased the property—a two-story building with twenty-five foot front and containing a chapel capable of seating fifty people. There is a garage in the rear and he owns an automobile hearse and car, which are being continually used in the conduct of the funerals for which he is engaged. He carries a large line of undertaking supplies and his business has steadily developed until it has now reached substantial proportions.

On the 31st of August, 1903, Mr. Thompson was united in marriage to Miss Maggie Ansbro, who was born in Ireland and in her girlhood became a resident of Chicago, her father, James Ansbro, having removed from the Emerald Isle with his family and taken up his abode in the new world. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have a daughter, Mary. They hold membership in St. Joachim's Catholic church and

fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Fraternal Order of Eagles, serving as a trustee in the last named. He also belongs to various church societies and is interested in everything that has to do with the extension of Catholic influence in the city. He concentrates his efforts and attention upon his business affairs and he has membership with the Chicago Undertakers Association. Previous to entering the business for himself he served a two year apprenticeship with E. J. Sullivan and on June 11, 1909, he graduated from the Chicago Post Graduate College of Embalming and his study along the lines of his business has given him a high degree of efficiency in his work.

JOHN JACOB ARNOLD.

John Jacob Arnold, manager of the foreign exchange department of the First National Bank of Chicago and also an acknowledged authority on the subject of international exchange, is a native of Canada and, like thousands of ambitious young men of that country, cast his lot with the American Republic. He was born on a farm in Wallace township, county of Perth, Ontario, December 29, 1870, and is a son of Adam and Elizabeth (Stricker) Arnold, the mother being a native of Naperville, Illinois, and of German and French ancestry. The father was born at Apfelbaeh, a suburb of Heidelberg, Germany, and is of English descent. The first ancestor of the family in Germany was brought to that country from the county of Kent, England, in 1642, by the king as a pearl and jewel specialist and in 1692 was knighted in recognition of the introduction of his art into Germany. The family for several generations engaged in the pearl and jewelry business and the male members then became identified with the army. Several of them are now officers under the emperor. George Arnold, the grandfather of our subject, emigrated to Canada with his family in 1845, when his son Adam was two and one-half years old. After growing to maturity the latter devoted his attention to farming and he and his wife are now living retired at Listowel, Ontario, the father being sixty-eight and the mother sixty-three years of age.

The second in order of birth in a family of eight children, John J. Arnold received his preliminary education in the country schools. Later he entered Central College at Stratford, Ontario, from which he was graduated in 1888. He then began the study of law at Listowel but after two years was obliged to relinquish his ambition to become a professional man on account of ill health. He came to the United States and after spending a short time in the south settled at Chicago and entered the employ of the First National Bank as assistant bookkeeper in the foreign exchange department. He passed through various positions in the department, becoming head accountant and chief clerk. In 1905 he was appointed assistant manager of the department and since 1909 has held the position of manager. He has for many years made a specialty of the study of international exchange and has collected a large amount of valuable information on that subject, being recognized as one of the best informed men in the country in his chosen line. He is a member of the foreign trade committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce and also of the American Institute of Banking.

On the 9th of June, 1896, Mr. Arnold was married, at Oak Park, to Miss Olga Hoehn, a daughter of Rev. M. Hoehn, and to this union three children have been born: Rhoda, who is thirteen years of age; Victor, who died in 1904, at the age of two and one-half years; and Herta, aged five years. The eldest daughter, Rhoda, possesses fine mental powers and has inherited rare vocal talents. In politics Mr. Arnold adheres to the republican party but not as a partisan. He is now serving as a member of the board of trustees of the village of Oak Park, where he has resided for fifteen years, and has evinced the interest of a patriotic citizen in local affairs. He has for many years been an active worker in the Evangelical Association and has been a member of some of the general boards. He is now a member of the board of control of the Young Peoples Alliance and general treasurer of the organization. He is also a member of the committee on Church Union and treasurer of that body. He is identified with the Hamilton Club and he and his wife are members of the Mendelssohn Club, the Musical Art Society and various other musical organizations. He is a lover of flower culture and takes great pleasure in the automobile. A man of strong literary tastes, he is a frequent speaker on financial subjects and a contributor to magazines and reviews. During the past year he has delivered many addresses on the financing of the cotton crop and was recently invited by the University of Pennsylvania to prepare an article upon that subject for publication by the university in a text-book. Having applied himself zealously to his calling, Mr. Arnold has shown large business capacity and also an energy and progressiveness which reflect great credit upon himself and those with whom he is associated.

LOUIS KREBS.

Louis Krebs is one of the oldest undertakers in years of continuous connection with the business in Chicago, having become identified with the work of undertaking half a century ago. He was born in Madison, Indiana, on the 12th of January, 1852, and is a son of Bliss and Elizabeth Krebs, who came to Chicago in the year of his birth. The father was a cabinet maker by trade and in 1867 he opened an undertaking business at Sherman and Polk streets, where he remained until the great fire of October, 1871, destroyed his establishment. He then resumed business at State street and Hubbard court but was again burned out. He afterward removed to 2617 Cottage Grove avenue and in June, 1882, a removal was made to South Chicago, where he opened the first exclusive undertaking establishment, his location being at Ninety-second street and Superior avenue.

Louis Krebs, reared under the parental roof, acquired his education in Chicago schools and in early boyhood began assisting his father in the business, so that he is today one of the oldest undertakers in Chicago in years of continuous connection with the profession. He took up arterial embalming as early as 1871 but did not practice it exclusively. In 1880 he was among those who introduced that process generally. He has always been most scientific in his methods and his work has been the result of deep research and scientific investigation along the line of his profession. He has become acknowledged one of the expert undertakers of the city. In 1891 he removed to 3066 East Ninety-second street and 9142 Baltimore avenue,

where he has a building fifty-two by fifty-four feet and two stories in height. This contains a chapel with a seating capacity for one hundred. He owns an auto hearse and has a most thoroughly equipped undertaking establishment. The second floor of the building is a well appointed apartment which he occupies. He belongs to the Chicago Undertakers Association and to the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association. At his establishment Mr. Krebs has an embalmed man over six feet tall that he has had for over thirty-two years and a pair of twins that were grown together and died at birth. Both of these he embalmed more than thirty-two years ago. These specimens have been on exhibition to the profession many times. Mr. Krebs has some remarkable methods of embalming and he carries a large stock of undertaking goods, so that he is ready to meet any of the demands of the trade.

On the 30th of May, 1881, Mr. Krebs was united in marriage to Miss Kathryn Lutz, of Chicago, and to them have been born four children: Clara, now deceased; and Mary, Elizabeth and Kathryn, all of whom are at home. His daughter Mary is a licensed embalmer, having been licensed in March, 1906, and she has assisted her father from girlhood.

Mr. Krebs is a member of the Knights of Columbus; also of the National Union, in which he is serving at trustee; the North American, of which he is treasurer; St. Patrick's Court of the Catholic Order of Foresters, of which he is treasurer; the Fraternal Order of Eagles; the Knights of Pythias; and the Uniformed Rank of the Catholic Knights of America, in which he is a brigadier general. He also belongs to SS. Peter and Paul's Catholic church and is identified with several church societies. His political endorsement is given to the democratic party but he has never been an office seeker, nor has he sought or desired political preferment. He has always concentrated his efforts and attention upon his business affairs, which have been carefully directed and have brought to him substantial success. He has been a member of the Chicago Undertakers Association and the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association ever since they were organized. No representative of the profession is better known in Chicago than Mr. Krebs, who is esteemed and respected by all with whom he has been brought in contact.

GEORGE McNAUGHTEN VIAL.

George McNaughten Vial, president of the H. M. Hooker Company, secretary and general manager of the Chicago White Lead & Oil Company and also interested in other business concerns of Chicago, was born in Lyons township, Cook county, Illinois, February 15, 1850, a son of Samuel and Margaret (McNaughten) Vial. He is descended from one of the oldest families of New England, representatives of the name living in Massachusetts and Rhode Island until his grandfather removed to New York and in 1833 to Illinois, where his family joined him in 1834. The first of the name in America of whom we have record was John Vial, who died in 1685 or 1686. He was the father of Jonathan Vial, who died in 1724, and the latter was the father of Joseph Vial, who had a son, Sylvester Vial, the great-grandfather of our subject, who died in 1816 at the age of sixty-five years. He was the father of Joseph Vial, who came with his family to Illinois in 1834 and died in 1853 at the age of sixty-two years.

Samuel Vial, the father of George M. Vial, was a native of Chester, Orange county, New York, born July 25, 1819, and in July, 1834, came to Cook county, where he engaged in farming until 1874, when he retired to private life. He made his home in La Grange and reached the venerable age of over ninety-two years, being probably the oldest settler in the county in years of continuous connection therewith. He died October 17, 1911. The mother of George M. Vial was Margaret McNaughten, daughter of George and Jane McNaughten, and was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland. She came to America in 1842, was married to Samuel Vial, November 19, 1846, and died May 18, 1856.

George M. Vial was the second in order of birth in a family of five children, of whom four are yet living. His education was acquired in the public schools of Lyons township and he was reared in the midst of a farming community, early becoming familiar with the duties and labors incident to the development and cultivation of the fields. He thought to find other pursuits more congenial and perhaps more profitable than farming, however, and in 1868, when a youth of eighteen years, he entered the paint and glass business in the employ of H. M. Hooker, of Chicago. He afterward returned to the farm, where he continued for a few years, but in January, 1880, reentered the employ of H. M. Hooker and by ability and trustworthiness constantly worked his way upward until 1889, when, on the incorporation of the business under the name of the H. M. Hooker Company, he became financially interested and upon the retirement of Mr. Hooker in January, 1908, was elected to the presidency. During this period the business has grown from a small concern to one of the largest in its line and Mr. Vial displays marked executive ability in his administration of the affairs of his office. In 1895, when Mr. Hooker and others associated with him purchased the entire capital stock of the Chicago White Lead & Oil Company, Mr. Vial was made secretary and general manager and has since continued in that position. To the upbuilding of this enterprise he has given his principal attention, increasing its business three or fourfold during the period of his management. He has also been for some years vice president of the Zeno Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of chewing gum, with which concern he has been identified since its inception. He is a director of the La Grange State Bank and is interested in other business enterprises. He has a determined spirit which, coupled with indefatigable energy and resourcefulness, has enabled him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he has undertaken. Something of his position in trade circles is indicated in the fact that he was honored with the presidency of the National Paint, Oil & Varnish Association, filling that position in 1900-1.

On the 15th of September, 1874, Mr. Vial was united in marriage to Miss Emma F. Goodrich, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Goodrich, of Grundy county, Illinois. They have become the parents of three children: Mary McNaughten, Myrtle Grace and Charles Henry. Mr. Vial has always lived in Cook county and in 1892 erected a residence in La Grange, where he has since made his home. He has taken an active and helpful interest in local affairs, has served as president of the La Grange board of education and as director of the La Grange public library. He is an independent republican, usually advocating the principles of the party yet not feeling himself bound by party ties, so that when his judgment dictates he casts an independent ballot. He is a member of the La Grange Congregational church and is a director of the Chicago City Missionary Society and he belongs to the La

Grange Country Club, the Chicago Congregational Club and the Union League Club. He has a wide and favorable acquaintance in the social circles of the town and in business life enjoys the high regard and confidence of his colleagues and of all with whom he has had business relations. Through the exercise of effort he has developed his powers and become a leading factor in manufacturing and commercial circles.

CARL J. ADAMS.

Carl J. Adams is well known as a member of the South Chicago Business Men's Association and is serving on its executive committee. This is illustrative of the spirit of enterprise and progress which actuates him in all that he does and his labors have been of direct benefit to the section of the city in which he makes his home. He is prominently known as a leading undertaker of Chicago and has been engaged in that line of business since boyhood, making his initial step in the business world in that connection. He was born in St. Joseph, Michigan, on the 24th of June, 1879, and is a son of Charles and Anna Adams, both of whom were natives of Sweden, whence they came to the new world in 1871, making their way into the interior of the country and settling at St. Joseph, Michigan. The father was engaged in railroad work for ten years and later he took up farming, while subsequently he concentrated his attention upon the dairy business, in which he is now engaged.

Carl J. Adams acquired a public school education in his native city and afterward attended the Cornell school at Grand Crossing. In his boyhood days he entered the employ of John R. Pierson, a Chicago undertaker, and later he spent three and a half years in laundry work. He was ambitious to engage in business on his own account and put forth every effort to that end. At length his well directed energy and economy had brought him sufficient capital to enable him to take the desired step and in 1907 he opened an undertaking business at No. 8900 Mackinaw avenue, where he remained for eighteen months. He then removed to No. 9130 Houston avenue, where he conducted his business for four years, and on the expiration of that period he purchased property at No. 9117 Houston avenue. He was active in business there until 1917, when he completed one of the best equipped buildings for the purpose in the United States. The building has a frontage of twenty-five feet and there is alley space, so that he has light on both sides. The building is one hundred and forty-eight feet in depth, two stories in height and has a seven and a half foot basement. The front is of pressed brick with cut stone trimmings. The chapel has a capacity of one hundred and fifty and is furnished with mission pews. The building has oak finish throughout, there are large and comfortable rest rooms and the operating room is on the first floor instead of the basement, which is used for a storage room and will contain sixty or more caskets. There is also a fine smoking room for a coroner's jury. The display room is on the first floor and will hold from ten to twenty caskets. On the second floor is a nine-room living apartment with laundry, all finished in oak. Mr. Adams has his own automobile ambulance, automobile hearse, and touring cars and limousines. He had the first complete auto hearse ever made in the United States, it being purchased from Cunningham, and was received in June, 1913. It was acquired at a cost of five thousand dollars. This

was indicative of the progressive spirit that has ever characterized Mr. Adams in the conduct of his business and in the equipment of his establishment he has considered the most sanitary conditions and follows the most sanitary processes in his care of the dead.

In 1900 Mr. Adams was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude Kemnitz, of Grand Crossing, a daughter of Fred and Wilhelmina Kemnitz. They have become the parents of two daughters, Bernice and Grace. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Adams belongs to Harbor Lodge, No. 731, A. F. & A. M.; Sinai Chapter, No. 185, R. A. M.; and Calumet Commandery, No. 62, K. T. He is also identified with the council and with the Mystic Shrine and he belongs to Golden Link Lodge, No. 917, I. O. O. F.; Bowen Lodge, No. 122, K. P.; South Chicago Aerie, No. 135, F. O. E.; the Royal League and many other fraternal organizations. He is likewise connected with Linnea, No. 1, I. O. S. and I. O. V., Swedish organizations. He belongs to the Chicago Undertakers Association and the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association and is interested in all those organized efforts for the benefit of the trade and the standardization of the work of the profession. In politics he is an independent republican, for while he usually votes with the party, he does not consider himself bound by party ties. As stated he is a member of the South Chicago Business Men's Association and is serving on its executive committee, in which connection he is doing everything in his power to advance the business conditions of his section of the city, to promote its trade relations and further the possibilities for increased business activity. Moreover, he stands for all those things which are a matter of civic virtue and civic pride and his record has at all times been commendable.

JAMES P. MONAHAN.

Marked business enterprise and discernment, keen sagacity, coupled with indefatigable industry and energy, have been salient features in the career of James P. Monahan, whereby he has reached a very gratifying position in the business circles of Chicago, being a partner in the firm of Monahan Brothers, plastering contractors. He was born in Wilmington, Illinois, on the 15th of March, 1863, a son of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Monahan, who were natives of Ireland and who about the year 1858 crossed the Atlantic to the new world, establishing their home first at New Orleans, while later they removed northward to Joliet, Illinois, the father there becoming a leading plastering contractor and maintaining a foremost position in business circles for many years.

James P. Monahan acquired his education in the public schools of Joliet and after spending four years in the railway mail service came to Chicago, where he entered into partnership with his brother Edward for the conduct of a plastering business in the spring of 1890. For more than a quarter of a century the firm of Monahan Brothers has been identified with the building industries of Chicago and has become well and favorably known as one of the leading contracting firms in their line in the country. Among the more important structures in this city on which they have been awarded contracts are: the Fourth Presbyterian church, rectory and clubhouse; the Visitation Catholic church; the Sears Roebuck branch of the Young

Men's Christian Association and the West Side Young Men's Christian Association; the Alexander Graham Bell, Parkside and Louis Champion schools; the Y. M. C. A. Hotel; the Elks Club; the Michael Reese, Lying-In, Presbyterian, St. Bernard and Augustana hospitals, the Cook County tubercular hospital and the Municipal Tuberculosis sanitarium; the First National Bank of Englewood; the Sheridan Trust & Savings Bank; the Tecumseh Hotel in Hyde Park; the Englewood and Crown theatres; the Vista theatre; the Hebrew Institute of Chicago; the St. George and many other large apartment buildings; and the residences of G. F. Swift, Jr., Isham Dunham and M. A. Greenebaum. Moreover, they have done a large amount of high class work throughout the United States, including such buildings as the Dooley block in Salt Lake City; Hotel Patten of Chattanooga; the Seelback Hotel and Paul Jones building in Louisville; the Bancroft Hotel at Worcester, Massachusetts; the Bankers Life Insurance building at Lincoln, Nebraska; and the Stahlman building at Nashville, Tennessee. James P. Monahan is also a director in the Builders & Manufacturers Mutual Casualty Company.

On the 8th of October, 1890, was celebrated the marriage of James P. Monahan and Miss Nellie Vaughey, of Seneca, Illinois, and they now reside at No. 6053 Eberhart street. They are communicants of the Catholic church and Mr. Monahan is prominent in organizations which draw their membership from those of Catholic faith. He is an ex-chief ranger of Joan of Arc Court of the Catholic Order of Foresters and a past grand knight of De La Salle Council of the Knights of Columbus. He also has membership with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and along business lines he is president of the Employing Plasterers Association and a member of the legal action committee of the Building Construction Employers Association. Starting out in the business world in a humble capacity, he has steadily worked his way upward, advancing step by step, and each forward step has brought him a broader outlook and wider opportunities. He has wisely used the chances which have come to him, his sound judgment recognizing their value, and throughout his entire business career he has readily discriminated between the essential and the nonessential, thus being able to use the former to its full value.

EDWARD MONAHAN.

Edward Monahan is a partner of James P. Monahan of the well known firm of Monahan Brothers, plastering contractors of Chicago. Louisiana claims him among her native sons, his birth having occurred in the city of New Orleans on the 27th day of July, 1861. He was the eldest in a family of five sons and a daughter, whose parents were Mr. and Mrs. John B. Monahan. The family removed northward from the Crescent City to Joliet, Illinois, and there he acquired a public school education. After his textbooks were put aside he turned his attention to the plastering trade, which he followed in Chicago until 1890 and was then joined by his brother, James P., organizing the firm of Monahan Brothers, engaging in the contracting business, in which field he has since been active. Extended reference to the work undertaken by the firm is given in connection with the sketch of James P. Monahan above—work that has placed the firm in the front rank in their chosen line.

Edward Monahan was married at Omaha, Nebraska, in May, 1890, to Miss Mary Monahan, of that city. Their union has been blessed with eight children, of whom seven are living. Mr. Monahan is most prominently known in trade circles and stands as a high type of the progressive Chicago business man.

N. G. CARLSON.

N. G. Carlson, although born across the water, has been a resident of the United States from the age of five years. His birth occurred in Sweden on the 30th of August, 1853, and when a little lad he was brought to America by relatives, having previously been left an orphan. He accompanied his relatives to Rockford, Illinois, where he lived for several years and later was a resident of Sycamore, Illinois, and afterward of Plano, this state. In those various cities he attended the public schools and thus qualified for life's practical and responsible duties. After his textbooks were put aside he began learning the moulder's trade, which he followed for twenty-two years. In 1893 he became a resident of West Pullman but prior to this time, while living at Plano, he had acted as assistant in the Owens undertaking establishment and had thus gained some knowledge of the business in which he is now engaged. On taking up his abode in West Pullman he purchased the undertaking business of Mr. Dorran, acquiring this business on the 16th of September. The parlors were then located at No. 623 West One Hundred and Twentieth street and in 1915 a removal was made to 614 West One Hundred and Twentieth street, where he occupies a two-story building twenty-five by one hundred and twenty-five feet, containing a show room and a chapel which will seat about seventy-five people. His establishment is lacking in none of those things which make for the successful conduct of the business. Mr. Carlson has added to his equipment an auto hearse and a limousine. He is now a member of the firm of N. G. Carlson & Son and the firm has membership in the Chicago Undertakers Association and became identified with the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association upon its organization.

On the 2d of July, 1870, Mr. Carlson was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Olson, who was born in Sweden but became a resident of Chicago when eighteen years of age. The children of this marriage are as follows. Abbie, the eldest, is the wife of H. A. Adler, who is auditor for the International Harvester Company and resides at West Pullman, where they are rearing their family of three children. Carl E. is engaged in the undertaking business in St. Cloud, Florida, and is married and has one son. Sadie is the wife of Harry C. Newton, of West Pullman, who is traveling for the Cadillac Refining Company, and they have one son. Arthur died at the age of thirteen years. Bert died in infancy. Albert E. is engaged in business with his father. He was graduated from the public schools and since 1907 has been a member of the firm under the style of N. G. Carlson & Son. He married Charlotte M. Pierce, of West Pullman, and they had one child, Albert, who died in 1917, when but a year old. Hilda, the youngest member of the family, is the wife of B. H. Lloyd, of West Pullman, and they have three sons.

Mr. Carlson is well known through fraternal relations, holding membership in Fides Lodge, No. 842, A. F. & A. M., in the Order of the Eastern Star, in West Pullman Lodge, No. 817, I. O. O. F., in the Rebekah lodge and the Modern Wood-

men camp. He is also connected with various Swedish organizations and he and his family are consistent members of the First Congregational church. In politics he is an independent republican. His son, Albert E., is also a member of Fides Lodge, No. 842, A. F. & A. M., and the Modern Woodmen, while both are members of the West Pullman Business Men's Association and the father is identified with the West Pullman Improvement Association. Both father and son stand for all those interests which are most worth while in the public life of West Pullman and cooperate heartily in many well defined plans and projects for the general good.

CHARLES SAMUEL DENEEN.

Charles Samuel Deneen, the first governor of Illinois who in thirty years has been elected for a second term, was born in Edwardsville, this state, May 4, 1863, his parents being Samuel H. and Mary F. (Ashley) Deneen. He represents one of the oldest Illinois families. His great-grandfather, Risdon Moore, was a native of Delaware and from Georgia came to St. Clair county, this state, in 1812. He had previously served as a soldier of the Revolutionary war. On coming to Illinois he brought with him all of his slaves, but after reaching his destination at once gave them their freedom. He figured prominently in the public life of the territory, became one of the political leaders and was speaker of the Illinois house of representatives in the territorial legislature in 1814. Following the admission of the state into the Union he served as a member of the first general assembly and again in the third and fourth assemblies. In the legislature of 1823 he was one of the most active in opposing the calling of a constitutional convention for the purpose of changing the constitution and making this a slave state. He was one of the two men who signed a minority report in opposition to that movement and also demanding the total abolition of slavery, this occurring forty years before Abraham Lincoln wrote the emancipation proclamation. Because of this, on his return from the legislature, he was burned in effigy by his opponents at Troy, Madison county, but at the following election was again chosen as a free state member of the Illinois house of representatives.

The Rev. William L. Deneen, grandfather of the Governor, was born at Bedford, Pennsylvania, October 30, 1798, came to Illinois in 1828 and was for nineteen years a Methodist minister in the southern part of the state. On account of illness in 1847 he was obliged to discontinue public speaking and took up the profession of surveying, serving as county surveyor of St. Clair county from 1849 until 1855. His death occurred in 1879. His son, Samuel H. Deneen, father of Charles S. Deneen, was born near Belleville, St. Clair county, Illinois in 1835, but was reared in Lebanon and was graduated from McKendree College. He afterward served for thirty years as a professor in that college, holding the chair of Latin and ancient history. During the Civil war he served as adjutant in the One Hundred and Seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and filled the office of United States consul at Belleville, Ontario, under President Harrison. He wedded Mary Frances Ashley, a representative of one of the oldest families of Lebanon, Illinois, where she was born December 18, 1836 her father being Hiram K. Ashley of that place.

Governor Deneen spent his youthful days under the parental roof, his early

education being acquired in the public schools of Lebanon and supplemented by a course in McKendree College, from which he was graduated in 1882. When a boy he had to work upon his father's farm and parental authority attempted to develop in him habits of industry and diligence. It is told that on one occasion he emulated the example of the renowned Tom Sawyer when his father arranged that he should cut and cord a certain amount of wood for a stipulated sum. He gathered together all of his boy friends who needed money and hired them to do the work at so much per day. A few days later the father found the work had been done, and the son was several dollars the richer because of the money he had cleared from the labors of the other boys. This ability to manage others has characterized his entire life. When still a young man he determined upon the practice of law as a life work and studied at nights in an interior Illinois county, providing for his own support in the meantime by school teaching, which profession he followed for three terms in the country schools near Newton in Jasper county, and for two terms near Godfrey, Madison county. He came to Chicago in 1885 and started to complete his law studies in the Union College of Law, now the Northwestern Law School. But ere he had mastered the full course his money gave out and he attempted to obtain a position as clerk in a law office. For days he sought employment of this character but no one needed his services. Finally he was offered a position in St. Paul, at a meager salary and he spent a short time there, after which he returned to Chicago and became a teacher in the public night schools, while the day was devoted to the pursual of his law course. His first law office was a most unpretentious one, containing only a few much worn books, a desk and two chairs. Clients, too, were slow in coming and to keep busy he defended prisoners who were without counsel. Months passed thus and the experiences there gained stood him in excellent stead when he became states attorney. Slowly but surely he worked his way upward, manifesting ability that at length won wide recognition. In the early days he would not always contend that his client was not guilty but he would at times contend that sufficient evidence had not been brought out to prove him guilty. This line of reasoning brought to Mr. Deneen no little success and eventually led to his retention as counsel in cases of greater importance. At length his ability brought him to the position of prosecuting attorney and this office proved the stepping-stone to the higher positions which he has since filled. When he took the oath of office it had almost become a proverb that the criminal with any influence could escape. Mr. Deneen, however, announced that he would administer the duties of his office according to law and that an indicted man, no matter what his social position, financial standing, his religion, his politics, or his race, must stand trial. When his assistants were ready to present to the grand jury the case of George W. Spalding, president of the Globe Savings Bank and treasurer of the State University, Mr. Deneen called them into conference. One said: "I think we'd better try to have Spalding indicted on the one count—it's the strongest against him." Mr. Deneen asked: "How many counts are there against him?" and received the answer: "Twenty-five." Came the quick reply: "Present every count to the grand jury." Mr. Deneen was prosecuting attorney when the case of Edward S. Dreyer, treasurer of the West Chicago park commissioners, came up. It was a bitter fight and the case went to four higher courts, being twice before the supreme court of Illinois and finally was taken to the United States supreme court, where opinions were sustained resulting in conviction. Equally representative of Mr. Deneen's methods was his prosecution of a candidate

on the same ticket with him in 1900, thereby imperiling in the minds of the party leaders the success of the ticket at the polls. When this was said to Mr. Deneen he replied: "It may not be expedient but it is right." And with Charles S. Deneen to believe in the right of his position is to follow it.

In the early days when Mr. Deneen was waiting for practice he became interested in politics. At first it was a local interest that brought him to leadership in his ward and led to his election to the state legislature in 1893. The position which he took concerning certain vital questions has since made him a factor in national as well as state affairs, and he is again and again called to Washington in consultation with the heads of the party concerning the situation in the middle west. He proved himself as forceful and as resourceful as a state leader as he had in the office of attorney for Cook county. He received his party's nomination for governor in 1904 and during the campaign announced himself as the supporter of an enactment of a constitutional amendment to enable the general assembly to pass special laws for Chicago; the civil service law to be applied to the state penal and charitable institutions and the rehabilitation of the state charitable institutions, together with the enactment of a compulsory primary law. At the close of his first term, in the face of strong factional opposition, he was again nominated and reelected, and that he has stood by his campaign pledges is indicated in the fact that during his administration, which now covers six years, legislation has secured the direct primary law, municipal courts for Chicago, a state highway commission to encourage good roads, a state geological commission for the study of state resources forestry preserves have been provided for, a state dental board has been created, safety appliances are required on railroads and inspectors provided for the placing of children in homes and providing for their visitation. The state has also been divided into insane districts and the county insane have been taken over by these districts. Legislation has also led to the adoption of a local option law; employers have been required to report all accidents to employes; an act requiring the protection of men employed in structural work; an act for the registration of nurses; coal mining laws were revised demanding the examination of all miners; a two-cent passenger rate law was passed; an act requiring the state treasurer to turn the interest on state money over to the state; a law regulating motor vehicles; an act giving the state food commission the right to inspect all foods; the west park commission authorized to issue three million dollar bonds; an internal improvement commission created and deep waterway legislation begun; an act providing for an industrial insurance commission; an act providing for educational commission to revise all school laws; legislation revising and improving insurance laws; north park commission authorized to issue one million dollar bonds for small parks; a law authorizing the city of Chicago to fix rates and charges for gas and electricity for power, heating, lighting and other purposes; a negotiable instrument act; the revision of the practice act; an act to suppress mob law; an act to prevent policy playing; and thirty state buildings were either built or remodeled.

On the 10th of May, 1891, Governor Deneen was united in marriage to Miss Bina Day Maloney, of Mount Carroll, Carroll county, Illinois. Their children are four in number namely: Charles Ashley, Dorothy, Frances and Bina. The wife and mother was educated at the Frances Shimmer Academy of Mount Carroll. Governor Deneen is the idol of his family circle and spends his happiest hours with his wife and children. Mr. and Mrs. Deneen hold membership in the Methodist church

and in a quiet, unostentatious, yet effective way he aids in the church work and in various charitable movements. Well poised and with imperturbable spirit, the shafts of political enmity glance off, leaving him unharmed, and while there has been nothing spectacular in his life history and in his administration, it is doubtful if any of his predecessors have left the office with more genuine friends and admirers than Governor Deneen now has.

NEIL J. O'HANLEY.

Neil J. O'Hanley, one of the well known undertakers of the south side, was born in Canada on the 22d of September, 1877, and is a son of John and Mary (McDonald) O'Hanley. The mother died in Canada. In his native province Neil J. O'Hanley spent the days of his boyhood and youth and completed his education by a high school course. He was reared to farm life and early became familiar with the labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. In 1898 he crossed the border into the United States, making his way to Chicago, where he was employed in marine service for three years. He afterward secured a position in the undertaking establishment of Patrick Murphy, of this city, with whom he remained for six months, and later he returned to London, Canada, where he was engaged in the undertaking business for six years. In 1907 he again came to Chicago and established business at No. 6507 Cottage Grove avenue, where he continued until 1913, when he erected his present building at 6535 Cottage Grove avenue. This is a two-story structure, twenty-five by one hundred and eight feet, with a garage in the rear. He has three automobiles and his establishment contains a chapel with a seating capacity for one hundred.

In 1904 Mr. O'Hanley was united in marriage to Miss Annie Prendergast, of Seaforth, Ontario, and they have five children: Louis, Joseph, Allan, Mary and Margaret. The religious faith of the family is that of the Catholic denomination and they belong to the Holy Cross church and Mr. O'Hanley is identified with the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, the Foresters and The Maccabees. He also has membership in the Chicago Undertakers Association and the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association. Politically he is an independent democrat. He is identified with the Woodlawn Business Men's Association and is in sympathy with the plans of that organization to look after the welfare and interests of that section of the city and further its substantial growth and development in every possible way.

JOHN SPAFFORD FIELD.

The subject of this sketch reached his present high positions through no favors of influential friends. He worked his way up from the bottom rung of the commercial ladder, by sheer energy and marked ability. Descended from a long line of honorable ancestors, he represents many admirable qualities and able talents, as a result of the spirit of progress which has animated his entire career. John Spafford

Field was born at Beloit, Wisconsin, August 14, 1847, a son of Spafford C. and Martha Ann (Durgin) Field.

He received his education in the Beloit public and high schools, and at the age of fourteen, secured employment with the pioneer dry-goods concern of Chicago, Cooley, Farwell & Company, remaining there about one year. He afterward went to Colorado and was in business with his father and brother on a cattle ranch herding cattle and roughing it. In 1867 he returned eastward, locating at Chicago, and entered the ice business in the employ of W. H. Swett & Company, continuing with them until 1879, when they sold their business to Shedd Brothers, Mr. Field becoming a partner in the firm of E. A. Shedd & Company. In 1885 they organized the Knickerbocker Ice Company, of which he became vice president and general manager. In 1898, the capitalization of the company was increased, and thirty-five other existing ice companies were absorbed by purchase, Mr. Field being elected president of the new corporation. Mr. Field at the present day holds the following important offices: President of the Knickerbocker Ice Company; president of Eastern Indiana Company; president of The Consumers' Company; director in the Ottumwa Pure Ice Company and director in several western subsidiary lines of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; director of Illinois Manual Training School Farm, and a trustee of Central church. He is a director of the Glenwood school, of the Charity Hospital, and was a director of the first board of the Chicago Commons, one of the most important social settlements of the middle west.

Mr. Field is a member of the Union League, Chicago Athletic, Illinois Athletic, Calumet, Mid-Day and South Shore Country Clubs all of Chicago; the Oconomowoc Country and the Oconomowoc Yacht Clubs, of Oconomowoc; and the Lawyers' Club of New York city.

ALBERT H. LOEB.

Albert H. Loeb, vice president and treasurer of Sears, Roebuck & Company, was born in Rockford, Illinois, February 18, 1868, a son of Moritz and Johanna (Unna) Loeb. He acquainted himself with the fundamental branches of learning in the public schools, passing through consecutive grades until he became a high school pupil in Chicago, while later he entered the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, Maryland, completing a classical and economic course in 1887. He made good use of his time and opportunities during his student days and after the completion of his college course he accepted the position of teacher in the evening schools of Chicago. At the same time he devoted his days to the study of law and was admitted to the bar upon examination by the supreme court in 1889. He at once entered upon practice, becoming senior partner in the firm of Loeb & Adler, a connection that was maintained until 1901. Within that period of years Mr. Loeb continued in the general practice of law and his comprehensive understanding of legal principles enabled him to successfully conduct many important cases.

At length, however, he determined to withdraw from the profession and concentrate his energies upon commercial interests, becoming in 1901 the secretary of Sears, Roebuck & Company. He filled that position continuously until 1908, when

he was elected vice president and treasurer. His business ability is manifest in the success of this mammoth establishment. For ten years he has had voice in its management, cooperating with his fellow officers in all the well formulated plans for the development of the business. His legal knowledge has stood him in good stead in this connection, and that he possesses in large measure that quality which has been termed commercial sense is evidenced in the results which have followed the execution of his well formulated plans.

Mr. Loeb resides with his family at No. 5017 Ellis avenue. He was married in Chicago, on the 26th of April, 1894, to Miss Anna Bohnen, and unto them have been born three children: Allan M., Ernest G. and Richard A.

Mr. Loeb gives his political allegiance to the republican party and ever keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day but has no aspiration in the way of office holding. He is prominent in the Masonic fraternity, having attained the thirty second degree of the Scottish Rite in Oriental Consistory. He is also widely known in club circles, his membership being with the City Club, the Standard, Ravisloe and Lake Shore Country Clubs. For pastime he indulges in golf and chess and is also possessed of marked literary taste, spending many of his most pleasant hours among the men of master minds represented in his library. He thus keeps in close touch with the world's thought and is familiar with writers of past as well as present ages.

MRS. LOUISA SMITH.

Comparatively few women enter the undertaking business, but Mrs. Louisa Smith has demonstrated woman's adaptability for any line to which she turns her attention, for Mrs. Smith is successfully conducting an undertaking business at No. 1211 East Forty-seventh street, having been identified with the trade since 1910. Mrs. Smith is a native of New Orleans and in that city was graduated from the public schools. She came to Chicago in 1893 and in 1907 became interested in the undertaking business, acting as lady assistant in several of the well known undertaking establishments of Chicago. It was prior to her removal to Chicago that she was left a widow. Her only son, Charles T. Hayworth Smith, died on Thanksgiving day of 1911. He dropped dead on the street without apparent cause when only twenty-three years of age. Only seven weeks before he had graduated from Roosevelt Hospital of New York city, at which time he was given the diploma that granted him the right to the use of the M. D. degree. Mrs. Smith is now rearing an adopted son, Edward Neary Smith.

As stated, it was in 1910 that Mrs. Smith entered the undertaking business on her own account, forming a partnership with Robert K. Sloan. In 1911 she began business independently at No. 605 East Forty-third street, and in May, 1917, she purchased a home at No. 1211 East Forty-seventh street and there opened undertaking parlors. She is the only lady in Chicago with a city and state undertaker's license. Her parlors will seat about two hundred people, so that funerals may there be held with all the privacy that could be had in any home. She has splendid equipment for carrying on the business and she specializes in the conduct of ladies' and children's funerals. She is doing wonderful work in this connection, and added to her



MRS. LOUISA SMITH

business ability and executive force are the tact, kindliness and tenderness which are regarded preeminently as a woman's attributes. Her patrons are always ready to speak a good word for her and her business is steadily growing.

LEVI ZEIGLER LEITER.

Levi Zeigler Leiter typified in his active business career the commercial energy of Chicago. He was one of those who foresaw the greatness of the city and who were willing to stake all that they had on its growth and prosperity. Not only is the rapid development of Chicago considered one of the wonders of the world but also the remarkable progress of some of her business men, whose rapid attainment of wealth awakens the wonder and excites the admiration of all mankind. Notably prominent among these was Levi Zeigler Leiter, whose fortune was founded upon an aptitude for successful management, recognition and utilization of opportunity and that keen business discernment which precludes the possibility of a wrong move. In the legitimate channels of trade he laid the foundation for his success and not only builded thereon an immense fortune but also an honored name. There is no Chicagoan that is not proud of the record of Levi Zeigler Leiter. The little town of Leitersburg, Maryland, was his birth place and his natal year was 1834. The town was named in honor of his family, his ancestors being of the old Calvinistic Dutch stock. Liberal educational advantages were afforded him and he made his initial step in the business world as a merchant, being thus early attracted to that field in which he was destined to win wide distinction, high honors and a colossal fortune. Ere leaving the Atlantic coast he became interested in general merchandising, but when eighteen years of age sought the continual expanding opportunities of the growing west, recognizing the fact that with the natural trend of emigration westward the great Mississippi valley would in time become the stage of intense industrial and commercial activity. A brief period was spent at Springfield, Ohio, where he entered the store of Peter Murray, a prominent merchant of that city, with whom he remained for a year. This place not furnishing the desired field he continued his way to Chicago, arriving in the summer of 1854. He came to this city during one of the most marked periods of rapid growth and development here. His early connection with its commercial interests was as a representative of the house of Downs & Van Wyck and later he accepted a position with the firm of Cooley, Wadsworth & Company, one of the most important of the early business houses of the city and the predecessors of the great firm of John V. Farwell & Company. For nine years he remained with that house, with which he was connected during the financial panic of 1857 and also through the time when the country, recovering from its collapse, entered upon an era of business expansion that was notable. Among the other employes in the establishment was a young man destined to win equal fame as one of Chicago's millionaire merchant princes—Marshall Field. The two young men became interested in the business but in 1865 sold out to John V. Farwell and turned their attention to the conduct of an enterprise of their own. In 1865 they purchased from Potter Palmer the controlling interest of the business that had grown up under his management and at the same time took an option on the remainder of the stock. The business was then carried

on under the firm name of Field, Palmer & Leiter. During the latter part of 1866 Mr. Leiter and Mr. Field exercised their option of the unpurchased interest of Mr. Palmer and on January 1, 1867, the latter retired from the firm which then became known as Field, Leiter & Company, remaining so until 1881, with a resulting prosperity unparalleled in the history of trade. It is a notable fact that the house of Field, Palmer & Leiter had as its controlling partners three men whose names stand as the synonym of marked business enterprise, resulting in the achievement of almost marvelous success. The first, continuing in mercantile lines, became not only Chicago's foremost merchant but the head of the largest department store in the world, while Mr. Leiter and Mr. Palmer turned their attention to real estate and with the growth of the city became the largest holders of business property therein. Early in his career Mr. Leiter showed conspicuous traits of character that made his life brilliantly successful. It is true that, like other business men, he did not find all days equally bright. Indeed, in his commercial experience he saw the gathering of clouds that threatened disastrous storms but his rich inheritance of energy, determination and adaptability enabled him to turn defeats into victory and promised failures into brilliant successes. The great fire of October, 1871, totally destroyed the establishment of Field, Leiter & Company, the site of their building being in the midst of a great burned area that also included the site of the property in which Mr. Palmer had made extensive investments. But, even facing a situation which seemed to their friends to mean bankruptcy, each undertook the task of retrieving his lost possessions and their success is a part of the business history of Chicago. Mr. Leiter was active in rebuilding the store, which was soon developed along a more extensive and expansive plan than ever before. For ten years after the fire he remained a factor in the ownership and control of the mercantile business as a partner of Mr. Field and then withdrew to concentrate his energies upon real-estate operations. He also became a factor in banking circles, for from the time of its organization Mr. Leiter was a director and one of the heaviest stockholders of the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank. After the great fire of 1871 when so many were damaged by loss of insurance capital Mr. Leiter was instrumental in inducing the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company to reestablish its agency in Chicago and also to make this one of its departments, thus giving confidence to other reliable companies to do likewise and enabling property interests to secure safe protection against the hazard of fire. Then, too, on severing his connection with merchandising he found liberty to employ his time in such things as were of greatest interest and pleasure to him. With his family he traveled extensively and while abroad added to his art treasures, which in time became almost priceless. He also promoted his own knowledge of science and letters and became the possessor of one of the finest private libraries in the world. Then, too, he had opportunity to aid in the work of general progress through avenues of various organized efforts. Few men have seemed to realize more fully the obligations and responsibilities of wealth. Philanthropic, humanitarian and nonsectarian interests received his careful consideration and generous support. He was for many years a director of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society and carefully studied out the most practical and helpful methods for the distribution of charity. He did not believe in that indiscriminate giving which fosters vagrancy and idleness, but when convinced that aid would be worthily bestowed no one was more generous to respond to the need of the individual or the community. The American Sabbath School Union was also

one of his favorite instrumentalities of good to his fellowman because of his belief that early training constitutes the foundation for later character development. Nor were his efforts confined to the relief of the poor and the religious instruction of the young. He was a thorough believer in that higher education which comes through a cultivation of the arts and a knowledge of the world's work. He was the second president of the Art Institute of Chicago and he was one of the most active and helpful members of the Chicago Historical Society. At a time when most people thought such an organization was of little value because of the almost wholesale destruction of historical records in the fires of 1871 and 1874, he stood by the society and bent every energy to its further upbuilding. His large means as well as his great business sagacity were enlisted in many worthy enterprises and his identification with a movement or project not only insured success but carried weight and prestige as great as could be found in Chicago. Of temperate habits and strong physique, with great powers of application and endurance, Mr. Leiter in his active business career confined himself so closely to his business that he was enabled to dispose of an enormous amount of work, which an ordinary man could not have approached. He never sought nor held public office but from boyhood was a diligent student of politics in its highest sense, and few if any men possessed a wider range of intelligence concerning the principles of our government and of legislation affecting the welfare and industries of our country. He was the first president of the Commercial Club and a leading member of the Iroquois, Chicago, Calumet, Union, Washington Park and Union League Clubs.

In 1866 Mr. Leiter was united in marriage to Miss Mary Theresa Carver, a daughter of Benjamin Carver, who was a native of Mohawk, Herkimer county, New York, and came to Chicago in the latter '50s. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Leiter were born a son and three daughters: Joseph, a Chicago capitalist; Mary, deceased, who was the wife of Lord Curzon and thus vicereine of India; Nancy; and Marguerite. The death of Mr. Leiter occurred June 9, 1904, after a residence of a half century in Chicago, although in his latter years the cosmopolitan nature of his interests had frequently called him elsewhere, much of his time being spent in Washington, where his widow now resides.

At his death the Record Herald said of him: "While he was preeminently a business man his extensive commercial activities and interests did not deter him from discharging honorable and zealously the civic obligations that naturally come to a man of such ample means. As a director in the Chicago Relief and Aid Society he did much to relieve sufferings of homeless people after the Chicago fire and his work in behalf of the Chicago Historical Society is gratefully remembered by members of that organization." The Tribune said editorially: "Fifty years ago Levi Z. Leiter came to Chicago, a city of seventy thousand people, and began clerking for small wages. . . . What Mr. Leiter did all Chicagoans know. He owed everything to himself and nothing to luck. It was not by accident that he settled here. He had what Bagehot calls in speaking of men of business 'a wonderful guessing power of what is going to happen' and he guessed correctly that this was to be a great business city. He had faith in the growth of Chicago and when he came to have money to invest he invested here in land and local enterprises. He had the business mind and ability to see opportunities and courage to take advantage of them. Add to this unbounded capacity for hard work and the result is easily imagined. In time the clerk of 1854 became one of the merchant princes of

Chicago. In less than thirty years he had accumulated a great fortune and there remained to him more than twenty years of life in which to enjoy it as pleased him best." Marshall Field paid Mr. Leiter the following tribute: "He and I came to Chicago as boys. He showed unusual abilities from the start and as brother clerks and partners we were together twenty-five years. Always possessing the highest integrity and good judgment he attained the success one would naturally expect. He was always a great believer in Chicago, never wanting office yet always desiring to improve the government." Harlow N. Higinbotham's expression concerning Mr. Leiter was as follows: "He was a foreible, able and efficient business man and was authority in all matters with which he had to deal. He was a man of tremendous strength of character, unquestioned integrity and strong intellectual ability, and one whose judgment was recognized as being of a high plane." Mr. Leiter is indeed numbered among those who have been the real founders and promoters of the city's greatness and development whose labors have constituted the impetus of Chicago's wonderful growth, and as long as the history of the western metropolis is written so long will the name of Levi Zeigler Leiter be known and honored.

WILLIAM F. ROGAN.

Wherever Scotch blood has gone the spirit of industry and determination has been infused into the life of the community. The sons of Scotland have not only figured prominently in song and story but they have been a most potent element for progress along many lines. Among the citizens of Chicago who have had their nativity in that land of hills and heather is William F. Rogan, who was born in Scotland on the 17th of October, 1881, his parents being James and Catherine (Duff) Rogan, who crossed the Atlantic in 1885 and established their home in Buffalo, New York. The father was one of the pioneer shipbuilders on the Great Lakes and was brought to this country as an expert in that line. In 1890 he removed to Chicago, where he has since made his home, and he is still connected with shipbuilding, maintaining a foremost place as a representative of that industry.

William F. Rogan, spending his youthful days under the parental roof, devoted his time largely to the acquirement of an education and following his graduation from the Gallistel school he entered the South Chicago high school, in which he completed the regular course. He afterward learned the shipbuilding trade under the direction of his father and followed it until 1908, when he pursued a course in the Barnes School of Embalming and for one year was in the employ of John Carroll's Sons. In 1909 he established business on his own account at No. 10054 Ewing avenue in a building with twenty-five feet frontage and two stories in height belonging to his father. The first floor is used for the undertaking business and the second is fitted out as a comfortable and attractive apartment, which he occupies. His undertaking establishment contains a chapel with a seating capacity of sixty. His equipment for the conduct of the undertaking business is thoroughly modern and his patronage has steadily grown. He belongs to the Chicago Undertakers Association and to the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association and is also well known as a member of the East Side Business Men's Association.

On the 21st of June, 1916, Mr. Rogan was united in marriage to Miss Margaret

Hauf, of Chicago, and to them has been born a daughter, Margaret Elizabeth. The parents are members of St. Francis De Sales Catholic church and are identified with various church societies. Mr. Rogan belongs also to the Knights of Columbus and to the Catholic Order of Forresters and he also has membership with the Knights of The Maccabees. His political endorsement is given to the democratic party and he is interested in all those questions which are of vital concern to community, commonwealth and country.

VICTOR F. LAWSON.

Quiet and unassuming in manner, there is perhaps no man in Chicago who has exercised a more widely felt or beneficial influence in the city than Victor F. Lawson because of the initiative spirit which he infused into modern journalism and because of his indorsement of measures and projects, the value of which time has proven. An onlooker to the extent of studying the public and its attitude concerning every significant or vital question, he has at the same time been a worker in the field of progress when his broader vision and keener insight have enabled him to understand a situation and to present it in such a manner as to change the current of public thought, feeling and action.

Mr. Lawson was born in Chicago, September 9, 1850. His father was for many years a most successful operator in real estate here and, provided with liberal educational advantages, the son supplemented his public-school course by study in Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts. Returning to his native city, he took charge of his father's estate and in its control manifested the business qualities and insight which have characterized his management of the Daily News. On becoming connected with the paper he initiated movements that have had far-reaching influence over modern journalism. He was the pioneer in the publication of low-priced newspapers and his foresight supplemented by undaunted energy and management have gained him fame and fortune. When all the leading Chicago dailies were selling for five cents Melville E. Stone, Percy Meggy and William E. Dougherty began the publication of the Daily News on January 1, 1876. It was a struggle to establish the enterprise upon a paying basis and Mr. Meggy and Mr. Dougherty, becoming discouraged, sold their interests six months later to Mr. Stone, who in turn disposed of the entire property to Mr. Lawson. Later, however, Mr. Stone again became the owner of a third interest and joined with Mr. Lawson in the project of making the Daily News a success. It meant to this enterprise what it does to every other of magnitude in its upbuilding. Mr. Stone took charge of the editorial department while Mr. Lawson managed the business interests, and after a few years the Daily News became not only the foremost journal of Chicago but had a circulation in excess of that of any other paper. In March, 1881, the proprietors began the publication of a morning edition, called the Morning News, which name was afterward changed to The Record. On the retirement of Mr. Stone in 1888, Mr. Lawson became sole proprietor and thereafter directed the editorial policy as well as the business departments of the two papers. Both steadily increased in circulation until March 28, 1901, when Mr. Lawson withdrew from the morning field, selling The Record to the Chicago Herald. The con-

centration of his work on one paper has redounded very greatly to the advantage of the Daily News. Employing none of the methods of yellow journalism, Mr. Lawson has, nevertheless, instituted many progressive measures, which have set the standard for other newspaper publications. Surrounding himself with an able corps of assistants in the department of financial management and with a corps of writers who are experts in their particular field, he has given to Chicago and the country at large a paper which in its several daily issues brings the public into almost immediate contact with events of local, national and international interest in the moment of their transpiring. It has never been the policy of the paper to dole out measure for measure in value; on the contrary, it has been an almost prodigal bestowal of the best intelligence, and the high standards maintained have been educative, initiative, reformatory and uplifting. From the policy outlined at the beginning there has been no deviation, the only increased activity resulting in a larger field of usefulness, a broader view and more comprehensive results in promoting knowledge and molding public opinion. Untrammelled by party ties, pledged to the support of no coterie or of any designated movement, the Daily News, under the direction of Victor F. Lawson, stands for that which is just and that which is progressive, recognizing no class distinctions or party lines save where the interests of the whole have fostered.

HUGH CRAIG.

Hugh Craig is the editor of the N. A. R. D. Journal, a publication of great interest and benefit to the trade. He is a man free from ostentation—direct, earnest, purposeful, enjoying life and its opportunities whether along business or recreative lines or in the circle of a constantly broadening friendship. He was born in Virginia on the 24th of March, 1879. He describes his boyhood in the following characteristic manner: "In closely succeeding years gathered sassafras, turpentine for plasters, and other domestic remedies for the paternal domestic establishment; peddled sticky flypaper from door to door at age of eleven years; apprenticed in pharmacy in 1898." After acquainting himself with the drug trade Mr. Craig continued active in that field much of the time until 1906, when he became a member of the editorial staff of The Druggists Circular and has since been largely connected with trade papers. In 1914 he was made director of publicity for the National Association of Retail Druggists and editor of its official publication, known as the N. A. R. D. Journal. The publication of this magazine was begun under the name of N. A. R. D. Notes, but in 1914 the name was changed to the Journal. It was edited by Charles M. Carr from 1903 until 1914, when Mr. Craig was called to the editorship of this publication, which has a circulation of thirteen thousand. It is issued weekly and contains on the average, forty-eight pages. It is the official organ of the National Association of Retail Druggists and is the largest advertising factor in the drug trade. It is the only weekly published by the retail drug trade and has direct connection at Washington, D. C., specializing in legal advice and price information.

At different times in his career there have come varied experiences into the life of Mr. Craig, who has concentrated his attention upon farming, cow punching, book-keeping, the sale of newspapers, law work, civil and mechanical engineering, and

general journalistic work. In this concise list may be traced the steps in his advancement. He is a wide reader and a deep thinker, and while he has acquired considerable knowledge in public and private schools and colleges, as well as from private reading, he has also gained valuable information in the school of experience, constantly adding to life's lessons in that way. While he minimizes his own powers and accomplishments, his friends do not do so. The Chicago Veteran Druggists' Association in its twentieth anniversary volume spoke of him as "a man of substantial attainments and the position he now honors is proof of his character and ability." Mr. Craig turns to fishing for recreation and is never happier than when as a disciple of Izaak Walton he takes his rod to some lake or stream, where his skill can outwit the members of the finny tribe. He never neglects any public or private duty, however, for recreation and his concentration of purpose enables him to accomplish much in moments when other men would think the time at their command would not be worth the effort of attacking any task.

MARTIN OTTO.

Martin Otto, engaged in the undertaking business, was born in Chicago, March 15, 1868, and is a son of John and Louisa (Gosen) Otto, both of whom were natives of Holland. In childhood days they crossed the Atlantic and became residents of Chicago, where they were reared and married. The father engaged in the wall paper and paint business on the west side for a number of years, but his life's labors were ended in death in 1878. His widow survived him for a long period, passing away in 1910.

Martin Otto acquired a public school education in Chicago and after his textbooks were put aside learned the furniture finishing trade, working for an uncle in a furniture store. Afterward his uncle, Garrett Otto, established an undertaking business at Roseland in 1887 and Mr. Otto remained with him and learned the business under his direction. The business was carried on under the firm style of Otto & Madderom and after a time the senior partner sold his interest to Mr. Van der Myde. When Mr. Madderom died his interest in the business was purchased by Henry Otto, a brother of Martin Otto, and the firm of Otto & Van der Myde was thus formed. The business was thus conducted until 1899, when it was purchased by Martin Otto, who had been connected with the establishment much of this time. The original location was at No. 10916 Michigan avenue and when it was purchased by Martin Otto, he erected a building at No. 10928 Michigan avenue and established the business therein in 1903. His building is thirty-three and a half by one hundred and thirty-four feet and is two stories in height. It contains a chapel seating seventy-five people and his equipment for the conduct of the business is thoroughly modern in every respect. The second floor of the building is used as his residence. Mr. Otto belongs to the Chicago Undertakers Association. His present place of business was his wife's birthplace, her father having located there in 1850, having been one of the first settlers of Roseland.

It was on the 16th of February, 1898, that Mr. Otto was united in marriage to Miss Mary Kuyper, of Roseland, a daughter of Jacob and Anna (Dyke) Kuyper, who were natives of Holland, whence they came to the new world and established

their home in Roseland, where Mrs. Otto has spent her entire life. By her marriage she has become the mother of two sons, Louis M. and Harold M., aged respectively nineteen and thirteen years.

Mr. Otto is a member of Kensington Lodge, No. 804, A. F. & A. M., and also has membership in Fernwood Lodge, No. 23, I. O. O. F., in which he has held all of the chairs, and in the Knights of Pythias lodge. His religious faith is that of the Reformed church and politically he maintains an independent course, voting for men and measures rather than party. He belongs to the South End Business Men's Association and is ready and willing to aid any movement or project calculated to advance the upbuilding, development and interests of his section of the city or to promote general welfare. Since starting out in the business world his career has been marked by steady progress, for he has wisely used his time, talents and opportunities and is today a self-made man whose success is the direct result of his earnest and intelligently directed effort.

THOMAS EDWARD WILDER.

Thomas Edward Wilder, president of the firm of Wilder & Company, leading tanners and wholesale jobbers of leather, was born in Lancaster, Massachusetts, August 15, 1855. His parents, Charles Lewis and Harriet Ellen (Harris) Wilder, were both representatives of old New England families of English origin who traced their ancestry back to William the Conqueror, the ancestral home of the paternal line being Sullham House and Purely Hall, England. The father was prominent in New England affairs and was a large manufacturer, being connected with the house of Chickering & Sons, and also owning cotton mills in Lancaster in addition to other extensive interests throughout the United States. The mother of Mr. Wilder was the daughter of a prominent manufacturer, but both parents are now deceased.

As a pupil in the public schools and the Lancaster Academy, Thomas Edward Wilder pursued his preliminary education and afterward entered upon a course of mechanical engineering in the Worcester (Mass.) Polytechnic Institute, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Science degree. He is now a trustee of that institution and the only member of its board who is not a resident of the state.

Mr. Wilder never followed the profession for which he had qualified and, after teaching school for about a year in New England, came to Chicago in 1875, where he secured a clerical position with Walker, Oakley & Company, well known tanners. His experience in this line and his laudable ambition to enter upon an independent business career at length led him to establish a leather commission business in 1878 under his own name, and in the following year he entered into partnership relations for the manufacture of cut soles, under the firm name of Johnson & Wilder. This was succeeded by Wilder & Hale in 1880 and a reorganization of the business in 1887 led to the adoption of the present firm style of Wilder & Company, with Thomas Edward and John E. Wilder as the partners. The business covers a number of specialties, for in addition to tanning and wholesale jobbing, the firm manufactures cut soles and shoe bottom stock. For years the Wilder brothers followed the cooperative plan in the conduct of their business with the best financial and

most harmonious results, making it a practice to see that their employes prospered with them. In December, 1906, they announced a dissolution of partnership, issuing the following statement: "The purpose of the dissolution is for the formation of a stock company, the better to enable the recognition of meritorious service rendered by the young men who will become interested in the new company as stockholders and directors, and, besides such, to recognize in a profit sharing proposition those whose service and loyalty to the business may warrant." On the 2d of January, 1907, Wilder & Company was transformed into a corporation, with Thomas Edward Wilder as president. In addition to acting as president of this company, Thomas Edward Wilder is vice president of the Wilder-Manning Tanning Company of Waukegan, Illinois, and chairman of the board of managers of the J. W. & A. P. Howard & Company, Limited, of Corry, Pennsylvania, tanners of sole leather. In February, 1908, he was elected general secretary of the Chicago Association of Commerce, which he had aided in organizing and which he has been connected with continuously as a member of its board of directors, executive, publicity, waterways or other important committees. He has cooperated in many of its most effective movements for the benefit and welfare of the city and his efforts have been most effective in obtaining good results.

At all times and in all connections Mr. Wilder is recognized as a public-spirited citizen, one who has the interests of his community and of his country at heart. He is now a director of the Great Lakes District of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress and of its executive committee of five he has been a member for the past year. In view of this office as well as of his position as chairman of the waterways committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce, he has been very active in promoting the great project of a deep waterway from the Great Lakes to the Mississippi valley. His keen insight into situations has enabled him to realize the vast possibilities of such a project, and he believes that it will be fully accomplished within the span of his life. He held for several terms the presidency of the Cut Sole Leather and Tap Association of the United States. He is now a director in the National Association of Tanners and was formerly vice president of the Chicago Shoe and Leather Association.

In 1880 occurred the marriage of Mr. Wilder and Miss Anna G. Tucker, a daughter of William F. Tucker, of Chicago, and the children born unto them are as follows: Marjorie, now the wife of William H. Emery, who is engaged in leather manufacturing; Edward Tucker and Erskine Phelps, who are associated with their father in business; Harold, a successful lumber merchant of Portland, Oregon; Paul and Harris Emery, who are still at home. Mr. Wilder's greatest pride has been in the education of his children. The daughter prepared for Smith College at the Buruham School of Northampton and was graduated from Miss Capen's School for Girls at Dobbs Ferry, while the three elder sons are graduates of Cornell, where the fourth is now a senior. The youngest son, being now only eleven years of age, is still a pupil in the public schools. The family are prominent socially in Elmhurst, where they have long resided, and in the public activity of that community Mr. Wilder has been greatly interested. He served as president of the school board at Elmhurst and has cooperated in many measures for the general good. His political allegiance has ever been given to the republican party and his religious faith is that of the Unitarian church. He was president of the New England Society of Chicago, has been president of the Elmhurst Golf Club and belongs to the Union

League Club. In his business career he has made continuous progress, and at the same time he has always found time, notwithstanding his large individual interests, to attend to his public duties, which have ever been most faithfully and capably discharged.

FRED D. DOTY.

The present crisis in world affairs is constituting a standard by which all men are gauged. They are proving their loyalty or giving a demonstration of their lack of it. Fred D. Doty is numbered among those who have been active in furthering various movements, plans and projects which have back of them the interests and welfare of the country or of the military forces who are representing this land and during the recent drive of the Young Men's Christian Association did most important work in that connection in Kensington, where he makes his home. He is a native son of Detroit, Michigan, born March 31, 1873, and is a son of Duane and Margaret (Richards) Doty, who came to Chicago in 1875. The father was a well known educator, serving as superintendent of schools in Detroit, after which he became identified with the public school system of Chicago, acting as school superintendent in this city for several years. Later he became agent for the town of Pullman, where he passed away in 1902. He was a civil engineer by profession and was well qualified for work of that character, being a graduate of the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor. Both he and his wife have now passed away.

Fred D. Doty pursued a public school education in Pullman and from early manhood was employed by the Pullman Palace Car Company, occupying a position in the accounting department. Later he spent four years upon the road as a conductor for the Pullman Company and in 1903 he financed the undertaking business established by the firm of G. H. Woodward & Company. The following year he purchased Mr. Woodward's interest in the business, of which he then assumed the management. The undertaking parlors were located at No. 2458 Kensington avenue, in Kensington, and in 1910 a removal was made to No. 214 East One Hundred and Fifteenth street, in a building erected especially for the purpose. It is a structure twenty-five by one hundred feet and two stories in height and Mr. Doty occupies the second story as a residence, it having been fitted out as a modern and attractive apartment. His store contains a chapel with seating capacity for seventy-five. In addition to splendid equipment for doing all kinds of undertaking work Mr. Doty has his own auto equipment, including a hearse and automobile.

On the 6th of February, 1902 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Doty and Miss Helen M. Johnson, of Lapeer, Michigan. They have no children of their own but have an adopted son, George, who is twenty-two years of age. He was in business with his father until after the outbreak of the present war and is now in field hospital work with the United States Army. He attended the St. Cyril Catholic school, graduated at St. Louis Academy and attended also St. Ignatius College.

Mr. Doty is a member of Palace Lodge, No. 765, A. F. & A. M.; of Pullman Chapter, No. 204, R. A. M.; and Palace Chapter, No. 265, O. E. S. He likewise belongs to Calumet Lodge, No. 94, K. P.; Prosperity Lodge, No. 782, I. O. O. F.; Columbia Encampment, I. O. O. F.; the Knights of The Maccabees; and the Tribe

of Ben Hur. He is also connected with the Sons of America and along the lines of his profession he is connected with the Chicago Undertakers Association and the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association. In politics he is a democrat and his religious faith is that of the Episcopal church. His personal characteristics are such as make for popularity. He possesses a pleasant, genial disposition, a kindly manner and unfailing courtesy, and all who know him speak of him in terms of high regard.

• HON. LYNDEN EVANS.

Hon. Lynden Evans, attorney at law of Chicago and present member of congress from the ninth district, was born in La Salle, Illinois, June 28, 1858, a son of Judge Daniel and Emma Lynden (Ryder) Evans. The ancestry of the family is traced back to the time when William Penn came to America to establish and organize the province of Pennsylvania, representatives of the Ryder family also coming at that time. When the Revolutionary war was in progress Henry Evans was active in the service of the Continental army under Washington and rose to the rank of brigadier general. He was mustered out with that rank at the close of hostilities and became a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. Lynden Evans is numbered among his descendants of the fifth generation. Daniel Evans, for many years a prominent and honored resident of La Salle county, Illinois, served as probate judge at Ottawa and has had large personal acquaintance with many of the distinguished men whose names figure conspicuously on the pages of Illinois history. He was a friend of both Lincoln and Douglas and during the progress of the Civil war a presidential appointment made him war consul in Spain, his special duty being to watch for the departure of vessels which might be in the service of the Confederates. He is still living at the advanced age of eighty-four years.

Lynden Evans, a boy at the time of his father's consular service, spent five years with him abroad—from 1863 until 1868—and acquired a knowledge of several foreign languages. Following his return to this country he entered Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois, and was there graduated with the class of 1882. Following the completion of his college course Lynden Evans engaged in teaching school in La Salle and in Evanston, Illinois, from 1882 until 1885, and in the meantime entered upon the study of law, his careful preparation enabling him to win admission to the bar in 1884. He practiced as a member of the law firm of Barnum, Evans & Barnum, from 1888 until 1891, and later was senior partner of the firm of Evans & Arnd, but in recent years he has practiced alone. He is systematic and careful in the preparation of cases, painstaking and thorough, and his comprehensive knowledge of the law has been manifest in logical argument and in well prepared briefs. He is the author of *Illinois Overruled Cases* and also of *Cases Distinguished, Limited and Expanded*. Moreover he is known in the educational field, being a lecturer on constitutional law at the John Marshall Law School of Chicago.

Mr. Evans has brought the same thoroughness to bear in the study of political conditions, questions and issues and his clear and forceful discussion of the problems now before the country has led to his selection for leadership in political affairs. On the 10th of November, 1910, he was elected to congress on the democratic

ticket. As he expresses it, he is "an old-fashioned democrat," believing thoroughly in the constitution and in the conduct of government affairs for the benefit of the many. He also believes in lowering the present tariff, "not with an ax but with jackserews."

In 1896 at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, Mr. Evans was united in marriage to Miss Bonnie Withrow, a daughter of the late Judge Thomas F. Withrow, who was general counsel for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad at the time of his death in 1893. Mrs. Evans shares in her husband's interest in the vital questions of the day, especially those political, economic and sociological problems which are of significant interest in the present age. They reside at No. 1240 Astor street, and one of the attractive features of their home is a well selected library. Mr. Evans' interests run mainly to history and his interest herein is from the ethical point of view. He finds greatest pleasure in such works as Lecky, De Tocqueville and Von Holst, which indicates his preference for a history written from the viewpoint of the people and not from that of the rulers. He is also a collector of "first editions," especially of the novels of Sir Walter Scott, of which he possesses a complete set. In addition to their Chicago residence Mr. and Mrs. Evans have a most attractive summer home, owning a country place at Pelican Lake, not far from Rhineland, Wisconsin. Mr. Evans is much interested in forestry and devotes himself to clearing land in the vicinity of his place, performing the work with his own hands and thus becoming an adept in wood-chopping after the manner of the well known recreative exercises of the great Gladstone. Mr. Evans has had his summer residence built principally of heavy logs, its sills being of logs three feet in diameter. It is in this home that he spends his summer vacations. He belongs to the University Club of Chicago, to the Iroquois Club, the City Club and the Germania Maennerchor and to the Chicago Bar Association and the American Bar Association, and outside of his home finds his closest companionship with the men who feel more than a superficial interest in the great problems of the age.

ARTHUR E. FECHTER.

Arthur E. Fechter is proprietor of a large drug store at No. 521 North Clark street and is one of the enterprising business men of the trade. He was born in Manitowoc, Wisconsin, on the 11th day of June, 1862, and is a son of George W. and Mary Fechter, who were pioneer residents of Manitowoc, where the father was engaged in general merchandising for many years.

Arthur E. Fechter acquired a public school education in his native city and after his textbooks were put aside started upon his business career as a clerk in a drug store there. He afterward went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he spent eight months as an employe in a wholesale drug house and on the 3d of November, 1881, he came to Chicago, where he entered the employ of Lewis Mather, with whom he continued until July, 1884. He then embarked in business on his own account, opening a drug store on Canalport avenue and Jefferson street. This business he sold on the 1st of June, 1909, and purchased a store at No. 521 North Clark street, it being the old Stoltz & Grady store, one of the landmarks in the drug trade in the city. He has a corner store thirty by sixty feet and carries

an extensive stock, doing a large prescription and general drug business but having no soda fountain. He employs four people and his trade has constantly increased.

On the 18th of October, 1893, Mr. Feechter was united in marriage to Miss Bertha E. Becherer, of Buffalo, New York, and they have one daughter, Sylvia, at home. Mr. Feechter belongs to Arcanum Lodge, No. 717, A. F. & A. M., also to Wylie M. Egan Chapter, No. 126, R. A. M., Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T., and to Medinah Temple of the Mystie Shrine. He is also connected with the Elks Lodge No. 4 and he belongs to the Wisconsin Society of Chicago and also to the Retail Drug Club, the Veteran Druggists Association, the Chicago Retail Druggists Association and the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association. He is interested in all that has to do with the trade, its development and progress, and his success is the merited reward of persistent and earnest effort intelligently directed. His political allegiance is given to the republican party where national questions and issues are involved, but he casts an independent ballot at local elections, considering the capability of the candidate for the office which he seeks. Mr. Feechter owes his success entirely to his own efforts and one of the elements of his advancement is the fact that he has always continued in the line in which he embarked in starting out on his career. He has thus concentrated his efforts along a single field of activity and there is no feature of the drug trade with which he is not familiar. He holds to high trade standards and has ever been careful to conform his business to the most advanced commercial ethics.

JAMES E. BROWN.

James E. Brown, who for many years was a well known figure in undertaking circles in Chicago, passed away May 15, 1916. He was at that time only in his forty-fourth year, his birth having occurred in Chicago, September 8, 1872. He was a graduate of St. Patrick's parochial school, after which he attended Rush Medical College until the death of his father. He was a son of James T. and Bridget (Maloney) Brown, the latter a native of Chicago, while the former came to this city in young manhood. After completing his education James E. Brown accepted the position of clerk of the court under Judge Slund. He afterward went to Iowa, where he was employed for several years in his uncle's furniture factory, and later he pursued a course in the Barnes School of Embalming and in 1898 entered the undertaking business at Whiting, Indiana, where he remained for a year. On the expiration of that period he removed to South Chicago, establishing business at Ninety-fourth street and Commercial avenue. It was about that time that a street car hit his service wagon and he was badly injured, his leg bone being splintered, so that it caused a permanent lameness. He afterward removed to 9037 Commercial avenue, where he conducted business up to the time of his demise.

On the 19th of February, 1908, Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Sara McLean, of South Deering, Illinois, a daughter of George and Mary (Kelly) McLean, who were early settlers of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Brown became parents of a son, James E., Jr. Mr. Brown adhered to the Catholic faith and was a member of the Knights of Columbus, also of the Catholic Order of Foresters, in which he was chief ranger at one time. He belonged to the Knights of The Maccabees,

the Tribe of Ben Hur, the Columbian Knights, the Modern Woodmen of America and to St. Patrick's Catholic church. His political allegiance was given to the democratic party. Along the line of his profession, he was well known and was an active member of the Chicago Undertakers Association and the Illinois Undertakers Association.

Since her husband's death Mrs. Brown has carried on the business and on the 20th of November, 1916, removed to 9500 Commercial avenue, where she has a beautiful place with a twenty-five foot frontage. She is a licensed embalmer, having taken out a license in 1913, and she continues the work established by her husband. Mr. Brown died as the result of an infection in the hands caused by the care of a nine-year-old child and the treatment of the hands drove the infection into the spine. Mrs. Brown was infected while caring for her husband, but the serum treatment was applied and she recovered. Two nurses, eight physicians and two specialists were called in to care for her husband but without avail. He was a man widely known and loved by all and his death was the occasion of deep regret to those who had been associated with him. He had many sterling traits of character and his genuine worth gained him the enduring friendship of those with whom he came in contact.

ALBERT DICKINSON.

With a nature so determined and resourceful as to enable him to retrieve losses for which he was entirely unaccountable and then upon the foundation of a good name build up a business of mammoth proportions, Albert Dickinson is classed with the leading representative business men of Chicago where he is conducting one of the largest seed houses in the world as the president of the Albert Dickinson Company. The story of his life in its successful achievement, where difficulties and obstacles have seemed to serve but as an impetus for renewed effort, is an interesting one. He was born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, October 28, 1841, and his parents, Albert F. and Anne Eliza (Anthony) Dickinson, were also natives of western Massachusetts. They came to Chicago with their family in 1855, the father having established a grain and produce business in this city the previous year.

Albert Dickinson was at that time a youth of fourteen years and he at once entered the public schools, completing the course in 1859, with the first class that was graduated from the Chicago high school. He then became his father's associate in business but put aside commercial and personal interests at the outbreak of the Civil war in order to join the army. The smoke of Fort Sumter's guns had scarcely cleared away when, in April, 1861, he became a member of Company B, of the Chicago Light Artillery, known as Taylor's Battery but afterward as Company B, First Regiment, Illinois Light Artillery. His military service covered three years and three months, during which time he participated in the engagements at Frederickstown, Missouri, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post and Vicksburg. The battery was then sent to Memphis with Sherman's army and afterward moved up to Chattanooga taking part in the battle of Missionary Ridge and the relief of General Burnside at Knoxville. Mr. Dickinson also participated in the Atlanta campaign until honorably discharged in July, 1864.

The military chapter in his life history closed, Albert Dickinson became a resident of Durant, Iowa, where he engaged in buying grain for a year, but his father's failing health recalled him to Chicago, after which he actively participated in the conduct of the business at this point until, with hundreds of others, the firm suffered heavy losses in the disastrous fire of 1871. They faced the situation of an indebtedness of several thousand dollars, occasioned by a mortgage which was incurred to pay for the new warehouse. They realized nothing from the insurance which they had carried on the property, but with resolute and determined spirit Albert Dickinson and his brother Nathan attempted the upbuilding of the business, and following the removal to Kinzie street their sister Melissa became their bookkeeper and their brother Charles, then but fifteen years of age, joined them in the enterprise, and the united efforts of brothers and sister triumphed over the difficulties and obstacles which confronted them, met the liabilities of the father which had formerly been incurred and placed the business once more upon a paying basis. From that time to the present the enterprise has grown steadily until the Albert Dickinson Company controls one of the largest seed houses in the world. With the growth of the business larger quarters were necessary and a removal was made from No. 136 Kinzie to No. 117 Kinzie street, and soon afterward the adjoining building at No. 119 was secured. A few years later quarters were secured at No. 113 Kinzie street, as well as 104 to 110 Michigan street, and the Empire warehouse on Market between Van Buren and Jackson streets was also added to their storage facilities. Still later, with the continuous increase of business, another on the railroad tract, at Sixteenth and Clark streets was secured, when the Kinzie, Michigan and Market street warehouses were given up. For many years they had been using the property of the Chicago Dock Company for storage purposes, and in 1889, obtained control of the company mentioned. The local plants of the company now occupy six hundred and ninety feet on Taylor street, four hundred feet on the river and two hundred and sixty-feet front on Clark street (the Clark and Sixteenth street warehouses), comprising the most modern office facilities, storage and wharfage accommodations and up-to-date mechanisms for the handling of goods. Not only has the business so expanded as to necessitate this great increase in the accommodations of the local plants, but branches have been established at Minneapolis, Minnesota, and Boston, Massachusetts.

A general commission business was continued by the firm until 1874, when a cash basis was adopted as the foundation of their business transactions and they began limiting their operations exclusively to seeds. In 1888 the business was incorporated as a stock company, capitalized for two hundred thousand dollars, with Albert Dickinson as president, Charles Dickinson as vice president and Nathan Dickinson as treasurer. There has been no change in the presidency to this writing, in 1910, Albert Dickinson remaining as the chief executive officer of a business which has grown to mammoth proportions. He has not limited his efforts, however, to this field, for he has become an executive in several other important corporations in which he holds considerable stock.

Mr. Dickinson holds staunchly to the principles of the republican party at national elections, with independent proclivities when called to exercise his right of franchise in local affairs. He holds membership in George H. Thomas Post No. 5, G. A. R., and is further identified with the club life of this city as a member of the Illinois, Chicago Athletic, Union League and South Shore Country Clubs. He

has long been deeply interested in the welfare of the Chicago Academy of Sciences and is concerned in many matters relative to the city's progress and improvement along educational, social and municipal as well as material lines. As the architect of his fortunes he has builded wisely and well upon the sure foundation of unfaltering enterprise, indomitable perseverance and energy that never flags.

JUDGE KIRK HAWES.

Few lawyers have made a more lasting impression upon the bar of the state, both for legal ability of a high order and for the individuality of a personal character which impresses itself upon a community, than did Judge Kirk Hawes. Of a family conspicuous for strong intellects, indomitable courage and energy, he entered upon his career as a lawyer and such was his force of character and natural qualifications that he overcame all obstacles and wrote his name upon the keystone of the legal arch of Illinois. Moreover, where the general interests of society were involved through political movements or public projects, he stood for the rights of the whole people, for clean government, for fidelity in office and for the adoption of principles which secure not only temporal welfare but look beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities of the future. His mind, extremely judicial in character, enabled him to understand, as few have done, both sides of a question, and his opinions therefore partook of the nature of a judicial judgment. He came to Chicago in the year which chronicled the close of the Civil war—at that time a young man of twenty-six years. His birth had occurred at Brookfield, Worcester county, Massachusetts, on the 5th of January, 1839, his parents being Preston and Fanny (Oles) Hawes. He was descended from one of the old American families, his great-grandfather having been a minuteman of the Revolutionary war. His father, who devoted his life to farming, was a man of keen intellect whose opinions constituted an influencing factor over public thought and action in his community. Mrs. Mary Jane Holmes, the well known novelist, was a sister of Judge Hawes, and the intimate and affectionate relations that existed between them and the others of the family throughout all the years was a strong feature of their lives, each rejoicing in the success and prominence of the other.

Farm life with its experiences and the acquirement of an education in the public schools claimed the attention of Judge Hawes until he reached the age of fourteen years, when, desiring to see something of the world, he went to sea, his first voyage taking him from Boston to Hong Kong. As a member of the crew of one of the American clipper ships he visited all of the principal seaports of the world, gaining thereby a broad and intimate knowledge of lands and people and gathering the experience which enabled him in later years to correctly judge of men and their motives. Three years were devoted to seafaring life, during which time there came to him a recognition of the need of a more liberal education and after completing a preparatory course he entered Williams College, therein continuing his studies until after the outbreak of the Civil war. He was at that time in his junior year. The spirit of patriotism burned bright within him and putting aside his text-books, he raised a company, of which he became first lieutenant. Enlistments, however, were slow and, relinquishing his commission, he went to



KIRK HAWES

Boston, where he joined the Forty-second Massachusetts Infantry as a private. The regiment was assigned to the command of General Banks and participated in the Red River campaign and later in the siege of Vicksburg, resulting in the surrender of that city on the 4th of July, 1863.

Judge Hawes was then honorably discharged and, resuming his studies in Williams College, completed the classical course in 1864 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the meantime he had determined upon the practice of law as his life work and he pursued his reading for a year under the direction of the firm of Baker & Aldrich, leading attorneys of Worcester, Massachusetts. He continued his studies in the law office of Waite, Towne & Clark of Chicago, arriving in this city in 1865, and the following year, passing the required examination, was admitted to the bar. Soon afterward he became a partner in the law firm of Hawes & Helm, a relation that was maintained until early in 1871. He then formed a partnership with an old classmate and former law student of Worcester under the firm name of Hawes & Lawrence, this association being maintained until Mr. Hawes was elected judge of the superior court of Cook county in 1880. The morning after the great fire of 1871 the law firm of Hawes & Lawrence is said to have had the only law library in Chicago—about one thousand volumes which were saved from the flames by the large fireproof vault of their Clark street offices. He came to his profession with good equipment, bringing to the starting point of his legal career eloquence of language and a strong personality, combined with those qualities indispensable to the lawyer—a keen, rapid, logical mind, plus business sense, and a ready capacity for hard work. The thoroughness with which he prepared his cases, the analytical trend of his mind and the readiness with which he grasped the points of an argument combined to make him a strong advocate, while his broad legal learning was a salient feature in his ability as a counselor.

He came into the public life of Chicago at a time when practically every citizen took a deep interest in political affairs, when the policy of the nation was as yet unformulated owing to the exigencies of civil war. He became a student of the signs of the times, of the great and grave problems which confronted the people, and his keen insight and clear opinions placed him with the leaders of the republican party, the principles of which he strongly espoused. He continued ever an interested student of the vital questions of the day and in the presidential campaign of 1880 was associated with Robert G. Ingersoll, Leonard Swett, Emery A. Storrs and other prominent Illinois republicans, in an organized opposition to the nomination of President Grant for a third term, resulting in the seating of the contesting Illinois delegates, whereby the final result in the national convention was brought about. This led to Judge Hawes receiving the indorsement of Wilbur F. Storey, editor of that strong democratic organ, the Chicago Times, when the former became a candidate for judicial honors, and the influence of the paper secured to him a strong democratic support that combined with the republican vote which was naturally given him, gained for him the largest majority of any of the judicial candidates, running far ahead of his ticket. Reelection continued him on the bench from 1880 until 1892 and he was then defeated in the democratic landslide of the latter year. In this connection it has been written of him: "It was as judge of the superior court that the strong individuality of Judge Hawes and his exceptional abilities as a lawyer and student reached their greatest usefulness, as the records of the many important cases he was called upon to try during these twelve years

most conclusively show. In the performance of the exacting judicial duties of that high office, at a time when there were fewer judges than we now have, he was, as he ever had been, a hard worker. Business in his court was always dispatched with promptness and yet with that care that made for justice, as clearly appears from the decisions of the courts of last resort in Illinois when his decisions as a trial judge were presented for review. Abrupt in manner, he was ever an attentive listener to both sides of controversy and would without the slightest hesitation brush aside the mere technicalities of the law, for which he had much less respect than for substantial merits. He had strong convictions of what was right and wrong and was entirely fearless of criticism and public opinion when he believed he was right. These characteristics were frequently the subject of comment, both at the bar and in the public prints, from one of which the following is quoted: 'A few more men like Judge Kirk Hawes, with intelligent opinions and backbone enough to enforce them, are needed on the bench when matters of public import like the election fraud cases come to trial.' It is a matter of local history that his prompt and thorough investigation of a jury-bribing plot in his court that affected several men in high places not only won for him the thanks and respect of the public but effectually put a stop to such corruption in Chicago for some twenty years."

Had Judge Hawes' activities never reached beyond the field of jurisprudence his great work in that line would entitle him to grateful remembrance and honors. In other connections, however, he sought the benefit of the public and his efforts were resultant. An interested and active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, he was untiring in his efforts to secure for the federal soldiers and Chicago the public library site and the Soldiers' Memorial Hall on what was formerly Dearborn Park. He accomplished his end after years of hard work and special legislation at Washington and Springfield, and there now hangs in the memorial hall a splendid painting of Judge Hawes—a fitting tribute to the memory of one through whose efforts the building came into existence. He was prominently mentioned as an available republican candidate for governor of Illinois but his ambition was not in the field of office-holding. He was a prominent member of the Union League, Marquette and Twentieth Century Clubs of Chicago and at one time a member of the Calumet Club but afterward withdrew. He also belonged to the Les Cheneaux Club near Mackinac Island, of which he was president, his summer home being on Marquette Island. He was a charter member of the Chicago Bar Association and his real standing at the bar is perhaps best indicated in the high regard and honor entertained for him by his fellow members of the profession.

On the 26th of June, 1871, Judge Hawes was married to Miss Helen E. Dunham, a daughter of John H. and Elizabeth (Hills) Dunham, who in 1844 came to Chicago, where Mr. Dunham was long prominent in mercantile circles and as the first president of the Merchants Loan & Trust Company. To Judge and Mrs. Hawes were born a son and three daughters: John Dunham; Florence, the wife of Arthur J. Chivers, of London, England; Levanche D.; and Fanny V. Judge Hawes greatly enjoyed outdoor life and after retiring from the bench sojourned several months of each year at his summer home on Marquette Island. He was an admirer of art and a lover of music and could play almost any instrument. Because of the innate refinement of his nature he rejected everything opposed to good taste. The simplicity of his daily life, as seen in his home and family relations, constituted an even balance to his splendid intellectual powers, resulting

in the attainment of eminence in connection with the practice of law. His memory was exceptionally retentive and his conversation was often enriched by allusion to his experiences as a seaman in early life, and in later years he became an authority and ready writer and lecturer on the ancient history of Egypt and the Holy Land, to the study of which he devoted much time. He was a prominent member of the Second Presbyterian church yet his views on religion were liberal and he realized that no one organization contained all the truth but that all were seeking to understand and interpret the purposes of life fully and truthfully. He died September 8, 1904, only a few moments after expressing his appreciation of the beauty of the autumnal foliage and of the expanse of the waters of Lake Huron. His life was rich in its friendships and he held friendship inviolable. While his interest centered in his home, he had that breadth of character which enabled him to understand and sympathize with humanity and even in his work in the courts he would rather stimulate the individual to better efforts than to condemn. In this way he often tempered justice with mercy and made the law stand for its highest purpose—that of reclaiming and saving the individual.

MATHEW J. KILL.

Mathew J. Kill, devoting his attention to the undertaking business, was born in Chicago, June 9, 1884, a son of Peter and Mary (Scharf) Kill. The father was a native of Germany, while the mother's birth occurred in Chicago, her father having been Joseph Scharf, who was one of the early residents of this city. Peter Kill, who was born in 1847, arrived in Chicago in 1853, when a little lad of but six years, in company with his mother. For twenty years he was employed at the stock yards and was also a member of the fire department at the yards. In 1892 he entered the undertaking and livery business at No. 3906 Wentworth avenue and in 1893 he erected a building at No. 3932 Wentworth avenue, a two-story structure with a frontage of twenty-four feet. There he conducted his undertaking business to the time when death ended his labors in July, 1909. He was well known as a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Catholic Knights of America and the Mutual Protective Association. His religious faith was indicated by his membership in St. George's Catholic church. He belonged to the Chicago Undertakers Association, in the work of which he took an active and helpful part. To him and his wife were born three children: Mathew J., of this review; Dora, the wife of J. E. Ward, a resident of Chicago; and Fred, who died at the age of fourteen years.

Mathew J. Kill attended the public and parochial schools of Chicago in the acquirement of his education and after his schooldays were over entered his father's employ. He also attended business college for a year and later in order to further qualify for the profession in which he is now engaged he pursued a course of study in the Barnes School of Embalming. After the death of his father he took charge of the business and has since conducted it, but has abandoned the livery. His activities and interests are well directed and his close application to business, his unremitting energy and capability are bringing to him well deserved success. He belongs to the Chicago Undertakers Association and also to the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association.

Mr. Kill is identified with several social and fraternal organizations. He has membership with St. George's Catholic church and with the Young Men's Society of the church. He is also identified with the Catholic Knights, the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Royal Arcanum and the National Aid Union. He is a member of the South Side Business Men's Association, which indicates his interest in well defined plans and projects for the upbuilding and improvement of that section of the city. His political endorsement is given to the democratic party and while he does not aspire to office he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day and gives to the party his earnest and unfaltering support.

A. STARR BEST.

A. Starr Best is a Chicago merchant whose business is unique in the commercial circles of the city, being the only exclusive establishment for the sale of children's and infants' apparel. The store, too, situated at the corner of Madison street and Wabash avenue, is one of the most attractive in the city in its tasteful arrangement as well as in the line of goods carried and the business management of the house assures its continued success.

Mr. Best is a native of Buffalo, New York, born April 25, 1871, his parents being Albert and Estelle (Starr) Best. The father was a native of Pine Plains, New York, and was the originator of the Lilliputian Bazaar of New York city, remaining its proprietor until his death, which occurred April 21, 1899, when he was fifty-three years of age. His wife was a native of Kidders Ferry, New York, and is still living in New York city at the age of sixty-five years.

A. Starr Best was the eldest son and the third child in a family of five children and pursued his education in the public schools of the eastern metropolis until graduated from the high school, at which time he entered business in connection with his father, being then a youth of sixteen years. He remained with his father until the latter's death and then came to Chicago, in 1901, and purchased the infants' apparel store of Dora Schultz. He then founded his present business under the name of A. Starr Best & Company, which was changed three years later to A. Starr Best. This is the only exclusive house in children's and infants' apparel in the west and a business of large volume is carried on annually, while Mr. Best is also associated with business enterprises in the east.

On the 18th of April, 1896, in New York city, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Best and Miss Marjorie Ayres, a daughter of Marshall Ayres, Jr., of whom mention is made elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Best was born in Truro, Cape Cod, Massachusetts, August 18, 1874, and attended a private school and Smith College of Northampton, Massachusetts. She now holds membership with the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, Smith Alumnae Association and the Society of Physical Research. She is deeply and sympathetically interested in various movements for the upbuilding of humanity and the promotion of such knowledge as will work for better citizenship and higher ideals. She was one of the originators of the Drama Club of Evanston and while acting as its president became one of the promoters and founders of the Drama League of America, of which she has since been the president. This was organized for the promotion and support of good drama and the

discouragement of bad plays, and has gained international popularity, having now a membership throughout the country of many thousands. Mrs. Best also belongs to the First Congregational church of Evanston, and her activities along the lines which touch the general interests of society have been of a most practical, helpful nature, resultant at all times of good. For fifteen years she has been active in the work of the Young Women's Christian Association and for five years after coming to Chicago was a member of the national board, carrying the work for the whole country. For the past five years she has been a member of the Illinois state board, and in both connections has had charge of the finances of the work. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Best have been born four children: Marshall Ayres, whose birth occurred November 26, 1901; Albert Leonard, born October 6, 1903; Marjorie Starr, born April 5, 1908; and Barbara, born October 25, 1910.

In 1902 Mr. Best established his home in Evanston, residing at 1936 Orrington avenue, and has since taken an active part in its local affairs. He is a member of the Evanston and Evanston Golf Clubs and of the Union League. He is of social disposition and is a lover of hunting, fishing and all outdoor sports. Both he and his wife are ardent golf champions, and have played in many matches and tournaments. He also has an interesting military chapter in his life history, for during ten years prior to leaving New York he was a member of Company D, of the Seventh Regiment of the New York National Guard, a famous military organization of that state, in which he served as corporal. He was a crack marksman and one of the sharpshooters. Throughout his life he has been keenly alive to the interests of the present, and while a progressive and prosperous young business man, he never allows the commercial instinct to warp his nature or to crush out an interest in those activities which are a source of physical and mental stimulus as well as of pleasure. Both he and his wife are people of charming personality and are extremely popular in social circles.

IVER L. QUALES.

Iver L. Quales, actively engaged in the drug business, was born in Chicago, October 8, 1872, a son of Dr. Niles T. and Carrie (Lawson) Quales, who were pioneer residents of this city. The father was born in 1832 and departed this life in 1915. He was one of the first physicians in the Wicker Park section of the city and at the time of the Civil war he put aside all business and personal considerations and responded to the country's call for troops, doing active work in defense of the Union. He is survived by his widow, who yet makes her home in Chicago. Dr. Quales was also a surgeon of the Marine Hospital at the time of the Chicago fire of 1871.

In the attainment of his education Iver L. Quales attended the high school and afterward entered the Northwestern University as a pharmacy student, completing his course in the pharmaceutical department with the class of 1893. He had previously served an apprenticeship in the drug line and engaged in clerking until 1895, when he opened a drug store at No. 1440 Milwaukee avenue, having the oldest drug house in that section of the city. He has built up a business of substantial proportions, utilizing methods which neither seek nor require disguise. His straightforward

dealing, his enterprise and his close application have been the salient features in his growing success.

Mr. Quales has attained high rank in Masonry, belonging to Myrtle Lodge, No. 795, A. F. & A. M.; Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R. A. M.; St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K. T.; and Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. Along the line of his chosen vocation he also has several membership connections. Upon the organization of the Chicago Drug Club on the 17th of November, 1904, he was elected the first president and continued to fill that position for two years. He also belongs to the Chicago Retail Druggists Association and formerly served on its executive board. He was at one time a member of the executive board of the Illinois State Pharmaceutical Association and he belongs to the National Retail Druggists Association and for two years has been a member of its advisory committee. He has likewise been connected with the Veteran Druggists Association since 1914 and he is interested in everything that has to do with the welfare, development and progress of the line of business in which he is engaged. His political allegiance has always been given to the republican party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise and for three years he served as a member of the board of the West Chicago park commissioners but has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking, preferring to give his time and attention to his business interests. However, he is never remiss in the duties of citizenship and heartily supports and cooperates in all movements and plans for the general good.

JAMES W. BROOKS.

James W. Brooks was a resident of Chicago for sixteen years and throughout that entire period engaged in the undertaking business. He was born in Connecticut in 1851 and his death occurred in this city, July 19, 1905. During his childhood days his parents removed with their family to Watertown, Wisconsin, where he acquired a public school education. In young manhood he took up the carpenter's trade and later he followed merchandising in Watertown, where he built up a large business. Removing to Chicago, he opened up an undertaking business at No. 5360 Wentworth avenue in the spring of 1889, this being one of the first establishments of the kind in the neighborhood. There he continued in active business up to the time of his death and won a liberal and well deserved patronage. He was a member of the Royal League, also of the Catholic Order of Foresters, and was a faithful communicant of the Catholic church.

On the 29th of April, 1889, Mr. Brooks was united in marriage to Miss Delia Kevlin, a daughter of James and Mary Kevlin, of Long Grove, Iowa, where her father is extensively engaged in farming and stock raising. To Mr. and Mrs. Brooks were born five children. James William, a graduate of the Northwestern University law department and now engaged in the practice of law, is married and has one son. Francis X. was graduated from St. Ignatius School and is a student in De Paul Academy. The three other children died in infancy.

Following the death of her husband Mrs. Brooks took up the business and has both a state and city license, which she received in 1905, being accorded a city license on the 2d of October of that year. She has become an expert embalmer and

does all of her own work, building up a splendid business in that connection. She displays excellent business ability and with notable courage as well as energy took up the work which her husband laid down when he was called to his final rest. Since that time she has made steady progress and her prosperity has come to her as the direct result of close application, indefatigable energy and keen sagacity. In 1917 she began the erection of a building at Seventy-first street and South Park avenue, which was completed in August of that year. The building is a three story structure sixty-seven by one hundred feet, of pressed brick and terra cotta, with mahogany and oak finishings. It is the best building in the neighborhood and is called the Brooks building. The undertaking business occupies a space thirty-three by one hundred feet and the establishment is modern throughout. There is a beautiful entrance with art glass and Mrs. Brooks has not opened a chapel in which to hold funeral services but has fitted up the undertaking parlors with furnishings that give one the impression of a quiet, refined home, therefore making the rooms peculiarly fitted for funeral service. The remainder of the building aside from that used by the undertaking business includes eight apartments and a store, from which she derives a substantial annual rental. Mrs. Brooks owns an auto hearse and limousine and has everything that one can think of in connection with the undertaking business, including a large line of supplies for the care and shrouding of the dead. Mrs. Brooks belongs to the Chicago Undertakers Association and also to the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association. Her religious faith is that of the Catholic church, her membership being in St. Anne's. She is a lady of many admirable qualities and of splendid business ability and she has indeed made for herself a most creditable and enviable position in business circles.

SAMUEL WATERS ALLERTON.

Eighty-three years of age, and Samuel Waters Allerton is still a vigorous, active man, although retired from the control of extensive business operations which formerly engaged his attention. In matters of public concern as well as in the conduct of private enterprises, he has played a leading role on the stage of action in Chicago and yet it is not to cities with their commercial, industrial and professional activities that he would direct the attention of young men starting in life, but to the farm—"the almost certain source of revenue." George Washington declared agriculture is the most useful as well as the most honorable occupation of man, and in this occupation and its kindred interests—stock raising—Mr. Allerton laid the basis of his success. His history through several generations has been distinctly American in both direct and collateral lines. The progenitor of the family in this country was Isaac Allerton, who was born in England between the years 1583 and 1585, the exact date being unknown. He resided in London for some time prior to his removal to Holland in 1609 and came to the new world as one of the Mayflower passengers in 1620. It is generally admitted that he was the wealthiest of all of the Pilgrims and was one of the few among them to whom Bradford, and contemporaneous writers always gave the prefix "Mr.," which at that time was used as an index of superior family or respectability. He was also one of the three upon whom the privilege of citizenship was conferred

by the city of Leyden, his associates in this honor being William Bradford, afterward governor of the Plymouth colony, and Degory Priest, his brother-in-law. He was married in Leyden, September 4, 1611, to Mary Norris, of Newbury, England, and they had four children when they embarked on the Mayflower. His wife died February 25, 1621, and in 1626 he married Fear Brewster, daughter of Elder William Brewster. Her death occurred in 1634, while Isaac Allerton died in 1659.

Samuel W. Allerton of the ninth generation of the family in America was born in Amenia, New York, May 26, 1828, a son of Samuel W. Allerton, whose birth occurred at Amenia, December 5, 1775. He was married March 26, 1808, to Hannah Hurd, who was born in South Dover, Dutchess county, New York, the eldest daughter of Ebenezer and Rebecca (Phillips) Hurd, the former an extensive farmer and stockraiser of Amenia. Samuel W. Allerton, Sr., studied for the medical profession but abandoning his plan for the practice of medicine, learned the tailor's trade and became a merchant tailor, at the same time conducting a general store. In 1828 he joined with others in building and operating a woolen mill but the litigation of the sheriff in 1833 caused the loss of nearly all his fortune. In 1837 he removed westward to Iowa with the hope of retrieving his lost possessions but becoming ill, returned to the east. In 1848 he rented a farm in Yates county, New York, and six years later purchased land in Wayne county, upon which he spent his remaining days. His religious faith was that of the Universalist church and he was one of the respected men of his community, although he did not seek to figure in public life. He lived to the venerable age of ninety-nine years and eight months.

The youngest of the nine children in his father's family, Samuel W. Allerton of this review, was but seven years of age when his father failed in business and was a lad of twelve when he began providing for his own support. He remained in Amenia until fourteen years of age and in 1842 went to Yates county with his parents, giving them the benefit of his services until they were able to buy the Wayne county farm. He then joined his brother Henry in renting a farm on which they made fifteen hundred dollars, which they gave in partial payment for the farm in Wayne county, assuming an indebtedness of three thousand dollars. In the cultivation of a rented farm Mr. Allerton saved thirty-two hundred dollars and then went to Newark, where he worked with his brothers on their farm and also traded in live stock to some extent. On his return from Albany, New York, where he had sold cattle, it was found that he and his brother were the possessors of three thousand dollars in cash and a farm clear of all indebtedness. They divided their interests, Mr. Allerton taking the cash and starting out for himself, his brother advising him: "Make a name and character for yourself and you are sure to win." This advice he has ever followed and it has been the substance of his admonition to young men since that time. At the end of his first independent venture—the sale of cattle in New York—his sales amounted to seven hundred dollars. With characteristic energy and determination, however, he continued in business and later when he made a shipment of live stock to New York there was such a shortage of cattle on the market there that his sales netted him three thousand dollars.

It was about that time that Mr. Allerton heard and heeded the call of the west and for a year thereafter engaged in raising and feeding cattle in Fulton

county, Illinois, but like hundreds of others, he was the victim of the financial panic which swept over the country at that time. This and ill health occasioned his return to the east and with his brother he engaged in merchandising for a short time in Newark, New York, but felt that the limits and possibilities in such an undertaking were too narrow. Disposing of his interest in the store and borrowing five thousand dollars, he returned to Fulton county, and in March, 1860, removed to Chicago, from which point he has since conducted his operations. At the same time he made further preparations for having a home in the city by his marriage at Peoria, to Miss Paduella M. Thompson, a daughter of Astor C. Thompson, of Fulton county. They became the parents of a daughter and a son: Kate Bennett, who was born June 10, 1863, and on the 14th of October, 1885, became the wife of Dr. Francis Sidney Tapin. Following his death she married Hugo R. Johnson. The son, Robert Henry, born March 20, 1873, is supervising extensive property interests. Following the death of his first wife, Mr. Allerton wedded her sister, Agnes C. Thompson, on the 15th of March, 1882, and their home on Prairie avenue has ever been the center of a cultured society circle.

Mr. Allerton has always pinned his faith to farming and live-stock dealing as the surest source of success although he has operated extensively in other fields. He bought his first cattle shipment in the old Merrick yards on Cottage Grove avenue and as the city had no bank he had to depend upon express shipments of money from New York. It is well remembered by old time traders that in May, 1860, upon sharp decline in prices he cornered the market by buying every hog in Chicago. He was at that time alone in the city and it was difficult for him to obtain money. Three telegrams, one from his own bank and two from New York, however, were regarded as sufficient security on the part of Aiken & Morgan, bankers, to secure him a loan at one per cent interest and the profits which accrued from that deal constituted the foundation of his fortune. Moreover, the experience brought to him a recognition of the need and value of union stock yards and better banking facilities in Chicago and he set to work to accomplish both. In the '60s there were three stock yards in Chicago. In 1865 he joined with John B. Sherman in the agitation of a proposition to combine the interests and that their labors were resultant is indicated in the fact that the Union Stock Yards were organized in 1866. The wisdom of his judgment being attested in this enterprise and success resulting therefrom, he also became interested in the stock yards at Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Jersey City (New York yards), St. Joseph and Omaha. For many years he was president of the Allerton Packing Company. His early experience with the banks led to his efforts for the establishment of the first Chicago bank under the national banking law and he became one of the original directors of the First National Bank, in which he still holds large interests. There are two things which he says he never offers for sale—stock in this bank and his Illinois farm lands. His experience bears out the statement of one who has long given close study to the economic conditions of the natural resources of the country and declares that "Illinois farm lands are the safest investment in all America." The holdings of Mr. Allerton comprise eleven thousand acres in the Mississippi valley, including farm property in this state, Ohio, Iowa, Nebraska and Wyoming. He formerly owned nine thousand acres near Monticello, Illinois, known as "The Farms," which is one of the model live-stock farms of the world now the property of his son. The home thereon is modeled

after the typical residence of the English country gentleman and although every acre is tilled to perfection, fine horses, cattle and hogs are the chief sources of revenue. Another Allerton property which is ever a source of delight to the owner is his summer home at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, standing in the center of two beautiful farms of eighty acres each. In California he maintains his winter residence, an old Spanish mission building have been converted into a quaint yet elegant home. The business relations of Mr. Allerton in Chicago have been of vast benefit to the city. After watching the workings of the cable street car company in San Francisco in 1880 he used his influence as a stockholder in the South Side Traction System, inducing Superintendent Holmes to investigate the cable with the result that it was adopted by the street railway companies of the city. He is still a director of the Chicago City Railway Company. In addition to acting as a director of the First National Bank through all these years since its inception in 1863, he is a director in the First Trust & Savings Bank, National Safe Deposit Company, the Weaver Coal & Coke Company and the North Waukegan Harbor & Dock Company, and vice president of the Art Marble Company. He has at times made generous division of his wealth for the benefit of mankind, one of his chief benevolences being the establishment in conjunction with the late Henry E. Weaver of the St. Charles Home for Boys. He was at one time nominated by his friends for the mayoralty on the republican ticket but the entire ticket suffered defeat in that year. He is a strong protectionist and an advocate of all which advances the condition of American labor. He gave efficient aid to the World's Columbian Exposition as one of its directors, and has been a cooperant factor in much that has worked for the upbuilding and benefit of the city along various progressive lines. His name is on the membership rolls of the Calumet, Union League, Washington Park, Chicago Golf and Marquette Clubs, and he is, moreover a member of the Illinois Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Society of Mayflower Descendants. He is of unemotional nature, yet of well balanced character who early learned to correctly judge of life and its contacts, of his own capacities and powers and of those things which make up life's contacts and experiences. He has ever held to the principle which he has again and again enunciated in this fashion "no boy can succeed unless he build up a character." He has never theorized much concerning life but has been a central actor on the stage. Never an extremist, he belongs to that class who maintain an even balance, never carried away by the chimerical illusions of the optimist nor moved from a stable center by the dark and depressing views of the pessimist. He recognizes the advancement of the world and the obligation of the individual to put forth intelligent effort if he would keep pace with universal progress. Among his strongly marked characteristics is a democratic manner, a manner that always commands respect, preserves dignity and yet never forces onto one the knowledge of his success or prominence. Notwithstanding his prosperity he is a most approachable gentleman and nothing in his manner or speech would ever suggest his wealth. He is today the only Chicago business man who was contemporaneous with the founders of Chicago's great industries, the Armours, Morris, Pullmans, Swifts, Palmers and Fields, with all of whom he had close personal acquaintance. No living citizen of Illinois today has done more toward the advancement of her agricultural, financial, industrial and general business interests than Samuel Waters Allerton. Inheriting a naturally robust constitution,

observing the laws of nature throughout a most busy, active life, his reward, in addition to magnificent success, is a remarkable preservation of the physical man and mental faculties whose keenness is unimpaired.

JOHN P. BURKE.

John P. Burke is engaged in the undertaking business, which he is conducting under the style of Clifford & Burke. He was born in Ireland in 1864 and was a young man of twenty-two years when he came to the United States in 1886. He made Chicago his objective point and after reaching this city was engaged in railway work, becoming general foreman. He served for fifteen years on the Santa Fe Railroad and on the 30th of April, 1902, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Clifford, at which time he took over the undertaking business which he has since carried on. The firm of Clifford & Burke was established in 1902, succeeding to the business of W. E. Clifford, which had been founded about 1892 and which was located first at No. 5448 Wentworth avenue. In 1897 a removal was made to Nos. 5533 to 5537 Wentworth avenue and in 1911 a new building was erected, with a twenty-seven foot frontage, adjoining the old building. Mr. Burke now conducts a florist store in the old building. He has fifty-four feet frontage in all, with a depth of one hundred and twenty-five feet, and the building is two stories in height. Mr. Clifford died in the year 1900, at the comparatively early age of thirty-two, and his interest in the business was continued by his wife and his father until 1902, when Mr. Burke purchased an interest. Mr. Clifford was born in Chicago and was a son of Daniel Clifford, a veteran of the Civil war and one of the pioneer settlers of Chicago, where he took an active part in public affairs, serving at one time as collector of the town of Lake.

Mrs. Burke is a daughter of David Lillis and Delia O'Connell, the former a native of Ireland, while the latter was born in New York. Her father came to Chicago in young manhood and was an associate of the father of Governor Dunne, a warm friendship existing between them. The family lived in Peoria for some time and later settled in Evanston, where her father was married. In 1880 he removed to Sixty-third street and Wentworth avenue in Englewood, taking up his abode there before the street car line was extended into that neighborhood. He worked for the Rock Island Railway Company. In 1888 he removed with his family to Fifty-fifth street and Wentworth avenue, where the family home has since been maintained. After a time the original cottage was converted into a store for the undertaking business of W. E. Clifford and now the same property is occupied by Mr. Burke in the conduct of the business.

To Mr. and Mrs. Burke have been born two children: John C., fourteen years of age; and Helen, aged nine. Mr. Burke belongs to the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Knights of The Maccabees, the Royal League, the Royal Arcanum, the National Union, the North American Union, the American Insurance Union and other societies. He is also connected with the Chicago Undertakers Association and the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association. He belongs to St. Ann's Catholic church and is identified with several church societies. In politics he is a democrat. The foregoing will indicate that his

interests are broad and varied, and it is well known to all with whom he is acquainted that he stands for progress, improvement and advancement along all those lines to which he directs his interest.

CLYDE MITCHELL CARR.

Clyde Mitchell Carr, well known in connection with the iron and steel business in Chicago since 1888, was born in Illinois in 1869, a son of Richard Baxter and Margaret Mitchell Carr. The father's people were Virginians, while the Mitchell family originally came from Scotland.

Mr. Carr prepared for Princeton University at the Lake Forest Academy, and during the years 1887 and 1888 he attended Northwestern University. After leaving college he engaged in the iron and steel business, to which he has since devoted his attention, becoming a prominent representative of the iron, steel and machinery trade of the country. In 1901 he was admitted to the firm of Joseph T. Ryerson & Son, and in 1911 was elected president of the corporation. Mr. Carr is president of the Lennox Machine Company, a director in the American Glyco Metal, and other manufacturing companies; director of the Corn Exchange National Bank of Chicago; and of the Chicago Great Western Railroad.

Mr. Carr was married in Evanston, Illinois, to Miss Lillian Van Alstyne, in 1894; in 1897 they lost their only child, Dorothy. Their city residence is on the Lake Shore Drive, and their country home in Lake Forest, Illinois.

Mr. Carr is particularly interested in the educational and artistic development in Chicago, and in this connection is a trustee of the Art Institute, of the Thomas Orchestra Association and of the Chicago Plan Commission; he is also trustee of the Lake Forest University and of the Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency. His name is on the membership rolls of the Commercial, Chicago, Mid-Day, University, Saddle and Cycle, Princeton, Cliff Dwellers and Onwentsia Clubs.

JOHN H. KRUSE.

John H. Kruse is well known in connection with the undertaking business in Chicago, being located at No. 5143 South Ashland avenue. He was born in Germany, October 1, 1868, and is a son of Louis and Minnie Kruse, who came to Chicago in November, 1871, when their son John was a little lad of but three summers. The father engaged in the teaming business and continued his residence in Chicago until his death, which occurred in June, 1913. He is still survived by his widow.

John H. Kruse acquired a public school education and started out in the business world as clerk in a grocery store, being thus employed for six years by one man, a fact which indicates his faithfulness, capability and efficiency. He was afterward with the firm of Moody & Waters for eleven years, but, ambitious to engage in business on his own account, he turned his attention to undertaking in 1905, entering into partnership with his cousin, Louis M. Kruse, at 4943 South Ashland avenue.

This cousin afterward went to South Dakota and Mr. Kruse purchased his interest in the business on the 1st of March, 1911. In August, 1913, occurred the death of A. Kroning, an undertaker doing business at No. 5143 South Ashland avenue. In March of the following year Mr. Kruse purchased the business of the widow and now occupies well equipped quarters, having a building with a frontage of twenty-five feet, with a chapel having a seating capacity of sixty. He is a member of the Chicago Undertakers Association and the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association.

On the 1st of September, 1901, Mr. Kruse was united in marriage to Miss Fredericke Buerkle, of Chicago, a daughter of Mrs. Catherine Buerkle. To them have been born two children, Aliee M. and Raymond Charles, aged respectively fifteen and thirteen years.

Mr. Kruse is a member of South Gate Lodge, No. 968, A. F. & A. M., and his wife is connected with Douglas Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star. He also belongs to the Cosmopolitan Sick Benefit Society and both are members of the Reformed church, the teachings of which guide them in all of life's relations. In politics Mr. Kruse is a republican but has never been an aspirant for office, preferring to concentrate his efforts and attention upon his business affairs. He has lived in the home neighborhood for over forty-two years. When his father moved into the district there were no street cars or improvements and Mr. Kruse had to walk to Twenty-sixth street and Archer avenue to attend school. He has witnessed a marvelous growth and transformation in the section of the city in which he makes his home and has ever rejoiced in the progress that has been accomplished. He has a wide acquaintance in his ward and surrounding sections of the city and genuine worth on his part has gained for him the esteem and confidence of his fellowmen in high degree.

JOHN C. KRIETENSTEIN.

Prominent among those who are operating actively in the field of building in Chicago is the firm of Krietenstein Brothers, of which John C. Krietenstein is a representative. He was born April 6, 1872, in the city which is yet his home, his parents being Frederiek and Dorothea (Krogman) Krietenstein. The father was a native of Lippe, Germany, and came to the United States in 1857. He took up the business of brick manufacturing, which he followed successfully until 1872, when he retired from active life, spending his remaining days in the enjoyment of well earned rest. He passed away in 1911, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. His wife is a native of Mecklenburg, Germany, and they were married in Chicago, where Mrs. Krietenstein still makes her home at the age of eighty-eight years. In their family were six children, five of whom are yet living, namely: Frederiek F.; Minnie, the wife of Simon Stockmeyer; Louise, the wife of Daniel Baker; William S.; and John C.

The last named acquired his education in parochial and public schools of Chicago and also pursued a course in the Chicago Law School. He afterward engaged in mill work and in the lumber business, pertaining to buildings, until twenty-five years ago, when he took up the task of speculative building, erecting apartments for sale and for rental. He thus developed considerable south side property. He has erected

numerous apartment houses, aggregating in all about one thousand flats. He still owns several of these buildings located in the better districts of the south side. His property holdings include the Vincennes Court on Vincennes avenue, extending from Forty-eighth place to Forty-ninth street. This is one of the finest and most modern apartment buildings in Chicago, containing sixty-six apartments of from three to six rooms each, and from his property holdings he derives a very substantial and gratifying annual rental.

Mr. Krietenstein was married in Pasadena, California, on the 27th of December, 1910, to Miss Ella M. Eseman, a daughter of Charles Eseman, of that place, and they have become parents of two daughters and a son, Dorothy, Elizabeth and John W. The family reside at No. 5139 Woodlawn avenue. Mr. Krietenstein is a member of the English Lutheran church, in which he has been very active, serving as its secretary and in other official connections. His political endorsement is given to the republican party. Along the line of his chosen life work he has become a member of the Carpenters & Builders Association, also of the Building Construction Employers Association and of the Chicago Real Estate Board. Watchful of all indications pointing to success, he has made judicious investments and has wisely directed his interest and activities until success in substantial measure has crowned his labors and placed him with the foremost builders of the middle west.

WILLIAM G. SCHARF.

The multiplicity of business enterprises in Chicago and the variety of occupations here followed make it unnecessary for the native sons of the city to seek employment elsewhere. Every avenue of business is open to them here, and although competition is great, merit wins its advancement, as is proven in the life records of thousands of Chicago's citizens.

William G. Scharf was born in this city September 28, 1882, and is a son of George and Catherine (Rehling) Scharf. The mother is also a native of Chicago and a daughter of Henry Rehling, who was one of the pioneer residents of the city. He took up his abode in Grand Rapids, Michigan, in 1832 and removed to Chicago in 1838, arriving the year after the city was incorporated. It contained then only a very small population and the most farsighted could not have dreamed of the changes which were to occur and make it the second city in the United States. Mr. Rehling established a dairy on the northwest side and developed a business of large proportions. Mr. Scharf came to Chicago about 1860 and was engaged in the wood carving business until his establishment was destroyed by the great fire of 1871. Later he removed to southern Illinois, establishing his home near Springfield, and entered the undertaking business at Braceville, Illinois, in 1875. While he was there located a mine was flooded and thirteen hundred men were drowned. Mr. Scharf was given charge of the Herculean task of taking care of and burying this entire number and it required two weeks before all of the bodies were exhumed. It also required all the caskets that could be obtained from Chicago. Mr. Scharf gained wide reputation by the able manner in which he did this work. In 1882 he removed to Chicago and established an undertaking business at No. 5010 Ashland avenue, being the first in that line of business in the section of the city in which he opened his store. He

purchased property and afterward added fifty feet more, making a total of seventy-five feet frontage. His business block is two stories in height. He conducted a large livery business as well as the undertaking business and continued active along those lines until 1910, when he retired to enjoy a rest which he had truly earned and richly deserved. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and of the Catholic Order of Foresters and he holds membership in St. Augustine's Catholic church, being one of the most generous contributors to the building of its house of worship. In politics he was an active republican but never held public office. At length he removed from Chicago and now makes his home in Crown Point, Indiana. To him and his wife were born five children: Sophia, who has departed this life; Joseph, who died at the age of thirty years, leaving a wife but no children, his death having occurred in 1898, his surviving widow being Mrs. Sarah Scharf; Lillian, the wife of Henry Bohlig, a resident of Crown Point, Indiana; William G., of this review; and Raymond, a building contractor on the north side of Chicago, who married Mary Richards.

William G. Scharf is indebted to the parochial and public schools of Chicago for the educational opportunities which he enjoyed in youth and later he had the advantage of a course in a business college. Early he began assisting his father in undertaking and ultimately entered the business with his father after his school days were over. He has conducted the business since his father's retirement and is a worthy successor of George Scharf, who ranked as a leading undertaker of the city. Mr. Scharf belongs to the Chicago Undertakers Association and the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association.

In 1906 Mr. Scharf was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Margaret Druetzler, of Chicago, and their children are Ellen, Georgiana and Geraldine, but the second named has passed away. Mr. Scharf and his family are communicants of St. Augustine's Catholic church and he is identified with several fraternal organizations, including the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Catholic Knights of America, the Knights of The Maccabees and the United Order of Foresters. In politics he is a democrat and is a firm believer in the party but has never been an aspirant for public office. He is identified with the Southwest Business Men's Association and cooperates in all well defined plans and measures for the development of the interests of that section of the city. He stands loyally for the public welfare in everything and is now serving on the exemption board of Division No. 67, which is the second largest in the United States, having over ten thousand registrants.

HOMER E. TINSMAN.

Homer E. Tinsman, a representative of the Chicago bar, was born in Romeo, Michigan, October 21, 1860, a son of William H. and Mary J. Tinsman. The father was born upon a farm near Romeo, August 21, 1837, representing one of the old families of that section of the country. He carried on general agricultural pursuits throughout his entire life and for a period also engaged in the conduct of a general mercantile store but retired from that field of business in 1892. Fifteen years passed and he then again entered upon active business life, in which he

still continues, for indolence and idleness are utterly foreign to his nature and he could not be content without some occupation.

Homer E. Tinsman was a pupil in the public schools of Romeo, pursuing his course through consecutive grades until graduated from the high school in 1878. He spent a year thereafter at home and then resumed his education, becoming a pupil in the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1883 with the Bachelor of Arts degree. In August of that year he came to Chicago and entered the law office of Grant & Brady as a student and clerk, continuing in that connection for three years. Admitted to the bar, he practiced law alone for a year and in 1887 became a partner in the firm of Burke, Hollett & Tinsman, this association being maintained until 1893, when Mr. Burke was elected judge of the circuit court. The two remaining partners continued in practice under the firm style of Hollett & Tinsman until 1898, when they were joined by Mr. Sauter, and under the style of Hollett, Tinsman & Sauter they continued in practice until 1905. At that time Mr. Tinsman became the senior partner in the firm of Tinsman, Rankin & Neltner. He is an able lawyer, well versed in the principles of jurisprudence, and his energy prompts him to the careful preparation of every case, while his presentation of his cause is marked by logical reasoning and sound deduction. He filled the office of assistant county attorney from 1888 until 1890 but has not been a politician in the usually accepted sense of the term. In the spring of 1908, however, he was elected alderman from the thirty-second ward but resigned on the 1st of March, 1909.

Mr. Tinsman was married in Chicago to Miss Christina P. Dale on the 24th of October, 1894. Aside from the enjoyment which his home offers him in his leisure hours he spends some time in golf, holding membership in the Beverly Golf Club, and he also takes pleasure in walking and driving. He is also an amateur photographer and has done some creditable work with the kodak. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and his religious faith is that of the Episcopal church. He is well known in the membership of the Hamilton Club, is a member of the City Club of Chicago, and is identified with various fraternal organizations, holding membership in Englewood Lodge, No. 690, A. F. & A. M.; Englewood Chapter, No. 176, R. A. M.; Englewood Commandery, No. 59, K. T.; Imperial Council, R. & S. M.; Oriental Consistory, S. P. R. S.; and Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He likewise holds membership with the Odd Fellows, the Royal League and the Modern Woodmen. He has a very wide acquaintance and his strongly marked and commendable characteristics have gained him wide popularity.

JAMES A. METZ.

Whatever success James A. Metz has achieved during the course of his business career is due entirely to his persistent effort, capable management and thoroughness in his work, for he started out in life empty-handed, being first employed as a steamboat pilot. He was born at Apple River, Illinois, on the 23d of July, 1858, a son of John and Lucy (Carr) Metz. The father followed the occupation of mining and later turned his attention to farming, but both he and his wife have now passed away.

James A. Metz acquired a public school education and started in business life as



JAMES A. METZ

a steamboat pilot on the Mississippi river. He secured his second papers but ran the boat into the bank and quit. Later he turned his attention to the nursery business, selling apple trees, and subsequently he pursued a course of embalming in St. Louis under Renard. In June, 1880, he arrived in Chicago, where he entered the employ of George Rhodes on Milwaukee avenue, who was there conducting an undertaking and livery business and who was also a Board of Trade man. Mr. Metz afterward spent three years in the employ of Herman Seigman and later was with the firm of Wold & Wold for seven years. On the expiration of that period he started in business on his own account on Grand avenue in 1893. After remaining there for a brief period his wife died and he sold out his business, going upon the road as a traveling salesman. He was one of the first to take up the arterial method of embalming, doing his first work along that line in 1879. He prepared his own fluid, which he sold to other undertakers. In 1902 he located in Grand Crossing, where he entered the employ of the W. C. Vail Undertaking Company. Mr. Vail died in 1903 and Mr. Metz then established business on his own account at No. 1231 Seventy-fifth street, where he continued for three years. Later he purchased a two-story building at No. 1020 East Seventy-fifth street, where he has since conducted business and with the passing years his patronage has steadily increased.

In 1879 Mr. Metz was united in marriage to Miss Viola Bailey, of Hardin, Illinois, who passed away in 1894, leaving two children: Edith, the wife of Amos E. Watson, of Hardin, Illinois, by whom she has five children; and Gertrude, the wife of C. C. Campbell, who is editor of the Hardin Herald, and they have two children. Having lost his first wife, Mr. Metz was again married on the 22d of April, 1903, his second union being with Mattie Brenner, of Cissna Park, Illinois, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Brenner. Her father died in the year 1913, but her mother is still living at the age of seventy-eight years. Mrs. Metz actively assists her husband in the business, laying out women who have been called from this life, and her work is of great benefit to Mr. Metz in his business.

Fraternally Mr. Metz is connected with Aaron Lodge, No. 913, A. F. & A. M., and with Grand Crossing Chapter, No. 219, R. A. M. His wife is a member of America Chapter No. 454, O. E. S. He likewise belongs to Amigo Lodge, No. 484, K. P., and Colfax Lodge, No. 198, I. O. O. F.; and both are members of The Maccabees, while Mr. Metz is also connected with the Columbian Knights. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, and while not an office seeker, he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day and is thus able to support his position by intelligent argument. He belongs to the Grand Crossing Business Men's Club and is identified with the movement which is bringing careful organization into the upbuilding of business interests and the development of trade relations.

FRANK WALDO SMITH.

There is perhaps no man in all Chicago who has done more to keep alive civic pride than Frank Waldo Smith, in business circles occupying the position of cashier of the Corn Exchange National Bank since 1885 and enjoying throughout all the intervening years the high regard of his colleagues. He is more widely known in the city at large because of the active part which he has taken in pre-

serving records relative to Chicago's history and in disseminating among the younger generation a knowledge of past glories and events which have constituted the foundation upon which Chicago's present greatness and permanent prosperity rests.

Although Mr. Smith has not yet passed the prime of life, he is one of Chicago's pioneers and his memory forms a connecting link between the primitive past and the progressive present. He was born in this city, May 19, 1849, only twelve years after its incorporation. In fact, it was at that time only a town—a growing town to be sure—upon a western prairie and had comparatively little commercial or industrial importance. His parents were Mr. and Mrs. Waldo Wait Smith, who at the time of his birth resided at the northeast corner of Franklin and Madison streets. His mother in her maidenhood was Jane Elizabeth Fogg, a daughter of Ebenezer Fogg and was born at Cambridgeport, Massachusetts and came to Chicago in 1847. Mr. Waldo W. Smith came to Chicago from Pawlett, Vermont in 1836, settling here at the time when the city probably boasted of two brick buildings. The father's eldest brother, who had arrived in 1835, established the Union Ridge Hotel at the corner of Higgins street and Sixty-fourth avenue, and in all the years which have since been added to the cycle of the centuries the members of this family have taken active and helpful part in the work of general progress and municipal improvement.

In the acquirement of his education Frank Waldo Smith attended successively the Mosely school, in 1857, the Haven school, in 1862, and the old Chicago high school, Monroe and Halsted streets in 1863. Four years later he entered the employ of his father, who was a wholesale grocer at 43 South Water street as a partner of the firm of Smith Brothers, successors of Smith, Pollard & Company. In the great fire of October, 1871, their business was destroyed with a total loss, and Mr. Smith therefore, turned his attention to other lines. Paralyzed for a brief moment by the awful calamity with which it had been visited, the city began its rebuilding with renewed activity, accepting its losses as an impetus for increased development and progress. Mr. Smith, on the 11th of April, 1872, secured a position as clearing house clerk in the employ of the Third National Bank, where he remained until the failure of that institution in 1875. For ten years thereafter he was chief clerk with the Merchants Loan & Trust Company and on October 31, 1885, was elected to the position of cashier of the Corn Exchange National Bank, with which he has thus been connected to the present time, covering a period of a quarter of a century. He is one of the oldest bank cashiers in years of continued service in Chicago and his long incumbency in the position stands in incontrovertible evidence of his ability and the high place which he occupies in the regard of his colleagues in banking circles.

On the 9th of April, 1873, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Dora A. Hadden and unto them have been born three children: Fannie B., Osborn F. and Ethel H., who reside with their parents at No. 5539 Cornell avenue with the exception of Osborn F. Smith, who is now married and has established a home of his own. Mr. Smith is a prominent and popular member of the Press Club and for two years was its treasurer. Those who know him have been better for his friendship. Loyalty is one of his marked characteristics and it is manifest in all of his relations with his fellowmen.

During the past ten years Mr. Smith has given much time to research concerning the early history of Chicago and has lectured to and entertained many audiences

with his illustrated scenes and stories of the early days. His devotion to local interests has been like the loyalty of a dutiful son to a father. He stands today among the honored band of pioneer settlers, but, unlike many of them, he has not only been associated with the city during its formative period but has continued an active factor in its later day progress and improvement. While an honored representative of the past, he is doing for the present generation that which keeps fresh and causes to be cherished the memory of the old Chicago which was builded upon a strong and broad foundation of lofty purpose. No citizen possesses more valuable records concerning the early days nor has a mind more greatly enriched by reminiscences of men and events of an earlier generation. His lectures have at times constituted the force that has called to life the memories of the earlier settlers, while the younger Chicago has listened spellbound to his stories of the early days. His efforts in this direction have been put forth all because of his devotion to the city which he loves so well, and both the older and younger generation owe to him a debt of gratitude that can never be paid for what he has accomplished in perpetuating not only for the present but for all future time the history of the Queen city by the lake.

DANIEL F. CURLEY.

The undertaking firm of D. F. Curley's Sons is well known. It was established in November, 1916, taking over the business formerly conducted under the name of D. F. Curley & Son. The business had been organized under that firm style on the 1st of January, 1916, and was successor to D. F. Curley, who had become proprietor of the undertaking establishment that had been opened by the firm of Mullin & Curley in September, 1897. In 1901, Mr. Curley had purchased the interest of his partner, Mr. Mullin, and continued the business alone until he admitted his son to a partnership. His first location was at No. 4503 Wentworth avenue and later a removal was made to 4523 Wentworth avenue, where the business was carried on until 1909, when he secured new quarters at No. 4517 Wentworth avenue. There he erected a new building, twenty-five by one hundred and twenty-five feet and two stories in height. The family resides above the store. The undertaking establishment is splendidly equipped and the chapel has a seating capacity of fifty.

Daniel F. Curley, who for many years carried on the business, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on the 1st of January, 1860, and was a son of Patrick and Mary Curley. The father died in Boston and the mother afterward came to Chicago in 1866, bringing with her her family. Daniel F. Curley of this review was at that time only six years of age, so that he was reared in Chicago and in Wisconsin. For a time he was connected with the firm of Reid, Murdoch & Fisher and afterward was associated with the Armour interests. At a later period he filled the office of bailiff and subsequently occupied the position of United States gauger. Higher and more prominent political offices were given him, for he was chosen to represent his district in the state legislature, in which he served for two years and was then elected to the state senate, of which he was a member for four

years. He next entered the undertaking business, in which he continued to the time of his death on the 1st of November, 1916.

Daniel F. Curley was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Dunn, a daughter of Daniel and Margaret Dunn. The father was one of the pioneer residents of Chicago and engaged in horseshoeing here at an early day, but his place of business was destroyed by fire during the great conflagration which swept over the city in October, 1871. To Mr. and Mrs. Curley were born the following named. Daniel F., the eldest son, was graduated from the public schools and a business college and also from Worsham's School of Embalming. From 1905 until 1912 he was in old Mexico, where he was engaged in the mining business, and then he returned to Chicago and entered the undertaking business with his father in July, 1912. On the 12th of September, 1916, he married Josephine Duffy, of Chicago, and they have one child, Daniel (III). Daniel F. Curley (II) is a member of the Knights of Columbus and also of the Knights and Ladies of Security and has membership relations as well with the Catholic Men's Benevolent Association and the Loyal Order of Moose. Mary Curley, the second member of the family, is the wife of Raymond Mahoney, of Chicago, and they have two children. Catherine, the third of the family, is deceased. Peter J. is a newspaper man. Edward J. is a graduate of St. Cecelia's and St. Viator's College of Bourbonnais, Illinois. He is likewise a graduate of Worsham's School of Embalming and entered business with his father in May, 1913. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic Order of Foresters. Margaret, the next of the family, is at home. Nellie is deceased. Anna and Frances, the two youngest children, are attending high school. The sons of the family maintain an independent course in politics. They are well known and substantial business men of the city, conducting their interests along lines that neither seek nor require disguise. They are straightforward, active and energetic and their success is the merited reward of persistent and earnest labor. They attend St. Cecelia's Catholic church and are identified with various church societies.

GUSTAF H. CARLSON.

Gustaf H. Carlson is perhaps the most prominent surveyor in America of Swedish descent and such is his standing in his profession that he has been retained for expert work in many important connections, his word coming to be widely accepted as authority. He was born in Malmo, Sweden, April 16, 1848, and at the age of twelve years went to Germany, pursuing his education in the schools of Schleswig until graduated from the technical institute at Christianfeld. In 1869 he returned to Sweden and the following year sailed for America, making his way first to Kansas, where he remained until 1873.

In that year he came to Chicago and his name has since been closely associated with the most important surveys made in this city and vicinity. From 1874 until 1877 he was engaged as village engineer of Hyde Park, surveying the village and compiling an official atlas for said village. The thoroughness and exactness of his work in this connection brought him at once into such prominence that the following year the democratic nomination was tendered him unsolicited. Later Mr. Carlson compiled atlases of the city of Chicago, the city of Lake View and the town of Lake.

He had previously formed a partnership with Samuel S. Greely for the publication of these atlases under the firm name of Greely, Carlson & Company, which in 1887 was incorporated under the name of the Greely-Carlson Company. For ten years afterward Mr. Carlson continued as manager of the company and all of the work, including the planning of town sites, subdivisions and cemeteries, was thus under his personal supervision. These atlases are regarded as authority and are used by the various departments of the city government and in the offices of attorneys and real-estate firms. The towns of Hegewisch, Pullman, Normal Park, Auburn Park, Chicago Heights and Edgewater are among those laid out by Mr. Carlson. He is frequently consulted as an eminent authority in cases of disputed boundaries in the city of Chicago and also in this state and in other states when a high degree of accuracy is required.

In 1898 Mr. Carlson sold his interest in the Greely-Carlson Company and opened an independent office at what is now No. 25 North Dearborn street, where he is still located. Among other important surveys made for the city of Chicago Mr. Carlson undertook on the 10th of January, 1903, a survey from Madison street to Van Buren street for the depot grounds of the Pennsylvania Railroad. This survey was made with the ultimate purpose of widening the Chicago river, the survey being to determine the accuracy of previous surveys and the right to some of the property held by the Pennsylvania Railroad which contested the right of the city for endeavoring to encroach on what they termed was their rightful property. The sanitary board employed Mr. Matheson, who originally laid out the Illinois and Michigan canal and whose authority on such questions had previously never been questioned. Mr. Matheson's survey showed that the railroad company's property encroached on the Chicago river and on the strength of this survey they brought a suit of ejectment against the railroad company. Mr. Carlson's expert testimony was called into the case of the people of the state of Illinois against the Illinois Steel Company in regard to the property occupied by the south works of the Illinois Steel Company along the shore of Lake Michigan at South Chicago, that in pursuance of such employment he made such survey and examined the records of the United States engineering department, showing the location of the lake shore in that vicinity from time to time, and that from such survey and examination of such records he found that land had been made along the shore line from Seventy-ninth street to Calumet river to the extent of one hundred and eighty-seven and a fraction acres. Furthermore as the result of his survey it was ascertained that other land, together with the extent of two hundred and thirty-four and thirty-five hundredths acres was reclaimed by the Illinois Steel Company and that this was worth twenty-three thousand, four hundred and thirty-five dollars.

On the 8th of November, 1878, Mr. Carlson was married to Miss Julie Vodoz, of Vevey, Switzerland, and unto them have been born a son and a daughter, Gustaf and Julie Vodoz, named respectively for the father and mother. The son who is in business with his father is thoroughly proficient in that line and is now general office manager.

In religious faith Mr. Carlson is a Christian Scientist and in politics is a democrat of the old school but is not so bound by party ties that he does not feel that he can vote independently. In fact, he did cast a presidential ballot for William McKinley. He is an associate member of the Chicago Real Estate Board but is not prominent as a club man. He makes his home at Glen Ellyn and is interested in the

progress and welfare of that attractive suburb. Thorough technical training qualified him for the work to which he has devoted his life and in which he has made continuous progress until he stands as one of the foremost surveyors of the country.

JOHN W. BIDDLE.

John W. Biddle, engaged in the undertaking business, is also well known in Masonic circles and throughout his entire life has been a loyal follower of the craft. He was born in England, May 17, 1872, a son of John and Julia (Cooper) Biddle, who on coming to the United States in 1880 made their way westward to Illinois, settling in Joliet, where they remained until 1886 and then came to Chicago. The father was engaged in the steel business and is now living retired, making his home in Pontiac, Illinois.

John W. Biddle acquired a public school education and afterward entered into the coal trade, eventually engaging in the wholesale coal business on his own account in Chicago. His identification with the undertaking business dates from 1905, at which time he opened undertaking parlors at No. 1754 West Thirty-fifth street. In 1909 a new building was erected expressly for him at No. 1750 West Thirty-fifth street. It is twenty-five by sixty-five feet and two stories in height. There is a large show room and chapel which will seat one hundred people. In 1914 Mr. Biddle bought out the business of T. H. Schwier at No. 1449 East Sixty-third street and which had been established about 1893. Mr. Biddle fitted up a new place there with a fine show room and chapel that also has a seating capacity for one hundred and he is now conducting both establishments. He owns an auto hearse and three limousine cars of the Pierce-Arrow make. In 1918 he purchased a new Pierce-Arrow hearse. He had used his first one for ten years, during which time it had covered three hundred thousand miles. Mr. Biddle is a well known and prominent member of the Chicago Undertakers Association, of which he has served as treasurer, and he also served on the executive committee for several years. He is likewise a member of the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association.

On the 18th of August, 1892, Mr. Biddle was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Jones, of Irondale, Ohio, and to them have been born four children: Arthur, twenty-four years of age, who was graduated from the Chicago high school and attended Armour Institute and the Lewis Institute, pursuing a mechanical engineering course, since which time he has engaged in the railway supply business; Margaret, at home; Melville, who was associated with his father in business and is now in the One Hundred and Thirty-first Infantry, U. S. A., at Houston, Texas; and Edith, who is a high school pupil.

As previously stated, Mr. Biddle is well known in Masonic circles. He has membership in Dearborn Lodge, No. 310, A. F. & A. M.; Chicago Chapter, No. 127, R. A. M.; Palestine Council, No. 66, R. & S. M.; Chevalier Bayard Commandery, No. 52, K. T.; and Frances Willard Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star. He is likewise connected with McKinley Park Lodge, No. 319, I. O. O. F., and in the present year, 1918, he is serving as master of the Masonic lodge. He is also connected with Brighton Tent of the Modern Woodmen of America and with Emery A. Storrs Council of the Royal Arcanum, of which he is serving as regent. He belongs

to Amity Council, No. 13, of the Royal League, and to Freedom Lodge, No. 14, L. O. L. He is likewise a member of the Woodlawn Business Men's Association and of Wentworth Lodge of the Columbian Circle. He attends the Methodist church and he gives his political allegiance to the republican party, being an active worker in its ranks. He is interested in all that has to do with general progress and improvement, not only in the section of the city in which he resides, but throughout Chicago as well, and his aid and support are always found on the side of advancement and upbuilding.

E. H. LADISH.

E. H. Ladish, known in business circles of Chicago as a capable and progressive druggist and also identified with industrial activity as vice president of the Ladish Drop Forge Company, operating at Cudahy, Wisconsin, was born in the city of Milwaukee on the 31st of March, 1873, a son of Herman C. and Augusta Ladish, both of whom became residents of Milwaukee when quite young. The father engaged in the lumber business throughout his entire life.

The son pursued his education in parochial and public schools of his native city and entered upon an apprenticeship to the drug business in the employ of W. A. Kropp on Sixth avenue and Greenfield street in Milwaukee. There he remained for two years, after which he became connected with the firm of Blankenhorn & Company. He was next assistant to William T. Lochemes and in August, 1893, he left his native city to become a resident of Chicago, since which time he has been closely identified with commercial interests here. He became a registered pharmacist in November, 1893, and for a time engaged in clerking for Charles H. Spiehr. Later he entered the employ of Otto J. Hartwig and in April, 1894, became connected with Herman Fry, with whom he remained until November, 1899. He then purchased the store of which he had formerly been manager and conducted it until the 20th of September, 1910, when he sold the business. He also purchased a store at No. 122 Seminary avenue, of which he became proprietor about 1904, and this he conducted until 1907, when he sold out to J. A. Topf, who had been acting as his manager. In September, 1910, Mr. Ladish became the president and manager of the Chicago Chocolate Company, having a candy factory at No. 3233 West Lake street. They engaged in the general manufacture of candies and Mr. Ladish continued active in the business until February, 1912, when the business was closed out. On the 11th of March of the same year Mr. Ladish became manager of a drug store for George Fry at No. 172 West North avenue and in November, 1913, purchased the store, which he has since successfully conducted, making it one of the leading drug establishments in that section of the city. He is also the vice president of the Ladish Drop Forge Company, which operates the most modern and best equipped establishment of the kind in the middle west. It is located at Cudahy, Wisconsin, with main office at Milwaukee, and its employes number more than two hundred, while its output is shipped to various sections of the country. Mr. Ladish is a member of the Chicago Drug Club and of the Chicago Retail Druggists Association, in which he served for many years as a member of the executive committee. He also belongs to the National Association of Detail Druggists and was on the executive board for two years. He is

likewise connected with the American Pharmaceutical Association and was formerly secretary of its section on commercial interests and past secretary of the section on practical pharmacy and dispensing. He was one of the original members of the non-official standards committee. He has served as chairman of the committee of trade interests of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association and in 1916 he was elected a member of the Veteran Druggists Association. He is thus well known to the trade and enjoys the highest respect, goodwill and confidence of his colleagues and contemporaries.

Fraternally Mr. Ladish is well known in Masonic circles, belonging to Cleveland Lodge, No. 211, A. F. & A. M.; Lincoln Park Chapter, No. 177, R. A. M.; Chicago Council, No. 4, R. & S. M.; Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T.; and Medinah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. In the year 1906 he served as master of his lodge. He is likewise a member of the National Union, of the Independent Order of Foresters and is a past president of the Columbian Circle, having been its chief executive officer in 1904. His political endorsement has ever been given to the republican party, in the work and success of which he is greatly interested, and he is well known as a speaker in ward politics. Mr. Ladish deserves much credit for what he has accomplished in life and has truly won the proud American title of a self-made man, for he started out to provide for his own support when a lad of thirteen years and has since depended entirely upon his own efforts and resources. He has never allowed obstacles or difficulties to bar his path but has overcome these by persistent purpose and step by step has advanced in his business career, each forward step bringing him a broader outlook and wider opportunities which he has eagerly utilized. His record is indeed commendable and should inspire and encourage others, showing what may be accomplished through persistent individual effort.

ALBERT G. CHURAN.

It is seldom that early boyhood gives indication of the trend of man's activity. In the period of youth most boys feel that they will enter upon a life work that demands physical strength, which sums up their idea of courage and capacity. In his youthful days, however, Albert G. Churan manifested an interest in burial services and frequently was found burying insects and animals. As he advanced in years his interest in the business developed and since making his initial step in the business world he has been identified with the undertaker's profession. He was born in Chicago, October 15, 1883, a son of Albert and Sophia (Churan) Churan. The father was a son of Peter Churan, one of the pioneer residents of Chicago, and thus four generations of the family have been represented in this city. The father, Albert Churan, was a baker and long continued in business of that character. He died in 1912 but is still survived by his widow.

Reared under the parental roof, Albert G. Churan pursued a public school education and was graduated from the Lakeview high school. At the age of twenty-one years he began work for Fred Westfall, an undertaker, with whom he remained until the death of his employer in 1912. Mr. Churan then established business on his own account at No. 2742 North Lincoln avenue, where he occupies a building with a frontage of twenty-five feet and where he has a well equipped undertaking

establishment, carrying an extensive and carefully selected line of undertakers' merchandise and supplies. He has a chapel seating one hundred people and he has his own auto equipment for the conduct of funerals. Since starting in business he has been a member of the Undertakers Association and he is in thorough sympathy with its purpose to maintain the business at the highest possible standard.

Mr. Churan is well known in fraternal connections, holding membership with Integrity Lodge, No. 997, A. F. & A. M.; the Knights of Pythias; the Columbian Knights; the Fraternal Aid Union; the Knights of The Maccabees and several other fraternal and insurance organizations, numbering twenty-two in all. He is likewise a member of the Bethlehem Lutheran church and its teachings guide him in all of his life's relations. In politics he has maintained an independent course, voting according to the dictates of his judgment without regard to party ties. That his has been a well spent and useful life is indicated in the fact that many of his staunchest friends are those who have known him from his boyhood to the present time.

HENRY DIBBLEE.

Henry Dibblee to the time of his death was numbered among those resourceful men whose activity has constituted the substantial and enduring qualities that have given Chicago her commercial greatness. He figured prominently in real-estate circles for many years as the senior partner of the firm of Dibblee & Manierre and also had voice in the management and control of important corporate interests of the city. Here he resided from 1872 until his demise on the 19th of December, 1907. He was born in New York city, August 20, 1840, a son of E. R. and Frances M. (Hayes) Dibblee. His father was recognized as one of the leading importers of dry goods in the metropolis until his later years, when he retired from business.

Henry Dibblee was a pupil in private and boarding schools of the eastern metropolis until eighteen years of age, when he entered his father's establishment as a clerk and bent his energy toward the mastery of the various phases of the business until his knowledge, experience and ability had qualified him to take up the responsibilities of a partnership and he was admitted to the firm, so continuing until 1872. Thinking that the growing western city of Chicago offered still broader opportunities, Mr. Dibblee came to Illinois and in January, 1873, joined William R. and John S. Gould in the foundry and iron business, which was conducted under the firm style of Gould & Dibblee until 1878. After the dissolution of the partnership Mr. Dibblee continued in the field as a dealer in ornamental iron work and afterward extended the scope of his trade by handling mantels and tiles, becoming an importer of many of the finest English encaustic tiles and also western agent for the leading American manufacturers. For eight years he conducted an extensive and growing business in those lines and then retired from the commercial field in 1886 to enter real-estate circles as a partner of George Manierre, operating under the firm style of Dibblee & Manierre up to the time of his demise. They soon became recognized as one of the leading real-estate firms in the city, negotiating many important transfers and managing deals which have left their impress upon the real-estate history of the city. Embracing favor-

able opportunity for the extension of his interests in other lines, Mr. Dibblee became president of the Chicago Auditorium Association and an influential director of the Calumet and Chicago Canal & Dock Company. The leading business men of the city regarded his judgment as sound, his enterprise unfaltering and his business integrity unassailable.

On the 26th of November, 1873, Mr. Dibblee was married to Miss Laura Field, a daughter of John Field, of Conway, Massachusetts, a sister of Marshall Field and a representative of a family whose ancestral connection with the old Bay state dates back to 1650. Mr. and Mrs. Dibblee became the parents of two daughters, Bertha and Frances F. The former is the wife of John O. King and the latter is the wife of A. A. Sprague, 2d. The children of this marriage are A. A. Sprague, 3d, and Laura Sprague.

The death of Mr. Dibblee occurred December 19, 1907, and took from Chicago one of her prominent men and citizens. He attended the Episcopal church and gave his political support to the democracy. He held membership in the Saddle and Cycle and Mid-Day Clubs and was honored with the presidency of the latter. He greatly enjoyed social life and outdoor sports, anything in the line of athletics making strong appeal to him. He was also a lover of art, music and travel but more than all his interest centered in his home, where his friends found him a social, genial host whose cordiality was unfeigned, while his family knew him as a devoted, considerate and loving husband and father. It is these personal traits of character, even more than business success, that serve to keep alive the memory of a man among his fellowmen, and such were Mr. Dibblee's excellencies of character that many years will pass ere his memory will cease to be a cherished possession to those who knew him.

THOMAS P. KERRIGAN.

Thomas P. Kerrigan devoted his time and energies to the undertaking business in Chicago for a number of years but death claimed him on the 26th of January, 1917, and in his passing he left behind him many warm friends who esteemed him most highly. He was born in Chicago, November 25, 1865, and was a son of Patrick and Catherine (McKague) Kerrigan, who in the '50s removed from Brookline, Massachusetts, to the middle west, becoming residents of Chicago.

Their son, Thomas P. Kerrigan, acquired a parochial school education and was graduated from St. Ignatius College. After his textbooks were put aside he became connected with the Chicago postoffice and occupied a position there for twenty-three years. He was advanced to the position of superintendent of Station U at Canal and Adams streets, but eventually he left the postoffice service, in which he had continued so long and faithfully, and in 1905 entered the undertaking business at No. 5512 Ashland avenue, occupying a building twenty-five by seventy-five feet and containing a chapel with a seating capacity for fifty.

On the 15th of October, 1890, Mr. Kerrigan was united in marriage to Miss Lucy L. Phelan, a daughter of Patrick and Elizabeth (Devine) Phelan, who came to Chicago in the '50s, when the city bore little resemblance to the metropolitan center that it is today. To Mr. and Mrs. Kerrigan were born nine children: Marybelle,

who is the wife of I. Gilshey, of Montana, by whom she has one child, Leo; Joseph C., who is a graduate of the Worsham School of Embalming and who was his father's assistant in business and is now carrying on the business since his father's death; Catherine, a kindergarten teacher; Lucy, who is an elementary school teacher; Walter, who is in business with his mother; Vincent, Elizabeth and Clement, all at home; and Thomas, who was the third in order of birth and has departed this life.

The family are communicants of St. Basil's church, to which Mr. Kerrigan belonged, being a loyal communicant of that faith. He held membership in several church societies and belonged to the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic Order of Foresters. He was also a member of the Royal Arcanum and his political allegiance was given to the democratic party, of which he was a staunch adherent. He always stood loyally for what he believed to be for the best interests of the community and his cooperation could be counted upon to promote measures for the general good.

GEORGE PECK MERRICK.

As man leaves the elemental and approaches a higher civilization, using in multiple forms the varied natural resources of the country, and from the results achieved therein evolves still more intricate interests wherein the rights and privileges of an increasing number of individuals are involved, the complexities of the law have become greater and legal problems more difficult of solution. Gradually, therefore, law has resolved itself into departments and specialization in the field of practice is therefore the outcome. George Peck Merrick, choosing the profession of the law as a life work, has concentrated his efforts more and more largely upon corporation law and is today recognized as the legal representative of many important interests of this character in Chicago. Moreover his entire life has been actuated by the spirit of undaunted enterprise which has ever dominated the middle west.

A native son of Illinois, he was born October 4, 1862, of the marriage of Dr. George C. and Mary (Peck) Merrick. His more specifically literary education was acquired in the Northwestern University, from which he was graduated in 1884. His early professional reading was done under the direction of Judge Hanecy and in May, 1886, he passed the required examination which admitted him to practice in the Illinois courts. Early in his career he became identified with corporation law, being made assistant attorney for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company with headquarters in Chicago. He was thus identified with the railroad until 1889, when he became a partner of his former preceptor, Judge Hanecy. This relation was maintained until the election of Mr. Hanecy to the circuit bench in 1893, after which Mr. Merrick continued alone in practice until he became senior partner of the firm of Merrick, Evans & Whitney.

While advancement at the bar is proverbially slow, Mr. Merrick early displayed the possession of those qualities whereby he has gradually won his way to a foremost position in the field of corporation law. Many important cases have tested his metal and have found him qualified for the demands made upon him. He was one of the leading practitioners in the lake shore litigation, in which he secured the decision of the supreme court establishing the lake shore as a park. The field

of his activity, however, is not confined to his work as an advocate and counselor, but reaches out into public affairs, particularly in connection with Evanston, where he maintains his home. He has served as alderman and as civil service commissioner there and in the discussion of questions of moment his opinions have been an influencing and beneficial factor.

In 1885 Mr. Merriek was married to Miss Grace Thompson, of Galesburg, Illinois, and unto them have been born two sons and a daughter, Clinton, Grace W. and Thompson. The family are prominent in the social circles of Evanston and Mr. Merriek belongs to the Evanston, Glen View, Chicago and University Clubs, and to the Sigma Chi fraternity. He has been president of the Evanston board of education, is a trustee of the Northwestern University and has been honored with the presidency of its alumni association. Interested in all manly outdoor sports and athletics, his training permits that well developed physical manhood which must constitute the basis of all strong intellectual effort. No matter how varied or extensive his interests, however, his attention is chiefly centered upon the law and his devotion to his clients' interests is proverbial. He has close fraternal and professional association with the members of the city bar through his identification with the Chicago Law Club, the Chicago Law Institute and the Chicago Bar Association, and still wider interests as a member of the Illinois Bar Association and the American Bar Association.

WILLIAM DEUBEL.

William Deubel was born in Germany on the 20th of March, 1855, but from the age of twenty-five years has been a resident of the United States. His parents were Daniel and Eva Marie (Voelker) Deubel, who spent their entire lives in Germany. William Deubel was there reared and educated and at length, thinking to find better business opportunities on this side of the Atlantic, he severed home ties and crossed the briny deep to the new world in 1880. He made his way first to Pittsburgh, where he resided until 1883 and then again started upon a westward journey with Chicago as his destination. In early life he had learned the butcher's trade and followed it for a long period. After reaching Chicago he entered the employ of Swift & Company, with whom he remained for nineteen years—a fact which stands in incontrovertible evidence of his ability and fidelity and trustworthiness. At length, however, he determined to engage in business on his own account that his efforts might more directly benefit himself, and in 1903 he entered the undertaking business at No. 5119 South Ashland avenue, where he rented a two-story building with twenty-five feet frontage. There he has since remained and in the intervening years he has built up a business of large proportions, being accorded a liberal patronage which he well deserves. He belongs to the Chicago Undertakers Association and also to the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association and is interested in all that has to do with the progress of the profession and its thorough efficiency.

In September, 1878, Mr. Deubel was united in marriage to Miss Otilie Hose, a native of Germany, and to them were born twelve children but six of the number died in infancy. Those who are living are: Hedwig, the wife of George Grimm, a resident of Chicago, by whom she has four children; William, who is a butcher with

the Chicago Packing Company and is married and has four children; Elsie, the wife of Otto Landeck, of Chicago, by whom she has two children; Ben, who is with the Yellow Cab Company of Chicago and is married and has one son; Clara, the wife of William Mackoitch, of Chicago; and Fritz, who is employed by the Western Electric Company of this city. The religious faith of the family is that of the Lutheran church, while in politics Mr. Deubel maintains an independent course, considering the capability of the candidates for office rather than their party ties. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to come to the new world, for here he has found the opportunities which he sought and in their utilization has worked his way steadily upward.

JOY MORTON.

Joy Morton, for over thirty years one of Chicago's busiest men of affairs, was born at Detroit, Michigan, September 27, 1855. He is a son of Hon. J. Sterling Morton, who was secretary of agriculture during President Cleveland's second administration and who had the distinction of being the originator of Arbor Day. His mother, Caroline (Joy) Morton, departed this life in 1881. The early representatives of the Morton family came to the United States in the year 1620 from England and settled in Plymouth, Massachusetts, and were subsequently prominent in the early struggle for American independence. The maternal side (Thomas Joy) came also from England, settling in Boston in 1632. He was a contractor and built the first town house of Boston in 1650.

The family of Morton moved to Nebraska in 1854, where Joy Morton spent his youth on the frontier, together with his brothers, Paul and Mark, freighting and roughing it on the plains. It was at a little Episcopal boarding school called Talbot Hall, located near Nebraska City, that their primary education was attained. At the age of fifteen, Joy Morton entered the employ of the Merchants National Bank at Nebraska City, where he remained for six years, passing through the various grades to the position of teller and ultimately acquiring an interest in the institution, of which he is still a director.

His railroad experience was with the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad as a clerk in the treasurer's office at Omaha. After two years' service he was transferred to Aurora, Illinois, as supply agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, which position he retained but a short while, having determined to engage in the salt business in Chicago, as a member of the firm of E. I. Wheeler & Company. In 1885 control of the business was secured and together with Mark Morton, the style of the firm was changed to Joy Morton & Company, agents for The Michigan Salt Association and some years later also for the Retsof Salt Mining Company of New York. For over twenty-five years this business has progressed and today the Morton Salt Company is the largest salt merchant and manufacturing concern in the United States.

Besides his salt interests Mr. Morton is actively and officially identified with many other important industrial, financial and commercial enterprises, in all of which he has been successful and a factor in their upbuilding. He is president and a director in The Great Western Cereal Company; president and a director in The

Morton-Gregson Company (pork packers); director in The Western Cold Storage Company; director in the American Hominy Company; president and director of The Hutchinson-Kansas Salt Company; director in The Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York; director in the Chicago & Alton Railroad; director in The Continental & Commercial National Bank (the largest in Chicago); president and director of the Standard Office Company; owner of the Railway Exchange building; vice president and director of the Railway Exchange Bank.

Mr. Morton is a member of the Chicago Historical Society, the Commercial, Chicago and Caxton Clubs of Chicago, and the Lawyers Club of New York city. He was married in 1880 to Miss Carie Lake, a daughter of Hon. George Lake, of Omaha, chief justice of the supreme court of Nebraska, and to them two children have been born, Jean Morton in 1883 and Sterling Morton in 1885. The latter is now connected with the Morton Salt Company and is secretary of the corporation.

GEORGE A. V. HICKEY.

There was no more popular resident of his section of the city than George A. V. Hickey, of Archer avenue, who numbered his friends from all classes, rich and poor, humble and great. A native of Wisconsin, he was born in the city of Madison on the 8th of June, 1858, and was a son of John and Ann Hickey. The mother died during the early boyhood of her son and the father afterward removed with his family to Chicago in the year 1865. George A. V. Hickey acquired a public school education and after his textbooks were put aside entered the employ of M. W. Bonfield, his brother-in-law, thus receiving his initial business training. In 1890 he established a livery business on his own account at No. 2911 Archer avenue and in 1891 he broadened the scope of his activities to include the undertaking business. About 1903 he purchased the property which he occupied, and the livery business is still being continued. He was one of the first members of the Chicago Undertakers Association and also of the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association. In the conduct of his business he built up a patronage that was extensive and well merited, for he was straightforward and reliable in all of his dealings and he put forth the most earnest and effective effort to conduct funerals in a manner that would be thoroughly satisfactory to the bereaved. He possessed kindness, tact and uniform courtesy and his helpfulness won the gratitude of many who employed him. His wife also assisted him in the business for many years, designing all of the caskets and doing all of the buying.

It was on the 10th of June, 1877, that Mr. Hickey was united in marriage to Miss Mary N. Cannon, of Chicago, a daughter of Thomas A. and Bridget Cannon, who were early settlers of the city. Their children are: William F., who is assisting in the conduct of the business left by his father and who is married and has two children; George E., who is now conducting the business for their mother and who is married and has two children; and James J., who is engaged in the undertaking business at No. 1610 West Thirty-fifth street and has a wife and three sons.

The death of Mr. Hickey occurred March 11, 1916, and was very sudden, his illness lasting but twenty-four hours. The esteem in which he was held is indicated by the fact that he had one of the largest funerals ever held on Archer avenue. The

solemn requiem high mass was celebrated by his pastor, the Rev. M. O'Sullivan, assisted by the Rev. James Grace and Rev. Thomas Hogan. Many other priests officiated and his remains were followed to the place of interment by one hundred and twenty auto cars and six priests at Calvary cemetery assisted in the last solemn rites. Mr. Hickey was a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Knights of The Maccabees, the Columbian Knights, the Knights and Ladies of Security and of other societies. He was a communicant of St. Bridget's Catholic church and his political support was given to the democratic party, which found in him a stalwart champion. He was ever a generous supporter of the church and the work of the parish and he stood at all times for civic improvement and progress. He was very benevolent and charitable and was continually extending a helping hand where aid was needed. Although never in Ireland, he was also a generous contributor to every movement for the relief of that country. In a word he stood staunchly on the side of righteousness, progress and improvement and for every activity that tended to ameliorate the hard conditions of life for the unfortunate.

ANDREW SCHERER.

Andrew Scherer, whose high professional standing is indicated in the fact that he has been honored with the vice presidency of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, has been identified with the drug trade since 1870, or for a period of about forty-eight years. He was born in Brooklyn, New York, November 18, 1855, and is a son of George and Mary Scherer, who came to Chicago in 1856. The father was a barber and both he and his wife have now passed away.

Andrew Scherer acquired his education in public and private schools and also pursued a course in a business college. He then entered upon an apprenticeship with Ludwig Fernow, a druggist, and after the death of Mr. Fernow the store was sold to the firm of Weber & Luckhardt, whose establishment, situated at the corner of Polk and State streets, was burned in the second Chicago fire. Mr. Scherer entered upon his apprenticeship when a youth of fifteen years and was employed in the Fernow establishment until the death of Mr. Fernow in 1873, covering a period of three and a half years, while later he spent six months with his successors. In 1875 Mr. Scherer was graduated from the Chicago College of Pharmacy and thus added broad theoretical and scientific training to his practical experience. He spent five years as a clerk in the employ of C. M. Weinberger and in 1881 he opened a drug store on his own account at No. 381 East Division street. This he conducted until 1887, when he removed to No. 1201 North State street, where he has since been located. He purchased ground here and erected a building and has the oldest drug store in his part of the city. It has always been a well appointed establishment, carrying an extensive line of goods, and from the beginning the business has prospered, while his courteous treatment of his patrons, his honorable dealing and his enterprise have secured to him a continuance of the trade.

Mr. Scherer married Miss Agnes Mary Dieden, of Chicago, and after her death he was married to Cordelia Maher, who passed away in 1914. His son, Andrew C., born of the first marriage, is now a civil engineer in the ordnance department of the

United States army with the rank of first lieutenant. He was graduated from the University of Wisconsin with the class of 1910, pursuing the civil engineering course, after which he spent two and a half years in Mexico with Robert Hunt & Company, and he has gained distinguished honors in steel engineering.

Mr. Scherer is a member of the Chicago Drug Club, of the Chicago Retail Druggists Association, in which he served as treasurer at an early day, the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, of which he was at one time vice president, the Chicago College of Pharmacy, of which he has been treasurer, and the Chicago Veteran Druggists Association. He joined the last named organization in 1901, being the first person to be selected for membership therein after the organization was effected. He has been honored with its presidency and he is prominently known in trade circles. In politics he has always maintained an independent course, preferring to vote for men and measures rather than party. He is never remiss in the duties of citizenship, however, but stands loyally for those interests which he believes most worth while to the community and ever attempts to uphold high standards of manhood and citizenship.

HENRY MARISON BYLLESBY.

Henry Marison Byllesby, president of the firm of H. M. Byllesby & Company, is probably one of the best known electrical engineers of the day. Becoming associated with Thomas A. Edison at the beginning of his career Mr. Byllesby has for over a quarter of a century played a prominent part in the development of electric lighting and power systems, both as an inventor and a promoter, and has been identified with many of the large hydro-electric enterprises throughout the country.

His birth occurred in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, February 16, 1859, his parents being the Rev. DeWitt Clinton and Sarah (Matthews) Byllesby. The family is of English lineage. Laughlin Byllesby, the grandfather, came from Lincolnshire at an early day and settled at Eaton, Pennsylvania. The Rev. DeWitt C. Byllesby, a native of the Keystone state, devoted his life to the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church in Pennsylvania and had two brothers, Marison and Faver, who were also prominent clergymen of that faith. He married Sarah Matthews, a daughter of Simeon Matthews, of Orange, New Jersey, who belonged to one of the earliest families of that place. Three children were born unto the Rev. Byllesby and his wife: Henry M., of this review; Mary L., living in Chicago, Illinois; and Mrs. James S. Cummins, of Chicago. The mother died in 1876 and the father passed away in 1891, having reached the age of sixty-five years.

Henry M. Byllesby acquired his education in private circles, finishing with a course in mechanical engineering in the Lehigh University of South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Upon leaving school he became an apprentice of the Corliss Engine Works of Robert Wetherill & Company of Chester, Pennsylvania, and in 1881 entered the employ of Thomas A. Edison as draftsman of the Edison Electric Light Company. After about a year in that department he was promoted to the engineering department where he continued until November, 1885, and in that connection was identified with the early work of the concern. He made all of



HENRY M. BYLLESBY

the drawings and many of the designs for the first central station of the Edison Electric Light Company in New York city and during the last two years had entire charge of the company's operations in Canada. In 1885 he and others organized and incorporated the Westinghouse Electric Company of which he was the first vice president and general manager for the first five years of its existence. He was also one of the organizers and managing directors of the Westinghouse Electric Company of London, England, until 1890. Since that time he has been continuously connected with the development of electric lighting, electric street railway, electric water power and gas companies and has been identified with the promotion and upbuilding of a vast number of enterprises in various parts of the country. He is largely responsible for the development of the alternating current system of electric lighting and has taken out over forty patents on various distribution systems and electrical apparatus.

Mr. Byllesby has occupied the office of first vice president of the Electric Vehicle Company of New York city; vice president of the Washington Traction & Electric Company of Washington, D. C.; and vice president of the Portland General Electric Company of Portland, Oregon. The last named company he organized and was largely instrumental in financing and constructing its plant, its water power development being one of the first large enterprises of the kind in the country. He was likewise president of the Northwest General Electric Company. In January, 1901, he organized the firm of H. M. Byllesby & Company, Inc., of Chicago, consulting, designing and construction engineers, later adding to the business a general banking department. He has since devoted his attention principally to the management of the affairs of this concern, which has become one of the largest of its kind in the world. At the present day he holds the following important offices: president of H. M. Byllesby & Company, Inc., of Chicago; president or vice president of the San Diego Consolidated Gas & Electric Company, of San Diego, California; Northern Idaho & Montana Power Company; Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Appalachian Power Company operating in Virginia and West Virginia; Mobile Electric Company of Mobile, Alabama; Fort Smith Light & Traction Company of Fort Smith, Arkansas; Tacoma Gas Company of Tacoma, Washington; Pueblo and Suburban Light & Traction Company of Pueblo, Colorado; Everett Gas Company of Everett, Washington; Muskogee Gas & Electric Company of Muskogee, Oklahoma; Southwestern General Gas Company of Fort Smith, Arkansas; Standard Gas & Electric Company; Interstate Power Company, operating in northern Illinois and in southern Wisconsin; Northern States Power Company of St. Paul, Minnesota; Western States Gas & Electric Company of California; Ottumwa Railway & Light Company of Ottumwa, Iowa; Enid Electric & Gas Company of Enid, Oklahoma; and the Utilities Investment Company of Delaware. He is a director in all the foregoing corporations; also the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railway; the Public Securities Company of Chicago; the Public Utilities Company of Boston, Massachusetts; and the United Utilities Company of London, England. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and is one of the executive committee of the National Electric Light Association.

Mr. Byllesby was married, in 1882, to Miss Margaret Stearns Baldwin, a daughter of the late H. P. Baldwin, of the New Jersey Central Railroad, and they

reside at No. 4358 Drexel boulevard. His social affiliations are with the Union League, Chicago, Mid-Day, South Shore Country and Glen View Clubs of Chicago; the Minnesota Club, of St. Paul; the Arlington Club, of Portland, Oregon; and the Lawyers, Railroad and Metropolitan Clubs of New York city. He is also a member of the Chicago Art Institute and is president of the Chicago Civic Federation. These alone indicate something of the breadth of his interests and activities and yet a man of more limited powers and activities would feel that his time was fully occupied with the extensive and important business affairs which claim the attention of Mr. Byllesby and which have prospered and progressed through the stimulus of his activity and his capable direction resulting from his keen insight into every situation and his power of coordinating forces into a harmonious and unified whole. The initiative spirit is strong within him and it has been one of the delights of his life to advance into new fields and bring to successful solution the problems therein found.

WALTER W. MORRIS.

Walter W. Morris, actively engaged in the undertaking business in Chicago, was born in Clinton, Illinois, July 9, 1885, a son of Christopher C. and Alice (Cline) Morris. The father was a farmer by occupation and devoted his life to that pursuit.

Walter W. Morris spent his youthful days in his parents' home and supplemented his early educational privileges by a high school course, while later he attended Brown's Business College at Decatur, Illinois. He worked as assistant secretary in the college for a year and a half and in 1906 came to Chicago, where he has since carried on business. He became connected with undertaking as an employe of C. H. Jordan & Company and continued with that house until the fall of 1908. In the spring of 1909 he entered the employ of the Western Casket & Undertaking Company, opening their branch store at No. 6359 South Halsted street. This he has since managed and has made of it a profitable undertaking by reason of his thorough understanding of the business, his efficiency, his close application and his indefatigable industry. While engaged in the undertaking business he also pursued a course in law, being a graduate of the Chicago Kent College of Law, in which he completed his course by graduation with the class of 1915. He passed the required bar examination in July of that year and thus qualified for active practice, but his purpose in studying law was simply to have a knowledge thereof, recognizing how valuable this is to any business man.

In 1908 Mr. Morris was united in marriage to Miss Georgia L. Hilt, who was born in Aurora, Illinois. She is a daughter of George L. and Mary Hilt, who at the time of their marriage were residents of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Morris have become the parents of a son, Weldon H., who was born March 30, 1913.

Mr. Morris is a member of Jackson Park Lodge, No. 915, A. F. & A. M., and also of Normal Park Chapter, No. 710, R. A. M., and both he and his wife have membership in Rainbow Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star. He is also connected with the Modern Woodmen of America and he gives his political allegiance to the republican party. He was reared in that faith, to which his family have adhered since the organization of the party. His uncle, Judge Lawrence Weldon,

was a law partner of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Morris is a very active and earnest member of the Englewood Christian church and he also belongs to the Englewood Fellowship Club, being intensely interested in everything that tends to uplift the individual and advance the welfare of the community.

FREDERICK MORGAN STEELE.

The ancestry of the Steele family of which Frederick Morgan Steele is a representative can be traced back not only through various generations in this country to an early period in the colonization of the new world, but also to England. Two brothers, John and George Steele, arrived in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1632, and as the years have run their course to the present time their descendants have taken active and prominent part in shaping the history of the various localities in which they have resided. Among the ancestors of Frederick M. Steele was Governor William Bradford who made the voyage on the Mayflower in 1620, Governor John Webster, Governor Peter Schuyler, of New York, Governor Rip Van Dam of New York, Captain Roger Clap, the historian of Massachusetts Bay colony, and from both progenitors of the Livingston family of New York.

Fortunate is a man who has back of him an ancestry honorable and distinguished, and happy is he if his lines of life have been cast in harmony therewith. In person, in talents and in character Frederick Morgan Steele is a worthy scion of his race. His father, John F. Steele, was a young hardware merchant in the city of Albany, New York, recognized not only as a man of great promise but of most attractive nature, and so deep was the regard he inspired that he was frequently called the "beloved John" by his numerous friends and associates. He died of pneumonia at the comparatively early age of thirty-three years. His wife, Mrs. Frances Mary (Steele) Steele, was a lady of marked literary talent and was among the first to use her powers in that direction for the advancement of women. In her early womanhood she had much to do with establishment of circulating libraries. After her removal to Chicago she became a prominent member of the Chicago Woman's Club and as such was a leading spirit in the establishment of the Women's Protective Agency, being known as the "mother" of the organization. Throughout her entire life she was a frequent contributor to magazines and newspapers and her writings, widely read, were of marked influence. She died on Easter morning, the 14th of April, 1895.

Frederick Morgan Steele was born in Albany, New York, November 27, 1851, and acquired his education in the public schools of New England. He came to Chicago in 1879 when a young man of about twenty-seven years, and here became connected with railway manufacturing enterprises, establishing and promoting the Chicago Forge & Bolt Company and the American Bridge Works, two of the leading corporations in their line in this city. Possessing an initiative spirit and the power of coordinating forces, he was active in the management of large industrial enterprises. At the present writing he is the president and treasurer of the Standard Forgings Company which succeeded the Chicago Forge & Bolt Company and is one of the most extensive producers of car axles in the United States. At

one time he was the president of three railroads which have since been merged into larger systems. He is now the vice president of the Salt Lake Southern Railway Company and vice president of the Highland Park State Bank. He has never hesitated to advance where favoring opportunity has led the way and in his business career progressiveness and conservatism are well balanced forces.

Mr. Steele was married in Chicago on the 6th of November, 1883, to Miss Ella A. Pratt, a daughter of William H. H. and Roxanna (Roc) Pratt. She is descended from Governor Thomas Welles, one of the early colonial governors of Connecticut. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Steele were born a son and a daughter: Frederick P., who died in early childhood; and Elizabeth Livingston, who on the 18th of June, 1908, at Highland Park, Illinois, became the wife of George Washington Childs.

Mr. Steele has always been deeply interested in historic and genealogical research. He is now serving as deputy governor general of the Society of the Mayflower Descendants, was former governor of the Illinois organization, and was numbered among those who assisted in its formation and establishment. He is not unknown as a writer of merit and in 1909 published a little volume of his poems under the title of "After Hour Idyls," which in sentiment and literary construction will stand close criticism. His wife possesses notable artistic talent as manifest in ceramic work which appeared at the Paris Exposition in 1900 and the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. She has been for many years an officer in the Daughters of the American Revolution, occupying various positions from secretary to regent. She was president of the Atlan Club of Chicago and has been a prominent worker in the Gads Hill settlement on the North Shore. She is now president of the colony of New England Women of Illinois. In 1901 Mr. and Mrs. Steele and their daughter sailed from America on a two years' world's tour for pleasure and education. Their keen delight in antiquities and in all that is rare and artistic, prompted them to secure a most attractive collection of old and interesting curios and art treasures on their trip. Mr. Steele, who for thirty-six years has been gathering historical data and autograph manuscripts, probably possesses one of the largest collections of this kind in the United States and has the largest collection of manuscript hymns in the world. He is himself a writer and has written the song of Illinois, which has already won wide approval and is given below. He travels to a considerable extent and much of the time spent on railway trains has been employed in his compositions. He is an active member of the Sons of the American Revolution, belongs to the Highland Park Club, of which he was formerly vice president, and to the Union League Club. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he is an officer in the Presbyterian denomination. While a man of marked commercial spirit, with ability to formulate and execute plans resulting in mammoth undertakings, his success has allowed him leisure to cultivate graces of character and the higher interests of life until companionship with Frederick Morgan Steele has come to mean expansion and elevation. Both Mr. and Mrs. Steele are prominent and influential factors in the social circles of this city where intelligence is regarded as an essential attribute to agreeableness. Travel, study and research have gained for them prominence in various fields of knowledge, while recognition of the responsibilities of wealth and a sincere interest in their fellowmen have prompted them to put forth effective effort for the amelioration of the hard conditions of life for the unfortunate.

ILLINOIS!

(Meaning: "We are men!")

Air:—"Baby Mine."

O'er thy rivers, gently flowing,
 Illinois, Illinois,
 Where thy stately corn is growing,
 Illinois, Illinois,
 Hark! that word to us, so dear,
 With its message bold and clear,
 'Tis the name we love to hear,
 Illinois, Illinois,—
 'Tis the name we love to hear,
 Illinois!

See! 'mid flow'rs in mighty measure,
 Illinois, Illinois,
 Golden Rod, thy yellow treasure,
 Illinois, Illinois,
 'Tis the emblem of thy host
 Gathered here from ev'ry coast—
 Stalwart hearts, thy pride and boast,
 Illinois, Illinois,—
 Stalwart hearts, thy pride and boast,
 Illinois!

Pride of all thy sons and daughters,
 Illinois, Illinois,
 By thy peopled inland waters,
 Illinois, Illinois,
 Fair Chicago, great and grand,
 Wealth and progress on each hand,
 Welcome gives to ev'ry land,
 Illinois, Illinois,—
 Welcome gives to ev'ry land,
 Illinois!

Thou hast heard thy Country calling,
 Illinois, Illinois,
 Mid the din of War appalling,
 Illinois, Illinois,
 Then thy courage and thy will
 Rose each heart to fire and thrill!
 Brave and loyal thou art still
 Illinois, Illinois,—
 Brave and loyal thou art still
 Illinois!

While thy Lincoln's fame is cherished,
 Illinois, Illinois,
 Till thy Logan's name has perished,
 Illinois, Illinois,
 While thy Grant shall honored be
 Thro' our Nation grand and free,
 We shall love and honor thee,
 Illinois, Illinois,—
 We shall love and honor thee,
 Illinois!

While thy glory we are singing,
 Illinois, Illinois,
 Loyal homage to thee bringing,
 Illinois, Illinois,
 Let us praise His holy Name
 Thro' Whose might all good we claim,
 Who has wrought thy wondrous fame,
 Illinois, Illinois,—
 Who has wrought thy wondrous fame,
 Illinois!

Frederick M. Steele.

DENNIS STEPHEN SATTTLER.

There are few men more prominently or widely known in the undertaking business in the middle west than Dennis Stephen Sattler, who is the president of the Western Casket and Undertaking Company. He was born in Buena Vista, Ohio, in 1868, a son of Dennis and Catherine (Haines) Sattler. The father was a farmer by occupation in early life. Both he and his wife reached an advanced age, Mr. Sattler passing away at the age of eighty-three, while his wife traveled to the eighty-ninth milestone

on life's journey ere called to the home beyond. In 1874 they removed from Ohio to Illinois, settling at Morris.

Dennis Stephen Sattler spent his youthful days in Morris, Illinois; acquired a public school education there and in 1886 he removed to Chicago where he took up the study of pharmacy in the Chicago College of Pharmacy. He then entered the drug business on his own account in 1891, establishing a store at Adams street and Center avenue, Chicago, where he continued for a decade or until 1901, when he became president of the Western Casket Company. Gradually he took over more and more responsibility in this connection and in 1911 was elected to the presidency of the Western Casket and Undertaking Company. This company is one of the best known in the undertaking business.

In 1901 Mr. Sattler was united in marriage to Miss Mary Hines of Chicago, and to them have been born three children: Kathryn, Mary and Rose. The religious faith of the family is indicated by their connection with Our Lady of Lourdes' Catholic church. Mr. Sattler has membership with the Knights of Columbus and for two years served as lecturer of the Chicago Council. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Royal League, the Lions Club of Illinois, the Manufacturing Association, and of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. In political belief he is a democrat, yet he does not hesitate to cast an independent ballot if his judgment dictates the wisdom of such a course.

The name of the Western Casket and Undertaking Company has become a synonym for efficient service, honor and ability in that line of business. The company was established in 1910, the first officers being: Dennis Stephen Sattler, president and treasurer; J. H. Tischart, secretary; and W. E. Gerry, vice president and general manager. The business is located at the corner of Michigan avenue and Randolph street, the company leasing the entire building occupying space of forty by eighty feet. In this building are offices, display rooms, chapels, morgue, etc.

Mr. Tischart, secretary of the company, passed away in 1912, and was succeeded by Frederick M. McCuen who remains as the secretary of the company. The company maintains several branches located throughout the city for the convenience of its patrons.

CHARLES ALBERT COMISKEY.

Charles Albert Comiskey, sole owner of the White Sox Baseball Club as well as their home, Comiskey Park, Chicago, stands at the top among the financial kings of baseball and is one of the foremost and most successful men connected with the national pastime in its entire history. A native of Chicago, born August 15, 1859, son of John and Mary Ann (Kearns) Comiskey, he was reared in his native city where he received his education, graduating from Ignatius College. His identification with baseball as a player, and like all who attain prominence, began when but a youngster. He was a natural-born ball player. His first knowledge of the game was secured on the lots of Chicago while his professional identification began in 1876. In that year, and before he was seventeen years old, he played third base position for Milwaukee. The following year he played at Elgin, Illinois, as a pitcher, in which capacity he displayed great promise. From the latter club he went to

Dubuque, Iowa, in 1878, and remained there during that season and those of 1879, 1880 and 1881. Young Comiskey's work with the Dubuque team brought him to the attention of the owners of the St. Louis Browns, then in the American Association. Joining this club in 1882 he became captain and played first base. In 1883 he became manager of the St. Louis Browns, a capacity in which he continued to act until 1892. It was while a member of this club that he achieved his great reputation not only as a player but as a captain and manager. Under his direction the St. Louis Browns became one of the greatest teams in the history of the game. With them during this period originated many new styles of play, not a few of which yet remain distinct features of up-to-date inside baseball. It was Mr. Comiskey who originated and successfully demonstrated the advantage of deep first base play, depending on the pitcher to cover the base. With a personality and force of character that naturally made him a leader he combined a superior practical knowledge of the game, an equipment that no doubt had much to do with the success of the team he directed. While their head, the St. Louis Browns won the championship of the American Association in 1885, 1886, 1887 and the world's championship in 1885 and 1886. The four successive pennants won by this club in the American Association is a record in the major leagues that has never been equaled. In 1892 Mr. Comiskey became captain and manager of the Cincinnati National League team and remained there in a managerial capacity during 1892, 1893 and 1894. In 1895 he became the owner of the St. Paul Club in the Western League, retaining that connection during 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898 and 1899. As an owner at St. Paul Mr. Comiskey had been successful and at the organization of the American League in 1900 he became the owner of the Chicago franchise in that organization.

Up to this time Chicago had never been a member of any major league but the National and while one of the best ball cities in the country, it seemed a foolhardy move to attempt to successfully operate a club in opposition to the old organization. Mr. Comiskey thought differently, an opinion, which, if wrong, meant his financial ruin. The American League was attempting to do what a number of times previously had proven a failure—establish a second major organization. Its franchise did not carry the absolute protection given by the National League, with its wealth and prestige. Consequently an American League franchise at that time did not represent much, if any value, except to men like Charles A. Comiskey, who had implicit confidence in the success of the plan of the new organization. At that time a franchise was a long ways from a ball club meriting patronage and a home for its exhibitions, but Mr. Comiskey backed his judgment with every dollar at his command and subsequent results have shown the wisdom of his course. Grounds were secured at Thirty-ninth and Wentworth and his club became known as the White Sox. The great popularity of the team and its owner was in evidence from the first and a patronage surpassing the most sanguine expectations soon came to them. In 1910 Mr. Comiskey transferred his club to Comiskey Park, Thirty-fifth and Shields avenue, where he erected one of the finest baseball plants in the country at an outlay of probably more than the combined cost of all the American League plants at the inception of the organization. The White Sox were pennant-winners in 1900, 1906; world's championship winners in 1906; and winners of the city championship in 1911. Mr. Comiskey's success is but that of a business man who studies closely the requirements of his patrons and never break faith with them. He has made baseball his business. When a player he took his vocation seriously and made

it his business, not a pastime, tried to do his best and never forgot that he owed his employer his best efforts. No greater advocate of clean sport can be found in any walk of life. He has played the part of a clean, high-class sportsman, and has staunchly stood for the betterment of the game through the elimination of pool selling, liquor and the bad element generally. When a few years ago a majority of the officials contended that it was impossible to make the game pay without these accessories, he stoutly maintained that the game would become greater and more successful financially without them. Results have proved the wisdom of his contention. When the ticket speculators tried to profit by the popularity of his team, he hired his own detectives and landed them in jail. In the management of his ball park and team he has always kept faith with his patrons and looked for his profits at the gate. Mr. Comiskey pays strict attention to business and is always in touch with his team whether at home or on the road. He is popular with his men but any man playing for him would rather tackle a sawmill than be called into the office for a lecture by "the old Roman." He does not swear at nor upbraid offenders, but says things based on his perfect knowledge of the game and the men's weaknesses, that are more effective than any torrent of abuse could possibly be. He may be said to be an optimist, never yielding to discouragement and always confident of success. It has been said of him that he never went into a game he did not expect to win and he felt it in his heart as truly as his spoken word indicated. Take one illustration: In 1886 when the St. Louis Browns won the pennant in the American Association and Chicago had won the National League pennant, A. G. Spalding, who had the Chicago team in charge gave out, as the condition to meeting the Browns for the world's championship, a winner-take-all clause. Mr. Comiskey replied "You're on," and if he could have thought of a shorter affirmative, he would have used it. The Chicago National Club at that time was a formidable aggregation of ball players yet the club under Mr. Comiskey drew the big purse.

The personal popularity of Mr. Comiskey is truly remarkable and has been no small factor in his success. A true friend, whose manifestation of sympathy is not confined to a mere protestation but invariably in a more helpful and substantial manner he never forgets a favor or declines an opportunity to return one. He is systematic and painstaking in whatever he undertakes and whatever he does, he does in the best possible manner. Mr. Comiskey has not lived solely to accumulate. He is able to consult his wishes and satisfy his desires for the luxuries and comforts of life as well as to give liberally to charity and benevolent projects. He belongs to the South Shore, Chicago Yacht, Illinois Athletic and Chicago Automobile Clubs.

Mr. Comiskey married Miss Nancy Kelly, of Dubuque, Iowa, and has one son, John L., who is closely identified with the business interests of his father.

JAMES HICKEY.

James Hickey is engaged in the undertaking business in Chicago as the successor of his father, George A. V. Hickey, who was a well known business man of the city and equally well known by reason of his activity in Catholic circles and his charity and benevolence. James Hickey was born in Chicago, July 28, 1881, and acquired his education in the parochial schools. He qualified for his professional career as a

student in the Barnes School of Embalming and obtained his state license and city license in 1902. He then entered the undertaking business with his father, under whom he had already had practical experience along the line of his chosen profession. In 1904 he established business on his own account at Sixty-fourth street and Cottage Grove avenue and in 1906 removed to No. 1602 West Thirty-fifth street. In 1914 he erected the building at No. 1610 West Thirty-fifth street, which he remodeled, thoroughly equipping it for the purpose for which it is used. This building is twenty-five by one hundred and twenty-five feet and two stories in height and is a brick structure. He maintains his home also on the first floor, while above there is a six-room apartment from which he derives a good rental. In the rear of the building is a garage and he is the owner of two limousine cars and one touring car, which he uses in funeral service.

On the 7th of September, 1904, Mr. Hickey was united in marriage to Miss Grace Keating, of Chicago, a daughter of James Keating. They have become parents of four children: Armand, twelve years of age; James, aged seven; Ralph, aged five; and Joseph, who was the second child and died in infancy.

Mr. Hickey is a member of the Chicago Undertakers Association and also of the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association. He belongs to Our Lady of Good Counsel Catholic church and is identified with several fraternal societies, including the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Knights of The Maecabees and the Knights and Ladies of Security.

JOHN WILLIAM ALLEN.

John William Allen has long been well known in business circles of Chicago as the head of the firm conducting business under the name of J. W. Allen & Company, at Nos. 110-118 North Peoria street, dealers in bakers' and confectioners' supplies. His birth occurred near Ann Arbor, Washtenaw county, Michigan, on the 4th of September, 1848, his parents being Almond A. and Lucy (Powell) Allen, both of whom were born near Rochester, New York. They passed away in Michigan. Almond A. Allen participated in the Civil war. He was sent west to assist in quelling the Indian disturbances and lost his health, which never was entirely restored.

John W. Allen began attending the country schools of Calhoun county, Michigan, when a little lad of seven years and for five years his big Newfoundland dog drew him to and from school on a sled, as he was a cripple and almost helpless for five years. When a youth of seventeen he began learning the milling business at Battle Creek and Ann Arbor, Michigan, and on attaining his majority came to Chicago, here securing a clerkship with the firm of Lyman & Silliman, tea and coffee merchants, in whose employ he remained for twelve years. On the expiration of that period he had accumulated sufficient capital to enable him to embark in business on his own account, but lost his earnings through the failure of the Fidelity Savings Bank. Later he was offered and accepted five hundred dollars for his bank book and again went to work to increase his financial resources. At the end of two years he began business at No. 80 Van Buren street, remaining at that location for eighteen years. He then removed to No. 208 Washington boulevard, where he occupied a five-story building for nine years. At the expiration of that period he built a modern

reinforced concrete and brick structure of four stories and basement at Nos. 110-118 North Peoria street, where he is now conducting business. He is now at the head of an extensive and profitable corporation, dealing in bakers' and confectioners' supplies under the name of J. W. Allen & Company. Some idea of the growth of the concern may be gained from the fact that when he started out in business he did all of the work himself and at present requires the assistance of a large force of employes. He is likewise the owner of the old Windiate farm in Calhoun county, Michigan. His life record is one which merits both admiration and emulation. Though in early life handicapped both physically and financially, he has worked his way steadily upward to a position of prominence and influence in the community.

On the 30th of December, 1872, Mr. Allen was united in marriage to Miss Emma M. Windiate, a daughter of William and Almira (Mead) Windiate, of Calhoun county, Michigan. Unto them was born one son, Harry W., who is now the secretary and treasurer of the firm of J. W. Allen & Company. Harry W. Allen is married and has a son, Frank W., who is now eleven years of age.

In politics Mr. Allen is a republican, loyally supporting the men and measures of that party. He belongs to the Chicago Association of Commerce and the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, also the National Master Bakers' Association and is a worthy exemplar of the Masonic fraternity. Motoring and fishing afford him pleasure and recreation. His record is an illustration of the fact that opportunity is open to all. With a nature that could not be content with mediocrity, his laudable ambition has prompted him to put forth untiring and practical effort until he has long since left the ranks of the many and stands among the successful few.

MARTIN M. COONEY.

Martin M. Cooney, engaged in the undertaking business, was born in Springfield, Illinois, August 20, 1871, a son of Thomas and Bridget (Finan) Cooney, both of whom were natives of Ireland. The father came to the United States in 1869 and was married in this country to Miss Finan. He was a farmer by occupation and also engaged in coal mining, but is now living retired, enjoying a well earned rest at his Chicago home.

After acquiring his education in parochial and public schools Martin M. Cooney began work in an overall factory and later was employed in connection with the rolling mill business from 1889 until 1907. Gradually in that connection he worked his way upward, added responsibilities being accompanied by increased wages, but desirous of engaging in business on his own account, he left his position in 1907 to open an undertaking establishment in the Arcade building in Pullman. In 1913 he removed to his present location at No. 11508 Michigan avenue, where he occupies a room twenty-five by seventy feet containing a chapel with a seating capacity of sixty. He has two limousines and a service car and splendid equipment for the conduct of the undertaking business in a most progressive and modern manner. He belongs to the Chicago Undertakers Association and also to the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association.

On the 21st of February, 1900, Mr. Cooney was united in marriage to Miss Brigid F. Duffy, a native of Ireland, who came to Pullman in her childhood with her

parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Duffy. To Mr. and Mrs. Cooney have been born four children, Veronica C., Martin M., Bernice B. and Mary, but the last named died in infancy.

Mr. Cooney is a member of San Salvador Council, No. 1262, of the Knights of Columbus and was its financial secretary, serving for ten years. He also belongs to Holy Rosary Court, No. 131, C. O. F., and to Division Lodge, No. 29, A. O. H., Wilmington Tent, No. 233, K. O. T. M., Roseland Camp, No. 11602, M. W. A., and the Loyal Order of Moose. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Holy Rosary Catholic church. His political endorsement is given to the democratic party and he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day although he does not seek nor desire office as a reward for party fealty. He is truly a self-made man in the best sense of the term. He has gradually worked his way upward through persistent effort and energy and, advancing step by step, is now in control of a substantial business which is bringing to him well deserved success.

GEORGE JAMES PHILLIPS.

In industrial circles in Chicago the name of George James Phillips is well known. He is the president of the Phillips-Getschow Company, heating, ventilating and power contractors, and possesses a scientific and practical knowledge of the business that has placed him in prominent trade relations. He was born in Quebec, Canada, January 31, 1860, a son of George T. and Jane (Brown) Phillips. The father was also a native of Quebec and was a brass founder and power engineer who spent his entire life in his native country, there passing away in 1903. His wife is also deceased. He was of Welsh descent, while Mrs. Phillips was of Scotch-Irish lineage.

George James Phillips acquired his education in private schools of Quebec and in the Levis College, pursuing a technical course. For nine years he was associated with his father in business and received most thorough practical training in that connection. For three years he was identified with the firm of Robert Mitchell & Company of Montreal, thus engaged in steam heating, manufacturing and power work. His broadening experience constantly developed his ability and promoted his efficiency. In December, 1891, he came to Chicago and went upon the road for the Boynton Furniture Company, for which he traveled for four years. In January, 1896, he engaged in business on his own account, entering into partnership with William Creed under the firm style of Phillips & Creed. That association was maintained for a year, after which Mr. Phillips conducted business under his own name for three years or until 1900, when he organized the Phillips-Getschow Company, of which he has since been the president. They are large contractors in the installation of steam heating, ventilating and power plants and have done the work in many of the largest and finest buildings of the city, including the following: Majestic theatre, Consumers building, Kesner building, Medinah Temple, the industrial plants of the Miehle Printing Press Company, the Chicago Mill & Lumber Company, the American Chicle Company, the Fuller-Morrisson Company, A. B. Dick & Company, twenty-eight buildings for Joseph Downey and many fine north shore residences and now have the contract for the new Field Museum. Important and extensive as are Mr. Phillips' interests in this connection, he also has extended his

efforts into other fields and is now interested in the Sloan Valve Manufacturing Company, the Ideal Fuel & Lumber Company and in other corporations.

Mr. Phillips was married in Quebec on the 17th of September, 1888, to Miss Edith H. Hatch, a daughter of Thomas Hatch, of Quebec, who was a building contractor. They maintain a residence in Wilmette. In politics Mr. Phillips pursues an independent course. He belongs to St. Augustine's Episcopal church of Wilmette, of which he is a vestryman, and he is identified with the Illinois Athletic Club and other social organizations of the city. He is likewise a thirty-second degree Mason and member of the Mystic Shrine, while along business lines he has become well known and in 1899 and 1900 served as treasurer of the Master Steamfitters and is likewise connected with the Building Construction Employers Association. The interests of his life are evenly balanced, making him a well rounded character. Without any phenomenal characteristics, he is a man of mature judgment, eminently a man of business sense, easily avoiding the mistakes and disasters that come to those who, though possessing remarkable faculties in some respects, are liable to erratic movements that result in unwarranted risk and failure. He has ever been possessed of sufficient courage to venture where favoring opportunity is presented and his judgment and even-paced energy have carried him forward to the goal of prosperity. Anyone meeting him face to face would know at once that he is an individual embodying all the elements of what in this country we term a "square" man—one in whom to have confidence,—a dependable man in any relation and any emergency.

CHARLES E. LACKORE.

Close application and indefatigable energy have won for Charles E. Lackore the success which he is now enjoying as one of the successful undertakers of Chicago. He was born on the 17th of February, 1862, in the city in which he yet makes his home, his parents being T. W. and Mary (Frisbie) Lackore, the former a native of New York, while the latter was born in Ohio. The father came to Chicago in 1851 and was married in this city, the marriage being celebrated in a residence at the corner of Monroe and La Salle streets, which was then the residential district of the city, in the home of Augustus Frisbie, a brother of the bride. In 1849 Mr. Lackore crossed the plains to California, attracted by the discovery of gold on the Pacific coast, and it was subsequent to his return to Chicago that he was married. He afterward engaged in the hay and ice business, and in 1872 removed to Morgan Park, becoming one of the first settlers of that attractive suburb. In 1878 he removed to western Kansas, where he continued to make his home until called to his final rest in 1893. His widow still survives and is now living in Seattle, Washington, at the age of eighty-three years.

Charles E. Lackore acquired his public school education in Kansas and in Chicago and afterward had the advantage of a business course in the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College. He entered the livery business in Morgan Park in 1888 and in 1890 extended the scope of his activities to include the undertaking business, of which he has made a close study. He successfully passed the state examination and was among the first to secure a state license, his number being 143. He continued to engage in both the livery business and undertaking until 1914, when he disposed of

his interests along the former line and is now concentrating his efforts upon the care, management and development of the undertaking business. In 1909 he erected a building for his purpose that is twenty-nine by eighty feet and two stories and basement. It has a chapel with a seating capacity of one hundred and fifty, with a morgue and operating room in the basement, and in connection with the business he maintains two private cars.

In 1902 Mr. Lackore was married to Miss Helen Nichols, of Morgan Park, a daughter of David and Maria Nichols. Fraternally he is connected with Tracy Lodge, No. 510, A. F. & A. M., also with the Royal League, the Royal Arcanum and the Modern Woodmen of America. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he is an active worker in its local ranks, believing firmly in party principles and doing everything possible to advance the success of the organization. He stands staunchly for those things which have to do with civic virtue and civic pride and as the years have gone by he has aided largely in many activities which have had to do with the upbuilding of the city. Along the line of his chosen profession he is connected with the Chicago Undertakers Association. His has been a busy and useful life and his genuine worth is recognized by all with whom he has come in contact, for as the years have passed the circle of his friends has constantly increased.

FERNANDO JONES.

The days of chivalry and knighthood in Europe cannot furnish more interesting or romantic tales than our own western history. Into the unexplored west went brave men who even disregarded the possibility of encounters with hostile savages in order that they might profit by the rich natural resources offered by the country and aid in founding the western empire. A life remote from the older civilization of the east often meant sacrifices and hardships and at all events meant deprivation of those things which in the older sections of the country were regarded as indispensable comforts. Chicago, the city marvelous, whose growth deserves to be mentioned with the seven wonders of the world, was for seventy-five years the home of him whose name introduces this review. No name is spoken of with a feeling of greater veneration and respect than that of Fernando Jones. Were it not for the unmistakable proofs of history, the youth of the present generation could hardly believe it possible that a recent resident of Chicago had as his associates in trade relations here the Indians who occupied this section of the country, making Cook and surrounding counties their hunting-ground and place of habitation. Yet before the city was incorporated, when in fact it was little more than a collection of villages bordering the bank of the river near its outlet into the lake, Fernando Jones came here to reside and here he lived until his death in November, 1911, being at that time the oldest of all of Chicago's pioneers. A student of Chicago history cannot but be thrilled by his life record. He arrived here on the fifteenth anniversary of his birth, which occurred May 26, 1820, in Forestville, Chautauqua county, New York.

His parents were William and Anna (Gregory) Jones. The father was for many years a prominent actor on the stage of pioneer development in Chicago. He

was born in Massachusetts in 1789 and became a resident of Hanover, Chautauqua county, New York, at the age of nineteen years, there engaging in farming for five years and also participating in the local government. While there he married and in 1824 removed with his family to Buffalo, New York, where he established a grocery store. That his fellow townsmen there placed value upon his abilities is indicated in the fact that he was soon active in municipal politics, held a number of city offices and was finally appointed collector of the court. He was also deputy superintendent of harbor construction when the work was begun there. It was while occupying that office that there came to his hands a map of the Great Lakes and his study of this awakened his interest in Chicago. He realized its advantageous geographical location at the foot of Lake Michigan, directly in the course of the great routes of overland travel toward the west. Noting the westward trend of emigration, he believed that the city was destined for greatness and in the summer of 1831 he boarded a westward bound steamer, from which he landed at Detroit, proceeding by stage and wagon to Ann Arbor and Kalamazoo and thence by skiff and horseback, as occasion necessitated, to his destination, arriving on the 1st of August. There was little encouraging in the prospect but his prescience foresaw the possibilities for development and after spending the winter in Elkhart, Indiana, he returned in February, 1832, and purchased two lots on South Water and Lake streets between Clark and Dearborn. These were eighty by one hundred and fifty feet each and the purchase price was two hundred dollars.

William Jones returned to Buffalo but in the spring of 1834 again came to Chicago, built a store, established a hardware business and from time to time invested in real estate. He was the first who came to this city for the primary purpose of purchasing property with a view to later selling at an advanced figure. Although he lost heavily in the financial panic of 1837, he soon was again in affluent circumstances, the growth of the city augmenting the value of his real estate. He continued in the hardware business on South Water street as senior partner of the firm of Jones, King & Company for many years and he also laid out the William Jones addition to the city, whereon the home of Fernando Jones stood. He was also prominent in the public life and interests of Chicago in early days, serving for several years as one of the first justices of the peace and for one term as a member of the first board of school inspectors, established in 1840. He was a member of the city council from the third ward and president of the board of education from 1840-3, 1845-8 and 1851-2. He was a leading member of the volunteer fire department and only his fearless expression of his temperance principles kept him from the mayor's chair. His vote was cast with the democratic party. He stood always as an advocate of higher education and his labors were of far reaching benefit in that field. Moreover, he was instrumental as member of the school board in originating the book fund for children of poor parents and was one of the founders of the old Chicago University, subscribing forty thousand dollars toward its establishment. In recognition of his generosity and practical assistance the trustees named the south wing of the university Jones Hall, and one of the early school buildings of the city. Jones school on Harrison street, was named in his honor. He served on the university board of trustees until his death and for many years was president of its executive committee. That in his character was the leaven of deep sympathy and charity is indicated in the fact that he aided in founding the Chicago Orphan Asylum and acted as president of its board of trustees for a number of years. He

died January 18, 1865, leaving his impress for good upon the substantial development and public progress of Chicago. His wife passed away February 15, 1854.

While pursuing his early education in Buffalo, Fernando Jones was a pupil of Millard Fillmore, afterward president of the United States, and in Fredonia Academy he was a fellow student of Reuben E. Fenton, afterward governor of New York. While a student in Canandaigua he became a warm personal friend of Stephen A. Douglas, then studying law there—a friendship that was terminated only in the death of “the little giant.” His studies were not pursued continuously, however, for in the meantime he had accompanied his parents to Chicago and assisted his father in the conduct of the hardware store from 1835 until 1837, when he returned to the east to complete his education. The Indians were frequent visitors in the embryo city and Fernando Jones soon picked up their language, learning to converse with both the Pottawottomies and Chippewas. Frequently his services as interpreter were sought and his knowledge of the Indian tongues later secured him a clerkship with the United States disbursing officer. He was but sixteen years of age when he was occupying clerkships in the United States land office and in the office of the Illinois and Michigan canal trustees. From his return to Chicago in 1839 until his retirement from business life he was associated with one phase or another of real-estate interests. He joined his father, who had already become a heavy investor in property, the son giving his attention largely to examining of titles and furnishing abstracts. Impaired health caused him to spend several years in the south and also three years in Jackson, Michigan, during which time he engaged in literary work, editing monthly publications devoted to temperance, education and agriculture. These were published by Wilbur F. Storey, afterward editor of the Chicago Times and a lifelong friend of Mr. Jones.

Returning to Chicago, Mr. Jones remained but a short time and then went to Rock Island, Illinois, his attention being given to the management of the real-estate interests which he had there acquired until 1853. Again he became a factor in the business circles of Chicago, taking up the task of completing a set of abstract books founded on the system of tract indexes. In this he was associated with John D. Brown, who on withdrawing from the business was succeeded by Robert A. Smith and in 1862 Alfred H. Sellers, who had for some time occupied a clerkship in the business, was admitted to share in the profits. In 1864 he became a partner and the firm of Jones & Sellers operated until the great fire of 1871, when their set of records was one of the three plants relied upon by experts to maintain the titles to real estate in Chicago. Thus Mr. Jones became one of the originators of the real-estate abstract system, which has been generally adopted throughout this country and introduced into many foreign countries. Following the fire the three abstract firms of Chase Brothers, Shortall & Hoard and Jones & Sellers consolidated, the business being continued under the style of Handy, Simmons & Company and after intermediate changes became a portion of the consolidated plant of the Chicago Title & Trust Company. Mr. Jones at that time retired from business and yet his counsel and opinions were frequently sought as that of one of the highest experts on real-estate titles and values in the city.

The attractive home life of Fernando Jones had its inception in his marriage, July 7, 1853, to Miss Jane Grahame, of Henry county, Illinois, who died in 1906. Their only daughter, Genevieve, became the wife of George R. Grant, a lawyer, and both are now deceased. Their son, Grahame, a graduate of the Chicago Law

School, is a successful practitioner at the Chicago bar. Mr. and Mrs. Jones were closely associated in many activities resulting beneficially to the city and to the individual as factors in the community life. Mrs. Jones believed firmly in higher and more liberal education for women and was prominently connected with the management of the Chicago Medical College for Women, while with associates and the assistance of her husband and other public-spirited men she secured the adoption of the policy that made the Chicago University a coeducational institution. After his retirement from business Mr. and Mrs. Jones and their children traveled largely abroad, the son and daughter being educated in Florence, Paris, Venice, Rome and Mentone, their combined residence in these different cities covering eight years. Their sojourn abroad brought to Mr. and Mrs. Jones that broad, liberal culture which is only gained from travel and they embraced their opportunity of securing for their own home many valuable pictures and art treasures, which still adorn the Jones home on Prairie avenue.

A complete account of the life work of Fernando Jones must touch upon his public activities, for from the beginning of his residence in Chicago, when as a boy he filled positions in the early public offices, he was closely associated with movements and projects which were directly beneficial to the city and especially promoted its intellectual and moral progress and its charitable work. Like his father, he represented the third ward in the city council when to fill such an office was an honor rather than a reflection upon political integrity. He acted as supervisor of the town of South Chicago during the period of the Civil war and was one of the founders of Camp Douglas. Later he became one of the founders of the old Chicago University, established on the site of the camp, and his influence and efforts were a potent factor in the erection of the Douglas monument. He was ever deeply interested in the work of the Chicago Historical Society and the Chicago Pioneer Society and was president of the latter. His name was enrolled among the honored members of the Calumet and Press Clubs and from early manhood he was a generous supporter and a loyal member of the Methodist church. His beneficent spirit sought activity in the field of charity and he served as a trustee of the Chicago Orphan Asylum and of the State Asylum for the Insane at Jacksonville. At the time of his death Fernando Jones was a nonagenarian and stood in the front rank of the columns which have advanced the civilization of the west, leading the way to the substantial development, progress and upbuilding of what is today the second American city. The story of his life and work will perhaps never be adequately told, yet no name stood more truly as a synonym of honor in the western metropolis than that of Fernando Jones.

HIPOLIT PYTEREK.

Hipolit Pyterek, engaged in the undertaking business, was born in South Chicago on the 2d of August, 1886, a son of Alexander and Helen Pyterek, who became residents of Chicago in 1872. They were born in Posen, Germany, and were of Polish nativity. After coming to the new world the father engaged in the express business, to which he devoted the remaining years of his life, passing away on the



HIPOLIT PYTEREK

9th of July, 1910. He is still survived by his widow, who is now sixty-five years of age.

Hipolit Pyterek acquired a parochial school education, attending the Immaculate Conception school and also spending some time as a public school pupil. He made his initial step in the business world as an office boy when thirteen years of age and afterward secured a clerkship in a dry goods store. At a later period he turned his attention to the livery business, which he carried on in South Chicago, and in May, 1912, he established an undertaking business, which he has since conducted. He qualified for the profession by a course of study in the Barnes School of Embalming, from which he was graduated, and he is thus well qualified to do all embalming work. He began business at No. 8256 South Shore drive and purchased the building there in 1914. He has a lot fifty by one hundred and twenty-five feet, on which are three buildings, all two stories in height. His store is twenty-five by one hundred and twenty-five feet and contains a chapel capable of seating fifty people. He has his own private cars for funeral use and he conducts funerals in a most systematic and satisfactory manner, with a sympathetic appreciation of the circumstances, while the work which he does in the care of the dead and in embalming shows his thorough understanding of the scientific processes which underlie the profession.

In 1910 Mr. Pyterek was married to Miss Agnes Poleski, of South Chicago, and to them have been born three children, but Alexander, the second of the family, is now deceased. The two children at home are Esther and Arthur. Mr. Pyterek is a member of the Polish Roman Catholic Union and is also identified with the Catholic Order of Foresters, with the National Alliance and with several Polish organizations. His political support is given to the democratic party. He also has membership with the Chicago Undertakers Association and the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association. Aside from his business he secures a good revenue from the rental of his property. He rents the corner store, which is used as a drug store, and several apartments and thus his annual income is materially increased. He is a devout communicant of St. Michael's Catholic church.

ALVIN HOWARD CULVER.

Alvin Howard Culver, an attorney of the Chicago bar, was born in this city, March 9, 1873, the son of Morton and Eugenia M. (Taylor) Culver. Among his ancestors were those who served in the Revolutionary war, his great-great-grandfather, John Breese, aiding the colonies in their struggle for independence. His grandson, John B. Culver, was a native of Ithaca, and took up the profession of surveying. He came to the middle west in 1834 and settled at Dutchman's Point in the town of Niles, Cook county, Illinois, where he resided until he removed to Chicago in 1849. He was the father of Morton Culver, who was born in Dutchman's Point and came to Chicago when but eight years of age and, wishing to secure an education, entered the Chicago high school, but on the call for troops by President Lincoln he joined the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Illinois Volunteers and at the close of the war entered the Northwestern University, working his way through college and completing the four years' course in three years. He then took up the profession of teaching, serving as principal of the Jones school. Afterward

he entered the Union College of Law and on his admittance to the bar engaged in the practice of law in Chicago up to the time of his death. He also operated extensively in real estate for many years, laying out subdivisions in Glencoe, Evanston, Ravenswood and other suburbs, and the creation and development of the town of Summerdale are due to his efforts. He died February 27, 1900, at the age of fifty-eight years, and is survived by his widow, who is now living at Glencoe at the age of seventy years, the family home having been located there since 1873. Mrs. Culver is a daughter of John Taylor, of Broome county, New York, and her mother was a descendant of Israel Williams, of Revolutionary fame. To them were born eight children, all of whom are yet living: Harry N., an attorney of Chicago; Eugenia M., who is a practicing physician at Glencoe; Morton T., an attorney of Chicago; Alvin H., of this review; Delphia M., superintendent of the Juvenile school of Chicago; John R., a traveling salesman; Arthur E., who is with the Standard Oil Company in the Philippines; and Roger S., a salesman in Chicago. This family was well represented in the Spanish-American war, Harry N. having been an officer in the First Illinois Regiment, while Arthur E. was a private in that regiment and rose to the rank of captain in the Philippines.

In the public school of Glencoe Alvin H. Culver pursued his education, and at the age of thirteen years, entered the Northwestern Academy, while at the age of sixteen years he became a student of the Northwestern University. He was graduated when twenty years of age, winning the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1893. Throughout his college days he was prominent in his class, and not only made a good record in scholarship but was also very active in athletics, serving as captain of the track team, and represented the school in intercollegiate track events. He also played on the football team and with the team of the Chicago Athletic Association and he held the pole-vaulting record for six or seven years, and also made many records in track work.

Mr. Culver's choice of profession fell upon the law and in 1893 he entered the law department of the Northwestern University, working his way through school by teaching at night in 1894-5. He was graduated with the Bachelor of Law degree in the latter year, and soon afterward entered the office of Joseph E. Paden and Judge Martin M. Gridley, well known Chicago attorneys, with whom he continued until 1900. In 1895 he coached the Northwestern University football team, which under his instructions produced the best record the team ever made.

In 1900, when the firm with whom he began practice was dissolved, Mr. Culver became a member of the new firm of Gridley, Culver & King, which continued until December 1, 1910, when the senior partner, Mr. Martin M. Gridley, was elected a judge of the Superior Court. The two remaining partners continued in business together, and have recently been joined by C. S. Andrews, under the firm name of Culver, Andrews & King. They engage in general practice and have been connected with considerable important litigation.

Mr. Culver is recognized as a capable adviser and wise counselor and his analytical ability and sound reasoning enable him to correctly apply legal principles to the point in controversy. He is a member of the Chicago Bar Association, the Illinois State Bar Association and the Chicago Law Institute.

On the 15th of August, 1907, Mr. Culver was married in Chicago to Miss Jean Gehan of this city, and they have two children, Alvin Sager, born June 11, 1908, and Jean born August 11, 1911. Mr. Culver votes with the republican party, but is

not an active worker in the ranks. He holds membership with the Hamilton and Skokie Country Clubs, with the Royal League and Young Men's Christian Association, and his membership relations indicate the nature of his recreation and the motives which govern his conduct. In the years of his work he has made continued progress in the law, gaining a clientele which in extent and importance is indicative of his high standing at the bar. He early displayed the elemental strength of his character in providing for his own education and from that time forward in all the relations of life he has commanded the confidence and good-will of those with whom he has been associated.

FRANK McKEON.

Frank McKeon, deceased, was born in Ireland in 1847 and came to Chicago in young manhood, being about sixteen years of age at the time. He worked as coachman in the employ of a Mr. Tucker and afterward turned his attention to the lumber business. In the early '80s he entered the undertaking business at Thirty-seventh and Wallace streets and there remained to the time of his death, which occurred more than a third of a century later, on May 10, 1917. He purchased property there in 1905 and was the owner thereof until he passed away.

In 1877 Mr. McKeon was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Cornyn, a native of Ireland, who in her girlhood came to the United States and who met death in a railway accident in October, 1895. They had a family of four children, but the first born, Frank, died in November, 1915. The second, E. Loretta, has conducted the business since her father's death. She had previously studied embalming at Haller's School of Embalming and had practically taken charge of the business before her father's demise. She has both a city and state license. She is a graduate of the public schools of Chicago and of the Metropolitan Business College and thus by liberal education was well qualified for business responsibilities. Mary, the next of the family, is the wife of John Heavey, of Chicago, and has two children. John is a police officer of Chicago. E. Loretta, the daughter, is a member of the Chicago Undertakers Association and of the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association.

Frank McKeon, the father, was widely known. He, too, had membership in the Chicago Undertakers Association and was highly esteemed by representatives of the profession. He belonged to Leo Council of the Knights of Columbus, also had membership with the Catholic Order of Foresters and with the Knights and Ladies of Honor. He was a communicant of the Nativity Catholic church and he gave his political allegiance to the democratic party, of which he was a staunch advocate, but was never an aspirant for office. He was a well posted man and possessed a remarkable memory. He was very jovial and genial and was popular wherever he was known. His friends delighted to gather at his place of business in the evening and among them he was called "the school-master" because of his broad general information, enabling him to speak intelligently upon almost any question that was introduced. When death called him, therefore, his demise was the occasion of deep and widespread regret among those who had been his associates.

Miss E. Loretta McKeon, who has become her father's successor in the business, belongs to the Nativity Catholic church, in the work of which she is very active and

helpful. She also belongs to the Women's Catholic Order of Foresters and to the Royal Neighbors of America, in which she is filling the position of oracle. She is likewise secretary of the Foresters and at one time was secretary of the Royal Neighbors. She is greatly interested in the work of these organizations and is a woman of marked efficiency, carrying forward to successful completion whatever she undertakes.

Miss McKeon has never married, but following the mother instinct, she reared two children, one of these being her cousin, whom she brought from Ireland and whose mother had died. His name is Owen Brady and he is now also in the undertaking business. The other, an orphan whom she reared, was Marie Purtell, who is now Mrs. Joe McLaughlin, and she has a son, Joe, who was born May 10, 1917.

ROBERT J. BENNETT.

Robert J. Bennett was born at Pulaski, Oswego county, New York, February 9, 1839. His father, Reuben J. Bennett, came of a Scotch-Irish family which settled in Connecticut between the years 1650 and 1660, as nearly as known. On his mother's side he was removed but three generations from Ireland. The mother, Alta (Haskins) Bennett, was a direct descendant and the sixth in line from Captain Miles Standish of Pilgrim fame. Vermont was her native state. These parents were intelligent, earnest and honest people, of the middle ranks, ready to do their part in the world's work and content with what they earned of worldly goods and honors. Any one might well be proud of such ancestry. In the winter and spring of 1844 they came west the second time, having settled at Roscoe near Rockford, Illinois, in 1836. However, as no titles to land could then be obtained, the land being not yet in market, they returned east. In 1844 Reuben J. Bennett again journeyed westward, being accompanied by his wife, three sons and two daughters. For a short time they lived in the light keeper's house which stood on the site of the "Borge office" at the south end of Rush street bridge. Soon afterward the family removed to Lake county, obtaining two hundred and forty acres (mostly of the government) near Diamond Lake, where our subject grew in age and strength for sixteen years. These were years of hard work and constant industry. Schools were few, often held in a vacant chamber or granary before harvest time. Of such advantages Robert J. Bennett availed himself to the utmost. At the age of eight he began to do a man's work, earing for a span of horses, harnessing them and plowing two acres or harrowing ten per day, besides milking cows, feeding pigs and calves. His father often made the declaration: "Robert is as good as a hired man." His school privileges were meager. At seventeen he began to teach country schools, following that profession during the winter seasons and later in the summer also. He was thus identified with educational interests until twenty-four years of age, earning a good name among teachers of that period. His last school was at Wheeling, Cook county.

On the 9th of April, 1862, Mr. Bennett married Eleeta M. Hoyt and a year later came to Chicago as bookkeeper and cashier for W. M. Hoyt, then a dealer in fruits and fancy groceries at 15 Dearborn street. Two years later, in February, 1865, A. M. Fuller, a former pupil at Deerfield, joined Mr. Bennett in buying Mr.

Hoyt's business, going into heavy groceries on a wholesale scale. They began the business with practically no capital but worked strenuously and untiringly and prospered in a moderate way. In the great fire on the 9th of October, 1871, they lost their entire stock of goods. Available country accounts were equal to about seventy per cent of their liabilities. Mr. Bennett asked for time, promising to pay in full—some time. Creditors said the firm could not do it and voluntarily agreed to take fifty per cent on the same terms asked. By 1875 they had paid one hundred cents on each dollar and six per cent interest for all the time creditors waited beyond the time named at purchase. This gave them credit far beyond that warranted by their means and again proved the value of a good name. On the 1st of August, 1874, the firms of Bennett & Fuller and W. M. Hoyt & Company united under the name of the latter and have occupied the building at the corner of Michigan avenue and River street to the present date. Mr. Bennett took the financial management of the business, others attending to buying and selling. Through all the years of war and inflation, of later contractions, of panics and fire, the company and its members have not failed to pay one hundred cents on the dollar. Surely the Lord has been good to them and prospered them.

Two sons, Arthur G. and William Hoyt, and one daughter, now Mrs. Maude B. Vail, of Dixon, Illinois, came to Mr. and Mrs. Bennett. The parents have been active in the work of the Congregational church. Mr. Bennett has been a director in two banks and vice president in one. He is a trustee of Wheaton College and also one of the trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association, being interested in the promotion of the Wilson avenue branch. To the interests of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society and the Chicago City Missionary Society a helping hand has been extended. In person Mr. Bennett is five feet nine inches in height, weighing about one hundred and seventy pounds. He is a gentleman of light complexion and is now white haired. His habits are simple and regular and he is a plain liver. He does not know the taste of beer or any kind of liquor and has never used tobacco, also abstaining from tea and coffee. Through a simple life he has passed three score years and ten in good health and cheer, answering well the prayer of Hagar: "Give me neither poverty nor riches"; and illustrating this, if anything, that of an honest walk along the middle lines of life one need not be ashamed.

DANIEL HUDSON BURNHAM.

Daniel Hudson Burnham, who without invidious distinction may be termed Chicago's foremost architect, who was architect in chief and director of works of the World's Columbian Exposition and is at the head of the Chicago Plan, an organized movement for the adornment of the city, is a native of Henderson, Jefferson county, New York. His natal day was September 4, 1846. His parents, Edwin and Elizabeth Burnham, were both natives of Vermont but were married in New York about 1841. One of the great-grandfathers of Daniel H. Burnham served as an officer in the Revolutionary war and in the maternal line through various generations the family was represented by clergymen. His mother was a cousin of the late Mark Hopkins, of California. It was about the year 1855 that Edwin Burnham came with his family to Chicago, where he engaged in business as a wholesale mer-

chant until his death in 1874. His general activity contributed much to the business development of the city and he was honored by the presidency of the old Merchants Exchange.

In his boyhood days Daniel H. Burnham pursued his education in a private school conducted by Professor Snow on the present site of The Fair, at Adams and State streets, and later continued his studies in the old Jones school and the Chicago high school. He was likewise for two years under private instruction at Waltham, Massachusetts, and for one year was the sole pupil at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, of Professor T. B. Hayward, previously at Harvard University.

In the fall of 1867 Mr. Burnham returned to Chicago and spent a year and a half in the office of Loring & Jenney, architects. He was afterward engaged in mining for a year in Nevada and then again came to Chicago, spending a year and a half in the office of L. G. Laurean, an architect. Immediately after the disastrous fire of October, 1871, he entered the office of Messrs. Carter, Drake & Wight and while there formed the acquaintance of John W. Root, with whom he entered into partnership in the spring of 1873. The firm of Root & Burnham was maintained until the death of the former in January, 1891, and since that time the business has been conducted under the style of D. H. Burnham & Company, of which he is still the active head. Investigation into the history of building operations in the business center of Chicago at once establishes Mr. Burnham's position as a foremost architect of this city. He planned and constructed The Rookery, the Masonic Temple, the Railway Exchange, The Temple, the Illinois Trust Bank, the Great Northern Hotel, the First National Bank, the Continental & Commercial National Bank, Marshall Field's retail store, the Field Museum and many other buildings in Chicago and elsewhere, including the Mills building, of San Francisco; Elliott's Square, at Buffalo; Society for Savings and the First National Bank buildings of Cleveland; the Third and Fourth National Banks, of Cincinnati; the Land Title building, of Philadelphia; the new Wanamaker stores, of Philadelphia and New York; the Flatiron or Fisher building, of New York; and the Union Station, Washington, D. C.

In October, 1890, Mr. Burnham was appointed by the directory of the world's Columbian Exposition architect in chief. He made all of the drawings and contracts, supervised the artistic and working construction and also made the disbursements for the buildings, which surpassed anything heretofore attempted in the magnificence of their designs and equipment. He had charge of and managed the exposition from start to finish. In 1901 he was appointed chairman of the national commission for beautifying the city of Washington and also of a like commission at Cleveland, Ohio. He has made comprehensive plans for the future development of the cities of Manila, Baguio, San Francisco and Chicago. In 1910 he was appointed by President Taft chairman of the government commission of fine arts, created by congress on the 17th of May, of that year. Recently he has seen the first decisive and tangible step toward the execution of his Chicago Plan, which includes the extension of its park and boulevard system and the grouping of its buildings into a harmonious whole. He was a director of the Bankers National Bank until its consolidation with the Commercial National Bank, and is now a director of the Continental & Commercial National Bank and many other companies.

On the 20th of January, 1876, Mr. Burnham was united in marriage to Miss Margaret S. Sherman, daughter of J. B. Sherman, one of the prominent pioneers

of this city. They have five children: Ethel, now the wife of A. B. Wells, of Southbridge, Massachusetts; Margaret, the wife of George T. Kelly, a Chicago lawyer; John, president of the firm of John Burnham & Company, dealers in stocks and bonds in Chicago; Hubert, an architect associated with his father; and Daniel. Mr. Burnham has for many years been a resident of Evanston where he takes an active interest in local affairs. In recognition of his advancement in the science of his profession various degrees have been conferred upon him by the leading institutions of the country. He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Harvard and from Yale on the same day, in 1893; that of Doctor of Science from Northwestern University, in 1895; and that of Doctor of Laws from the University of Illinois, in 1905. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects, of which he was president in 1894 and 1895 and is a member of the Chicago Union League, University, Chicago Literary, Cliff Dwellers, Caxton, Little Room, Glen View and Evanston Country Clubs; the Century and Lawyers Clubs, of New York; the Duquesne Club, of Pittsburgh; the Pacific Union Club, of San Francisco; and others. In all of his life he has been actuated by high ideals whether in professional lines or in social relations. He has ever recognized the duties and obligations as well as the privileges of citizenship and has given much time and thought to public service in his efforts to benefit, beautify and adorn the city which throughout the greater part of his life has been his home.

MARTIN GLEASON.

Among the substantial citizens that the little Emerald isle has furnished to the new world is Martin Gleason, who is successfully engaged in the undertaking business in Chicago. He was born in Ireland on the 15th of August, 1872, and is a son of Martin and Margaret Gleason. He remained a resident of his native land through the first sixteen years of his life and then determined to try his fortune in the new world. Accordingly he crossed the Atlantic in 1888 and made his way at once to the interior of the country, settling in Chicago. He was engaged in the wholesale liquor business until 1906, when he turned his attention to the undertaking business, opening his establishment at No. 3718 South Halsted street, where he occupies a space of twenty-six by one hundred and fifty feet. In fact he has two floors in this building and a chapel with a seating capacity of eighty. His is a well appointed establishment, in which he carries a large line of undertaking goods and supplies, conducting the business under his own name.

On the 10th of June, 1887, Mr. Gleason was united in marriage to Miss Mary C. Crowley, a daughter of John J. and Nellie Crowley, who were early settlers of Chicago. The three children of this marriage are: Martin J., who is now in business with his father; and Nellie and Margaret, both at home. The religious faith of the family is that of the Catholic church and they are communicants of the Nativity church. Mr. Gleason is identified with the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Royal Arcanum, the Knights of The Maccabees, the Catholic Knights and Ladies of America and with Leo Council of the Knights of Columbus. His political endorsement is given to the democratic party, but while he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, he does not seek office as a reward

for party fealty. He prefers to concentrate his efforts and attention upon his business affairs and he is a member of the Chicago Undertakers Association and also of the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association. Mr. Gleason is a self-made man and steadily has worked his way upward. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to come to the new world, for here he has found the business opportunities which he sought and in their utilization has made steady advance, being now at the head of a profitable and growing business.

JAMES SHEDDEN.

James Shedden is president of the firm of James Shedden & Company, building contractors, specializing in the construction of factories, warehouses, mercantile and industrial buildings and in mill, steel and reinforced concrete construction. Mr. Shedden comes to the new world from Scotland. He was born in Dalry, Ayrshire, June 13, 1863, a son of John Shedden, who was a builder and died in Scotland three or four years ago. The mother bore the maiden name of Jane Grey McKinley and has also departed this life.

James Shedden acquired a public and private school education in his native town, pursuing his studies until he was about seventeen years of age, when he became an active assistant to his father, under whom he learned the building trade and with whom he was connected until 1886. He then crossed the Atlantic to the new world as a young man of twenty-three years and made his way to Chicago but after two years returned to Scotland, where he was married. He then again made the voyage across the briny deep to New York and spent one year with the Lorrillard Refrigerating Company. He afterward again came to Chicago subsequent to a second visit paid to his native country, and on again reaching this city he entered the employ of John Anderson & Company, general contractors, with whom he remained until 1892, when he started in business on his own account. In that year he entered into a partnership relation with William Kirk, under the firm style of Kirk & Shedden. This connection was maintained for twelve years or until 1904, when the business was reorganized under the name of James Shedden & Company. Mr. Shedden has conducted a general contracting business through all these years and among the buildings which he has more recently erected are the Three Arch Club, the Madison Terminal building at Madison and Clinton streets, the Baker-Austin building, the Central Forwarding building, the American theatre at Ashland avenue and Madison street, the Great Lakes building on Market street for the University of Chicago and others. In earlier years his efforts were concentrated largely upon the erection of residences but he now gives his attention mostly to factory, warehouse and mercantile buildings. He has recently completed the latest addition to the plant of the Western Electric Company, a building containing three hundred and sixty-five thousand square feet of floor space. In later years he has specialized in mill, steel and reinforced concrete construction and he maintains an office at No. 106 North La Salle street, from which point he directs his extensive building operations.

Mr. Shedden was married in Dalry, Scotland, June 13, 1888, to Miss Mary Campbell, a daughter of Duncan Stevenson Campbell, of Argyle, Scotland. To them have been born four children: John Bruce, formerly a student of architecture in

the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston and now at Camp Grant; James William, who is a sergeant at Camp Grant near Rockford; Duncan Campbell, who died at the age of six years; and Catherine Elizabeth, the wife of Allan Cunningham, of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Shedden make their home in Edgewater. He is a member of the Carpenters and Builders, also the Builders Association and the Building Construction Employers Association. He has become a thirty-second degree Mason and member of the Mystic Shrine and the nature of his interests is further indicated in the fact that he has a membership in the Chicago Art Institute, the Chicago Motor Club, is a life member of the Press Club, the British Empire Association and the Chicago Historical Society. In politics he is an independent republican. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church and he is serving as an elder in the Edgewater Presbyterian church, a position which he has occupied for a quarter of a century. He was one of the organizers of the Eleventh Presbyterian church, which was established as a mission in the rear of a saloon and was known as Hope Mission. This was in 1886. It was organized as a church about twenty-five years ago and has enjoyed substantial and continuous growth since that time, Mr. Shedden taking a most active and helpful part in its work. He is a man of unusually fine physique and prepossessing appearance, dignified and courteous yet plain and sincere in manner, displaying attractive social qualities combined with the highest ideals of Christian manhood and citizenship.

ANDREW MAGUIRE.

One of the most attractive business houses on that beautiful thoroughfare known as Sheridan road is the drug store of Andrew Maguire, located at No. 6543. He has conducted business there since 1911 and has won a most liberal patronage. Mr. Maguire is a native of Ireland. He was born in 1865, a son of Daniel and Bridget Maguire, who came to the United States in later life. The son acquired a public school education in England and was a youth of sixteen years when in 1881 he crossed the Atlantic and made his way to Philadelphia, where he served an apprenticeship to the drug trade there in the employ of William C. Bakes. He also engaged in clerking in Philadelphia for Alonzo Robbins for a year and a half and then pursued a course in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated with the class of 1884. He afterward went to New York, where he remained for six months, and was with Joseph Fitzgerald at Broadway and Forty-first street. In 1885 he came to Chicago and engaged in clerking for Albert E. Ebert, with whom he continued for about three years. He was afterward with Dr. Wernicke and later with the firm of J. J. Smith & Company, after which he entered the employ of the well known drug firm of Gale & Blocki. Subsequently he was connected with E. L. Caron and in 1895 he embarked in business on his own account, purchasing a drug store at Twelfth street and Blue Island avenue, where he remained for eight years, or until 1903. He then opened a drug store at Twelfth and Loomis streets, where he continued until 1911, when he removed to No. 6543 Sheridan road. Here he erected a building on a lot which he had purchased in 1908 and in the new building he opened a drug store which he has since conducted. The store has a tiled floor, is finished throughout in birch mahogany

and is most tasteful and attractive in its appointments. He does a very large prescription business and his patronage has steadily increased, for he opened the first drug store in the district, and his methods have ever commended him to the continued and increasing patronage of the public. Besides running a retail drug store Mr. Maguire is also the proprietor of the well known trademarked article, Maguire's Irish Corn Plaster, which commands a large and growing sale in this part of the country. Practically every drug store in Chicago and surrounding towns carry it as a staple. It is sold only through the regular jobbing trade.

On the 25th of June, 1898, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Maguire and Miss Theresa Mullins, a native of Chicago. They became the parents of eight children but two of the number have passed away. Edward C., eighteen years of age, is now studying for the priesthood. John S., who was an exceptionally bright boy and assisted in the store almost as a partner, died on the 3rd of July, 1917, at the age of sixteen and a half years. Henry died at the age of six months. The others are: Andrew, aged thirteen; Joseph Wernicke, ten years of age; Francis X., aged eight; Mary Theresa, five; and Agnes D., a little maiden of three summers.

Mr. Maguire belongs to St. Ignatius Catholic church and is identified with the Knights of Columbus, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Catholic Order of Foresters and the Knights of The Maccabees. In politics he maintains an independent course. Along the line of his chosen vocation he is identified with the Chicago Retail Druggists Association and the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association. Those who know him, and he has many friends in various sections of the city, esteem him as a man of genuine worth and entertain for him the warmest regard. Coming to the new world practically emptyhanded when a youth of sixteen, he has steadily worked his way upward and has never had occasion to regret his determination to try his fortune on this side of the Atlantic. Here he found good opportunities and his ambition prompted his immediate utilization of these. He is today at the head of a profitable business that is the visible evidence of his life of well directed energy and thrift.

EDWARD HORNBURG.

Edward Hornburg has been engaged in the undertaking business in Chicago since 1909 and in the intervening period of nine years has secured a liberal and well deserved patronage. He was born on the 11th of February, 1880, in the city in which he makes his home, his parents being Charles and Minnie (Berndt) Hornburg, both of whom were natives of Germany, whence they came to America in early life and were married in this city. The father was a teamster, continuing in the business to the time of his demise. The mother is still living.

Edward Hornburg acquired his education in the parochial schools and in young manhood took up the occupation of teaming, in which he engaged until 1909, when he turned his attention to the undertaking business, opening a store at No. 1321 West Thirty-first street. In 1913 he removed to 1145 West Thirty-first street in order to secure more commodious and favorable quarters and he now occupies a building with one hundred and twenty-five feet frontage on Thirty-first street and fifty feet on Wall street. He has a two-story building, his residence being a part of

the first floor, while above is one apartment from which he derives rental. He has a private car and excellent equipment for the conduct of the undertaking business. He belongs to both the Chicago Undertakers Association and the Chicago Motor Liv-
erymen's Association.

On the 13th of February, 1904, Mr. Hornburg was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Boske, of Chicago, and to them have been born three children: Edward, thirteen years of age; Arthur, aged ten; and Esther, a little maiden of two summers. In his political views Mr. Hornburg is independent. He belongs to the Lutheran church, in the work of which he takes an active and helpful interest, and he stands for all that has to do with general progress and improvement in his community. He has been a lifelong resident of Chicago and for thirty-eight years has been an interested witness of the growth of the city and at all times has given his aid and cooperation as far as possible to movements for the public good.

DIXON C. WILLIAMS.

Dixon C. Williams, vice president of the Chicago Building & Manufacturing Company, was born May 3, 1859, at Yellville, Arkansas. His father, Dixon C. Williams, Sr., was a prominent lawyer of Arkansas, where his death occurred in 1860. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mattie Dillon, after losing her first husband married John A. Lester, of Lebanon, Tennessee, and her death occurred in 1905.

Dixon C. Williams was only a year old at the time of his father's demise. He acquired his education in private schools of Lebanon and in the university at that place, where he took up the study of law, but a short time prior to the date upon which he would have graduated he left college to accept a position as bookkeeper and teller in the bank of Lebanon. Subsequently he was promoted to the position of assistant cashier and continued with the bank for sixteen years. He was also editor of the Lebanon Register for four years. His newspaper work and coming in contact with the public as molders of thought and opinion in this way awakened in him a desire to go upon the lecture platform and to that work he devoted his time and attention until his health failed in 1893. He was regarded as one of the most entertaining, instructive and interesting lecturers of the country, but, owing to the failure of his health, he had to give up the profession and in 1893 became vice president and manager of the Chicago Building & Manufacturing Company, also of the Lake Street Manufacturing Block, while at the present time he has extended his interests to various industrial lines and is now president of the Chicago Nipple Manufacturing Company, the Lehigh Valley Structural Steel Company of Allentown, Pennsylvania. It is seldom that a man of literary tastes who delights in intellectual research and has proven himself a success upon the lecture platform has the qualities essential to successful management. Mr. Williams, however, is an exception to the rule and in the control of important industrial and manufacturing interests has given indication of superior executive ability, keen discrimination and unfaltering energy. In various other sections of the country aside from Chicago his business interests have constituted an element of progress, contributing largely to the material development and industrial and commercial activity of other cities. He was the builder of the street railway at Anderson, Indiana, obtaining the franchise at the time that

natural gas was discovered there. At one time he was president of the Monroe Gas Company, of Monroe, Wisconsin, also of the Beaver Dam (Wis.) Gas Company and the Shawnee (Okla.) Gas Company.

On the 19th of November, 1876, occurred the marriage of Dixon C. Williams and Miss Sallie McKnight, a daughter of Moses McKnight, a prominent lawyer of Lebanon, Tennessee. They have become parents of two children: J. Lester, who is married and has a son, J. Lester, Jr.; and Mae Fair, the wife of Hugh M. Clifton. Both the son and daughter remain residents of Chicago. Mrs. Williams is a member of the Daughters of the Confederacy. Her ancestors took a prominent part in the Revolutionary war and the war with Mexico, while her father, Colonel McKnight, commanded a regiment of the Confederate troops in the Civil war. Mr. Williams also is descended from Revolutionary stock, General John Seldon Roane, a great uncle, winning his title by service in the Mexican war and was afterward governor of Arkansas, and his mother was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. His membership relations are with the Southern Club, the Press Club and the Iroquois Club. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party and his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. For many years he has been elder, treasurer and chairman of the official board of the Church of Providence on the north side. His pastime is found in study and in public speaking and Mr. Williams is usually to be seen where the intelligent men of the city are gathered in the discussion of vital questions. His interests are extremely broad and his research work has carried him into realms where the scientist and the historian are found at their best.

THOMAS H. BLAKE.

Thomas H. Blake is a representative of one of the old families of Chicago and has a wide acquaintance in the city. He was born on the 25th of September, 1879, of the marriage of Michael M. and Margaret T. (Monahan) Blake, the former also a native of Chicago, while the mother was born in Washington, D. C. The paternal grandfather came to Chicago at a very early period, casting in his lot with the pioneer settlers who laid broad and deep the foundation upon which has been built the present progress and prosperity of the city. Michael M. Blake was reared in Chicago, where he engaged in the teaming business in young manhood but in 1880 entered the undertaking business at No. 67 Canalport avenue. There he remained until December, 1890, when he removed to 712 West Thirty-first street, where he erected a building twenty-five by one hundred and twenty-five feet and containing a chapel capable of seating fifty people. He had his own limousines and service car and he conducted the business in a most progressive manner resultant of substantial success. He was called to his final rest in June, 1903, but is still survived by his widow. He was a member of the Chicago Undertakers Association from its organization. He also belonged to the Royal Arcanum, the Foresters, the National Union and the Ancient Order of Hibernians and his religious faith was indicated by his membership in All Saints Catholic church. In politics he was a democrat and served as alderman from the fourth ward about 1900. In his family were five sons and three daughters who reached maturity, Thomas H. being the third in order of birth. The eldest son, Dr.

Joseph M. Blake, was associated with his father in the undertaking business from boyhood and after the father's death conducted the business until 1905, when, having prepared for the medical profession, he entered upon active practice, in which he is now engaged. The other members of the family are: Mrs. John J. Corcoran, also a resident of Chicago; Thomas H., of this review; Mrs. F. J. Brennan, of Chicago; George J., who is a practicing physician of this city; Mrs. T. Maloney; Robert J., also a member of the medical profession in Chicago; and Bert B., who completes the family.

Thomas H. Blake of this review acquired his education in parochial schools of Chicago and after his textbooks were put aside took up the undertaking business in connection with his father. When his eldest brother, Dr. Joseph M. Blake, retired from the undertaking business about 1905 it was taken over by Thomas H. and his brother, George J. Blake, who conducted the business together until about 1911, when the latter turned his attention to the practice of medicine and surgery, after which Thomas H. Blake conducted the business for his mother until 1916, when he purchased her interest and has since been sole proprietor. His establishment is one of excellent appointments, well equipped in every particular, and he is accorded a liberal patronage. He belongs to the Chicago Undertakers Association and also to the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association.

In November, 1907, Mr. Blake was united in marriage to Miss Nellie McNeil, of Chicago, and to them have been born two daughters, Helen and Lucille. Mr. Blake belongs to the Knights of Columbus, also to the National Union, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of The Maccabees and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in St. David's Catholic church. In politics he is a democrat and was a candidate for the office of county commissioner in 1909. He has been somewhat active as a party worker yet he regards the pursuits of private life as in themselves abundantly worthy of his best efforts and through his close application to the business in which he embarked as a young man he has met with substantial success and is now accorded a patronage which is bringing to him a gratifying annual income.

WALTER CLYDE JONES.

Walter Clyde Jones, whose work in the field of legal literature has made him widely known to the students of law, and who is now practicing successfully in Chicago and in New York, was born at Pilot Grove, Iowa, December 22, 1870, his parents being Jonathan and Sarah (Buffington) Jones. The father, a farmer by occupation and a native of Harrison county, Ohio, went with his brothers to Iowa in 1833 and preempted a tract of land. He laid out the town of Pilot Grove on his farm. He was of Quaker stock, of Welsh origin, and his parents, who later came to Iowa, lie buried in the old Quaker cemetery at Salem. His wife was a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and of English lineage. Both the Jones and Buffington families came to America during the latter part of the seventeenth century. The father died in 1883 at the age of sixty-eight years, but the mother still survives, spending a part of the time with her son, Walter C., and the remainder at her home in Keokuk, Iowa. In the family were six children, of whom W. C. Jones

was the fifth in order of birth. Four of the number are still living, the others being: Dr. F. B. Jones, a physician of Goldfield, Colorado; Mrs. L. E. Goodell, of Wilbur, Nebraska; and Mrs. Jesse Moone, of Ashland, Nebraska.

At the usual age Walter C. Jones began his education, which he pursued in the public grammar and high schools of Keokuk, Iowa, supplemented by an engineering course in the Iowa State College, where he won the degree of Mechanical Engineer in 1891. His preparation for the bar was made in the Chicago College of Law, of the Lake Forest University, which conferred upon him his LL. B. degree in 1895. The same year he was admitted to practice before the Illinois bar and in following his profession has continued in general practice, although specializing to some extent in patent law. He was alone from 1895 until 1897, and then until 1899 was a member of the firm of Luddington & Jones. In the latter year the firm became Jones & Addington, which later was changed to Jones, Addington, Ames & Seibold by the admission of the third and fourth members. They practice in both Chicago and New York, the office being established in the latter city several years ago. In addition Mr. Jones has some business interests of a commercial character, being one of the directors and the treasurer of the Benjamin Electrical Manufacturing Company and the vice president and a director of the Stromberg Electric Company.

His activities have extended to the political field and he has been the representative of the fifth district (Hyde Park) in the Illinois senate. He has occupied this position since 1906 and during the sessions of 1909-11 was floor leader of the senate. He is the author of the direct primary law and led the fight for its enactment. He is also the author of the law limiting the labor of women to ten hours per day. He was likewise a leader in the movements for civil service reform and enactment of rules for reformed legislative procedure. He has at different times been chairman of the republican steering committee and is chairman of the executive committee which has the appointment of all select, joint and conference committees and is chairman of the rules committee. He is also largely regarded as authority upon various legal points and problems and in association with his law partner, K. H. Addington, became the author and editor of Jones & Addington's Annotated Statutes of Illinois, also of the Cyclopedia of Illinois Law and the Appellate Court Reports of Illinois. He has been active in civic affairs and was a member of the Chicago Charter Convention which drafted the proposed charter for the city of Chicago in 1906-7. He was one of the organizers of the Legislative Voters League with which he was actively identified until elected to the senate. He belongs to the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and is an ex-president of the Chicago Electric Association. His interests are diversified in their scope and it is well known that he is usually to be found where the intelligent men of the city are gathered. He finds social enjoyment in the Union League, the University, Hamilton, Quadrangle, Kenwood, Homewood, City and Press Clubs, all of Chicago; in the Cosmos Club, of Washington; and in the Lawyers Club, of New York; and at the same time is active and helpful in his cooperation of the movements instituted by the different organizations in support of measures and projects of public worth, value and merit. The lighter pleasures of his life, those which make exercise an even balance to strenuous mental effort, are horseback riding and golf. He is also a seasoned traveler and few points of interest in the United States and abroad are unknown to him.

Mr. Jones was married, on the 3d of June, 1896, at Paulina, Iowa, to Miss

Emma Boyd, a daughter of William O. Boyd of that place. They now have two sons, Walter Clyde and Clarence Boyd, aged respectively eight and three years, and a daughter, Helen Gwendolyn, five years of age. The family reside at 5541 Woodlawn avenue. Professional interests take Mr. Jones often to New York, where he is perhaps as widely known in legal circles as he is in Chicago.

JOHN URBAN.

From the age of sixteen years John Urban has been engaged in the undertaking business, which for a long period he has carried on for himself. He was born in Bohemia in 1863, a son of Albert and Kathrina Urban, who crossed the Atlantic in 1867, arriving in Chicago on the 3d of July of that year. The father was not long permitted to enjoy his new home, his death occurring in 1870, but his wife survived for many years, passing away in 1899. They had a family of five children, three sons and two daughters, of whom four are yet living.

John Urban, whose name introduces this review, acquired a public school education and when thirteen years of age started out on his own account, since which time he has been dependent entirely upon his own resources. He was a youth of sixteen when he began working for his brother-in-law, James Seyk, who was engaged in the undertaking business at Nos. 1013-15 West Nineteenth street. Mr. Urban continued with his brother-in-law for about six years, during which time he became thoroughly familiar with the business in principle and detail, and then purchased Mr. Seyk's interest. He was joined by his brother, Albert Urban, and they have since been associated in the undertaking business under the firm style of Urban Brothers. On the 14th of October, 1902, they removed to 1125 West Eighteenth street, having there erected a building upon land which had been in possession of the family for forty years. The building is twenty-five by ninety-eight feet and three stories in height. It contains a chapel with a seating capacity for fifty. The firm owns a private car and has thorough equipment for the conduct of the business. The satisfactory manner in which they conduct funerals has led to their patrons speaking at all times a good word for them and thus their patronage has steadily increased.

On the 19th of January, 1884, Mr. Urban was united in marriage to Miss Antonia De Vorak, a native of Bohemia, who came to Chicago with her parents in her childhood. The children of this marriage are as follows: Joseph, who is now in business with his father, wedded to Mary E. Cikanek, of Chicago, and they have two sons. John T., who is in business with his father, married Tillie Kosik and they have three children, two sons and a daughter. Rose is the wife of Victor H. Phillip, of Chicago, and they have three children. Bessie, the youngest of the family, died in infancy.

John Urban is a member of several fraternal organizations. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the C. A. L. A. L., the Pilsen Turners and the C. S. P. S. In his political views he is independent.

Albert Urban, brother of John Urban, was married to Anna Spirka, who was born in Bohemia and came to Chicago at the age of sixteen years. They have four children: Bohumil, who is with the Eastman Kodak Company; Bessie, the wife of

Ed Hammer, a resident of Chicago; Otto, who is also with the Eastman Kodak Company; and Lillian, at home.

The firm of Urban Brothers is today one of the oldest in their line in the section of the city in which they conduct business, and when John Urban removed to that section there were no street cars and but few houses in his immediate vicinity. He has lived to see a remarkable growth and development in the district, for he is now in the midst of a dense population, indicative of the rapid growth of the city. Practically throughout his entire life he has given his attention to the undertaking business and the careful management of his interests, his fair dealing and spirit of enterprise have been the dominant factors in the attainment of his success.

FRANK HUGH MONTGOMERY, M. D.

Dr. Frank Hugh Montgomery, who was "loved for his genial disposition and admired for his scientific attainments" and who was ever "thoughtful and tender and yet was quietly courageous," was for nearly twenty-five years a resident of Chicago and throughout that period came to be known as an eminent representative of the medical profession throughout the entire country. "He was born January 6, 1862, at Fairhaven, near St. Cloud, Minnesota, a son of Albertus and Mary Louise Montgomery. After completing a course in the high school of St. Cloud he attended the University of Minnesota and then entered Rush Medical College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1888. He afterward took post-graduate work in the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, with further study and clinical research in the hospitals of London, Paris and Vienna. From the outset of his professional career, he made continuous advancement and at the time of his death was associate professor of dermatology in Rush Medical College and dermatologist to the Presbyterian, the St. Elizabeth, the St. Anthony de Padua and the Oak Park Hospitals. He was also an active member of the local, state and national medical societies and was regarded as one of the most prominent representatives of the country in the department of medicine in which he specialized. This naturally made him a most active and prominent member of the American Dermatological Association, of which he was three times elected secretary and once as vice president, editing in the former position the transactions of the association for 1900 and 1902. He was also honored with the presidency of the Chicago Dermatological Society and took a most helpful interest in all of its meetings from the date of its organization. Aside from the treatise on diseases of the skin which bears Dr. Montgomery's name and which has passed through several editions, he was known to the profession by his numerous scientific articles, each of which is characterized by scholarly thoroughness and by a wide knowledge of the literature of dermatology in all languages. Among his colleagues and his clientele Dr. Montgomery was recognized as an acute diagnostician, a skilful pathologist and practitioner and a physician of singularly gracious personality. Besides his scientific affiliations Dr. Montgomery was a member of the University Club, the Chicago Literary Club, of which he was corresponding secretary during 1906-7, the Quadrangle Club and the Homewood Country Club; also of the Psi Upsilon and the Nu Sigma Nu fraternities. Although born and reared a Congregationalist, he was a pewholder and regular



DR. FRANK H. MONTGOMERY

attendant at St. Paul's Episcopal church, Kenwood. He took a keen interest in the work of the South Park Improvement Association and acted as chairman of streets and alleys committee during the years 1902-4."

Dr. Montgomery was married January 11, 1897, to Miss Caroline L. Williamson, daughter of Mrs. Irenus Kittredge Hamilton—by a former marriage. To them were born three children, namely: Hamilton, born May 21, 1898; Charlotte, born January 24, 1901; and Mary Louise, whose birth occurred September 2, 1903. It was on the 14th of July, 1908, that Dr. Montgomery passed away. Respecting the manner of his death, the name of Frank Hugh Montgomery will always be associated in the memory of dermatologists, with that of his heroic French colleague, Henri Feulard, who perished in an effort to save the life of his daughter, in the conflagration at the Charity Bazaar of Paris in the year 1897, for he gave his own life in a futile attempt to save the life of a guest of the family who had joined him and his son in a sailing expedition. The son was saved because he obeyed his father's instructions. Thus at the early age of forty-six the life work of Dr. Montgomery was finished—and yet is such a work ever finished? Does it not rather reach its fruition in the lives of those who came within the radius of his influence, and the radius in this instance was almost a world-wide one. He was known professionally beyond the seas and in his own country had come to be recognized as occupying a most eminent position in the profession. More than this the character of the man, unassuming in manner yet ever holding to the highest ideals, had endeared him to all who knew him.

Following the death of Dr. Montgomery the University of Chicago Magazine said: "In a time when specialization too often restricts the interests of scientific men, Dr. Montgomery was notable for the breadth and geniality of his sympathy with many sides of life. He was intensely fond of music, an enthusiastic mountain climber, an energetic promoter of civic good, a thoughtful student of educational questions. His loss is deeply felt among the colleagues who respected his ability, and yet more deeply by the friends who knew his daily life and character."

On the occasion of the quarterly commencement of Rush Medical College in a memorial address Dr. James B. Herrick said:

"But even sober words of truth concerning him may sound extravagant, except to those who knew him well. For there were grouped in him so many of the rarer good qualities that their mere enumeration seems almost like describing the traits of some ideal individual, and not those of a real man of the twentieth century. He was unassuming, kindly, sympathetic, patient, honorable, refined, courteous, pure minded, altogether lovable. He was by nature shy and retiring, even hesitating, so that on first acquaintance one might think him lacking in self-confidence and in the forcefulness that make for initiative and accomplishment. To a certain extent this was true. He was not aggressive, not one of those leaders of men who consciously or by the sheer impetus given by an uncontrollable force within, push to the front, leaving others to lag behind, or even to be jostled to one side. But with all his quiet exterior there was a powerful internal latent energy. There were depths within him known only to his intimates, depths of feeling, of purpose, of high resolve, that led when occasion demanded, to virile action. The responsibilities thrown upon him in the department of the college in which he taught and for whose success he worked so loyally were cheerfully assumed and honorably, even gloriously, borne. That in their twenty years of close association and of mutual

labor in professional, literary and college work his chief, whom he loved and respected so highly, grew to lean more and more heavily upon him, is eloquent testimony to his worth as a physician and teacher as well as a reliable, strong, resourceful man. That his neighbors made him an officer of the Improvement Association is evidence not only of their faith in him as a citizen and neighbor but of their knowledge that he would devote time and energy to plan for and accomplish that which was the best in civic life. Though quiet and peace loving, he was capable of righteous indignation and he took no uncertain stand in opposing what he regarded as wrong or injustice. So that in speaking of him as quiet, modest and unassuming it should not be understood as implying that he was lacking in force or in the power of accomplishment. He was not boisterous, but had a love of fun and a keen sense of humor. And then there was about him a lovable something, a simplicity and a sincerity, that made for him hosts of friends. Rarely will one find more spontaneous and hearty tributes to personal good qualities than have been uttered by those who knew him, even those who, as one expressed it, touched only the outer edges of his character. There was something of the knightly about him. He was a Sir Galahad, strong because of his purity of heart. We can almost imagine him as one of that fair order of the table round, that glorious company, the flower of men, that served as models for a mighty world. They laid their hands in those of their great king, Arthur, and swore:

‘To reverence the king, as if he were
Their conscience, and their conscience as their king,
To break the heathen, and uphold the Christ,
To ride abroad redressing human wrongs,
To speak no slander, no, nor listen to it,
To honor his own word as if his God’s,
To lead sweet lives in purest chastity.’

“If his ability as a physician and teacher are passed over with but scant words it is not because they were of slight worth. Far from it. He was unusually skilled as a diagnostician and resourceful as a therapist. As a teacher and writer he was clear and forcible. He was well versed in the recent literature of dermatology and had been for many years actively associated with Dr. Hyde in keeping the successive editions of their text-book on Diseases of the Skin thoroughly up to date. No small part of the excellent work on blastomycosis—much of it pioneer work—that came from the private and public clinic of Drs. Hyde, Montgomery and Ormsby was inspired by, or actually done, by him. He was interested in matters pertaining to education and was always conscientiously endeavoring to improve in the methods of teaching in accordance with the latest principles of pedagogy.

“Dr. Montgomery was a specialist; he felt the unavoidable medical limitations that go with specialization. He spoke more than once of the regret that he felt that he had not at the beginning of his career had more experience in general medicine and he felt that in perfecting himself as an expert in dermatology and closely allied branches he was inevitably depriving himself of the delight of breathing what seemed to him the freer air of the broader subjects of general medicine and general surgery, not realizing that the same inevitable process was going on in his colleagues about him, who were striving to perfect themselves as specialists in other lines and that they, too, felt that more and more knowledge of subjects outside their chosen branches was a sealed book to them. His impartial criticism of

self sometimes made him underestimate his own ability in medical matters outside his specialty, for, while a specialist, he was in no sense a narrow one.

"But, as has been said, he had a broad and living sympathy with many sides of life that had to do with other than medical things. I may be pardoned, I trust, for bringing in a personal allusion. The last meeting with Dr. Montgomery that is impressed upon my mind is when, during the intermission in a Thomas concert last winter, he took a seat beside me and spoke with critical enthusiasm of the music just rendered and of the ability of the present conductor. These concerts were a thorough enjoyment to him and many times I have heard him speak with pleasurable anticipation of the expected treat of some particular favorite, a Beethoven or Tschaikowsky symphony, particularly the 'Pathetic.' This night he spoke, also, of his pleasure in his summer home across the lake, of how he had just purchased an adjoining bit of woodland, not so much to keep out possible undesirable neighbors as to keep inviolate the native woods he so loved. It was this love of the beautiful in music and other forms of art, his love of nature, that refreshed him in mind and body after the weary monotony of the day's toil and that gave him a marked intellectual and moral uplift and that kept him from becoming narrowed. Too many of us slowly but surely drift away from intimate communion with pictures, music, good literature, the mountains and the sea. We acquire more book knowledge, more technical skill as practitioners perhaps, but we lack in broadness of view, catholicity of spirit, in polish and refinement; we become, in a word, narrowed. And I should dislike much to be obliged to defend the thesis that the physician who spends much time at his music, his literature, in the forest, or climbing the mountains, or who runs away often for a sniff of the salt air, is a worse doctor than he who constantly grinds at his professional work. Nay, he is—other things being equal—a better one. We may also well pattern after the example of our friend in his not shrinking his duty as a citizen, in his fighting for a clean city, clean physically and politically. All honor to the physician who is willing to sacrifice time and energy and to subject himself to possible abuse because he feels it his duty to accept the call to serve his neighbors, the city, state or nation.

"This is not the place to speak of his home life; that is sacred. But I may quote the words of one who writes: 'So good a man, so wise and kind a husband and father, leaves more to the world than he takes away. Many times I have said, "What a perfect home and how blessed the children who begin life with love and tenderness so wisely shown."'

"When the lightning flash of some great sorrow illumines the obscurity of the life about us we see for one brief moment and with an almost supernatural keenness of vision things as they are: we look through form to reality. When the dreadful word of his tragic death came to me there arose before me not the image of the skilled practitioner, of the expert who deservedly stood so high in his chosen specialty, nor that of the respected teacher, but the image of Frank Montgomery, my classmate and my student friend, the pure-minded, trusty, honorable young man; and then the image of Frank Montgomery grown to manhood, with the sweet gentleness and the noble traits that made him the respected, high-purposed gentleman. After all, that which counts is character. In our inmost hearts we know it. In our lives we too often forget and strive for gain, for place, for the plaudits of the multitude.

"We may all profit by considering the life of Dr. Montgomery. He has left

no illustrious name perpetuating some great discovery in medicine; he was no genius of worldwide fame. But many a man of far greater fame than his has passed away without the hush of respectful silence, or the rising of the unbidden tear to friendly eyes such as followed when the news of Dr. Montgomery's death was spread abroad. The dreadful manner of his death—death by drowning—and the vain attempt to save the life of another seem to give an added pang to our sorrow. But as he taught us how to live he taught us how to die. For when the tragic hour had come, when the supreme test was upon him, there was no faltering, his spirit rose sublime to the occasion and he glorified himself by a hero's death. 'Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends.'

"'Tis a preeious legacy to leave to wife, children and friends, that of a life that needs no apology and of a death that is its own glorification. Such a legacy he has left. And we of the faculty of Rush Medical College are thankful for the strength he added as a member of our body, but above all, for his ennobling example and for the sweet influence he shed about him as he moved quietly among us for these past twenty years."

The following is a list of monograph and papers by Dr. Montgomery:

1898—"Contribution to the So-called Premycosis Stage of Mycosis Fungoides."—Drs. Hyde and Montgomery.

1900—"Three Cases of Blastomycetic Infection of the Skin, One of Them Producing a 'Tumor' of the Lower Lip."—Drs. Montgomery and Ricketts.

1901—"A Brief Report of Two Hitherto Unrecorded Cases of Cutaneous Blastomycosis."—Dr. Montgomery.

"Further Report on a Previously Recorded Case of Blastomycosis of the Skin; Systemic Infection with Blastomycetes; Death; Autopsy."—Drs. Montgomery and Walker.

1902—"A Case of Cutaneous Blastomycosis Followed by Laryngeal and Systemic Tuberculosis; Death; Autopsy."—Dr. Montgomery.

1903—"The Present Status of Phototherapy."—Dr. Montgomery.

1905—"A Case of Pityriasis Rubra of Hebra's Type."—Drs. Montgomery and Bassoe.

1906—"White Spot Disease (Morphoea Guttata) and Lichen Planus Sclerosus et Atrophicus. A Clinical and Histological Study of Three Cases, with a Review of the Literature."—Drs. Montgomery and Ormsby.

"Systemic Blastomycosis; Its Etiological, Pathological, and Clinical Features, as established by a Careful Survey and Summary of Twenty-two Cases (Eight of Them Unpublished); the Relation of Blastomycosis and Coccidioid Granuloma."—Drs. Montgomery and Ormsby. Transactions of the 6th International Dermatological Congress, 1907.

"Report of a Case of Systemic Blastomycosis, Including Autopsy and Successful Animal Inoculations."—Dr. Montgomery. Reprinted from the Journal of Cutaneous Diseases, September, 1907.

"Systemic Blastomycosis; Its Etiologic, Pathologic, and Clinical Features as Established by a Critical Survey and Summary of Twenty-two Cases, Seven Previously Unpublished; The Relation of Blastomycosis to Coccidioid Granuloma."—Drs. Montgomery and Ormsby. Reprinted from the Archives of Internal Medicine, August, 1908.

"Some Common Errors in the Treatment of Infantile Eczema."—Dr. Montgomery. Reprint from *The Chicago Clinic*, October, 1898.

"A Contribution to the Subject of Radiotherapy and Phototherapy in Carcinoma, Tuberculosis, and Other Diseases of the Skin."—Drs. Hyde, Montgomery and Ormsby. Read at the 53d Annual Meeting of the American Medical Association.

"Cutaneous Blastomycosis; A Summary of the Observations of James Nevins Hyde, A. M., M. D., and Frank Hugh Montgomery, M. D."—Rush Medical College, Chicago.

Dr. Montgomery was also joint author with Dr. Hyde of the following books:

"Treatise on Diseases of the Skin."—Drs. Hyde and Montgomery; Lea Brothers & Company, Philadelphia and New York, 1904, and three former editions.

"Treatise on Syphilis and the Venereal Diseases."—Drs. Hyde and Montgomery; Lea Brothers & Company.

FRANK J. STEPAN.

Frank J. Stepan has been a resident of Chicago from the age of thirteen years but is a native son of Bohemia, his birth having there occurred on the 17th of December, 1884. He spent the first thirteen years of his life in his native country and then crossed the Atlantic to the new world, arriving in Chicago in 1897. He learned the cigar trade with his brother, who had a small factory, and eventually he purchased the business from his brother and conducted it for a time but later sold out and in 1906 joined the United States Army, with which he served until 1909, when he returned to Chicago. He afterward pursued a course in the Post Graduate College of Embalming, completing the course by graduation in October, 1909. Having thus qualified for the business, he opened undertaking parlors at No. 1633 Allport avenue in March, 1910. He remained at that location until 1913, when he bought out the business of Michael Firpich, who had passed away. This was located at No. 1654 Allport avenue, where Mr. Stepan has since remained. He owns a touring car and limousine car, which he uses in connection with the conduct of the business, and he has thorough equipment for the conduct of undertaking work in every particular.

On the 27th of April, 1910, Mr. Stepan was united in marriage to Miss Anna Horshy, who is also a native of Bohemia and in her girlhood days became a resident of Chicago, where she has since remained. To Mr. and Mrs. Stepan have been born three children: Frank George, who died at the age of three years; Mildred, five years of age; and Evelyn, who is a little maiden of two summers.

Mr. Stepan is identified with several fraternal organizations. He has membership with the Knights of The Maccabees, also the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Bohemian Slavonian Union, the Bohemian American Union and others. Along business lines he has connection with the Chicago Undertakers Association and the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association. His religious faith is evidenced in his membership in St. Procopius Catholic church. He gives evidence of his political belief when at the polls he casts his ballot for the men and measures of the demo-

eratic party. He has always been glad that his lot was early cast in America and in the utilization of the opportunities here offered he has steadily worked his way upward. He early recognized the fact that industry wins and he made industry the beacon light of his life. Close application, indefatigable effort and the spirit of enterprise have gained for him the success which has rewarded his labors.

FREDERICK M. SCHMIDT.

Frederick M. Schmidt is the only druggist who was and still is doing business in the loop since 1881. Moreover, he has the distinction of being the first druggist to open a store on the second floor of a building not only in Chicago but in the United States as well. He has always specialized on prescription work and throughout his entire career he has held to the highest standards of the profession. A native of Chicago, he was born on the 6th of June, 1859, the family home being then situated at the corner of Clark and Van Buren streets, which at that time was a residential district. He pursued his education in the Jones and Haven public schools of Chicago and was graduated from the Chicago College of Pharmacy. Several times he went to Europe to study and in order to profit by travel. His initial experience along the drug line came in 1873, when he entered the employ of John W. Ehrman at No. 387 State street. He remained in that establishment for three years and afterward accepted a position with Victor Erieh at No. 2507 Cottage Grove avenue. He was also employed there for three years and later he spent one year in the employ of Otto Peuser, while subsequently he became connected with E. H. Sargent as an employe in his store at No. 107 State street. On the 1st day of May, 1881, he opened a pharmacy on the second floor of the building at the northwest corner of Madison street and Fifth avenue. This was distinctly an office drug store and was the first pharmacy ever conducted above the ground floor. Success, however, attended the new undertaking notwithstanding it was a pioneer venture and his trade steadily grew. In 1886 he became associated with O. F. Fischer in the purchase of the drug store of E. H. Sargent at No. 1558 Wabash avenue and their interests were then conducted under the firm style of Schmidt & Fischer. Mr. Schmidt remained a partner in the undertaking until 1893, when he sold his interest in the business to Mr. Fischer and removed his office pharmacy to the tenth floor of the Schiller building, where he remained for an extended period, when he made another removal, this time securing quarters on the sixteenth floor of the Mallers building at the corner of Wabash avenue and Madison street, where he is now located, conducting a strictly prescription pharmacy. His first establishment was a very small one. He occupied a little room twelve by fourteen feet and did all of his own work. In the intervening years, however, his business has steadily increased and he now has one of the largest prescription trades in the loop district. Moreover, he has the distinction of being the only druggist who has been connected with the business in the loop since 1881.

Mr. Schmidt was married in 1895 to Miss Clara Louise Rehm and they have become parents of two children: Frederick R., who was born in 1897; and Dorothy, who was born in 1902. Mr. Schmidt has always been deeply interested in those things which are of cultural worth to the individual and which advance the high

standards of city life. He belongs to the Chicago Athletic Club, also to the Chicago Historical Society and to the Chicago Academy of Science. He is an honored member of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, of which he served as the president in 1899. He also became a charter member of the Chicago Veteran Druggists Association. He has always confined his attention to the drug trade and at one time owned an interest in two stores in Blue Island, Illinois, under the firm name of Schmidt & Menger, but afterward disposed of these. He is now president and part owner of the North Shore Health Resort, which is situated at Winnetka, Illinois, and is an institution and rest cure for nervous patients. He has a wide acquaintance among the druggists of the city, is honored and respected wherever known and most of all where best known. His ideals of life are high not only in connection with his profession but in other relations as well and he never deviates from a course which he believes to be right between himself and his fellowmen.

ABRAM WINEGARDNER HARRIS, Sc. D., LL. D.

To say that Dr. Abram Winegardner Harris is president of the Northwestern University is at once to establish his position as one of the foremost American educators. Born in Philadelphia on the 7th of November, 1858, he is a son of James Russell and Susanna (Reed) Harris, whose family included James Russell Harris, Jr., Mrs. Walter P. McClure and Mrs. Henry A. Lewis, all of Philadelphia.

In his native city Dr. Harris, of this review, acquired his early education and prepared for college at the Friends Central School. In 1876 he entered Wesleyan University, Connecticut, from which he was graduated A. B. in 1880. Immediately afterward he entered upon the profession of teaching, being employed as instructor of mathematics in Dickinson Seminary of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, during the collegiate year of 1880-81. He was subsequently tutor in mathematics and registrar of Wesleyan University from 1881 until 1884, after which he went abroad, spending a year in study in the Universities of Munich and of Berlin and returning to the Wesleyan University as instructor in history for the period from 1885 until 1888. In the succeeding eighteen years he was associated with the organization or reorganization of three institutions. His administrative ability was called into play in this connection and he demonstrated to the satisfaction of his associates that he possessed marked executive ability. He helped to organize the office of experiment stations of the United States Department of Agriculture and served as assistant director of that office from 1888 until 1891 and as director from 1891 until 1893. In that connection he came into close touch with the work of the experiment stations in every state of the Union and his success in that great field of labor, which annually requires the investment of more than a million dollars, led in 1892 to his selection for the presidency of the Maine State College at Orono, which office he filled from 1893 until 1901. During the eight years that he remained at the head of that institution the college widened its scope and made substantial advance in the number of its students and of its faculty and in its income as well; leading to the reorganization of the school in 1896 under the name of the University of Maine. Thus Dr. Harris had successfully transplanted for the first time the western state university idea into the soil of conservative New England. After

bringing this college to the highest rank among Maine's institutions of learning, he resigned the presidency in 1901 to become director of the Jacob Tome Institute at Port Deposit, Maryland. When he assumed charge its affairs were in confusion. The school had been furnished by its founder with an endowment and equipment of buildings unequalled in secondary educational institutions, but the plans for their use were as yet undefined. The situation demanded no ordinary leadership. In the five years of his administration Dr. Harris clearly defined the objects of the institution, coordinated its departments and directed the founder's gift into channels where it would be most useful. When he resigned in 1906 he left that school upon a firm foundation with the assurance of a bright future.

On the 1st of February, 1906, Dr. Harris was elected president of Northwestern University by its board of trustees, and at the opening of the school year in the following September took charge. Since that time he has given his undivided attention to the upbuilding of this institution, which has always maintained a high standard but which has reached an even higher rank under the wise leadership and practical management of Dr. Harris. Possessed of wonderful energy and endowed with an unusual capacity for work, the scope and extent of what he has accomplished during the five years of his administration are difficult to estimate. During the past three years the enrollment has increased from four thousand to five thousand and gifts amounting to six hundred thousand dollars have been received; a school of commerce has been organized with an enrollment of over five hundred and fifty pupils; a college of engineering has been established which is a pioneer in requiring a five year course of study for graduation; the courses in history, English, French, physiology and chemistry have been revised; a new building has been erected for a dispensary at the Medical School and at Evanston have been erected an engineering plant and a splendid gymnasium which is not surpassed anywhere in the country. A campus commission has been established to direct the development of the campus; a distinct advance has been inaugurated in athletics; members of the faculty are receiving honors due to their high professional standing. In the year 1910 five hundred and eighty pupils were graduated. Probably the greatest work which Dr. Harris has done for the institution is manifest in his inspiration of loyalty and interest among its alumni. He has combined and affiliated the interests of the graduates of its various schools and a university spirit of devotion to the alma mater has increased among alumni, professors and students.

From time to time there has come to Dr. Harris substantial recognition of the work that he has done in the educational field. In 1883 he received the A. M. degree from his alma mater; in 1894 the Sc. D. from Bowdoin College; in 1900 the LL. D. degree from the University of New Brunswick; and in 1901 the same degree from the University of Maine, while in 1904 his alma mater, Wesleyan University, conferred upon him the LL. D. degree. He has prepared many scientific and administrative documents for the United States department of agriculture, has been a contributor to leading periodicals and has delivered occasional lectures before learned societies. He is now president of the Illinois Federation of Colleges, president of the Illinois Council of the National Civic Federation, president of the Methodist Social Union of Chicago; founder and president of the Alpha Delta Tau, an honorary scholarship society for preparatory schools. He also founded the Phi Kappa Phi, an honorary scholarship society, at the University of Maine.

While his labors in the field of education have been eminently successful, Dr. Harris has also been a cooperant factor in connection with public interests which have had far-reaching effect in connection with vital questions and problems of the day. He is now a member of the executive board of the vice commission of Chicago, of the board of managers of the Freedmen's Aid Society and is chairman of the executive board of the Religious Association. He is an honorary vice president of the Chicago Peace Society, a member of the executive committee of the Chicago North Shore Festival Association, member of the College Presidents Association, the Rhodes scholarship committee of Illinois, and of various other important committees. He has been a member of the University Clubs in Chicago, Evanston, Washington, D. C., Baltimore and Boston, of the Union League Club, the Cliff Dwellers, and the City Club of Chicago.

In 1888 Dr. Harris was married to Miss Clara Virginia Bainbridge, who died on the 3d of February, 1908, leaving a son, Abram W., Jr., now a student of Northwestern University. The family residence is at 1745 Chicago Avenue, Evanston. No movement of vital interest to the attractive city in which he resides fails to awaken his interest or receive his indorsement. He has for many years held prominent place among the laymen of the Methodist Episcopal church and twice has been a representative to the general conferences. For eleven years he has been a member of the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal church and for five years a member of the University Senate. He represented his church in the joint commission of 1906 which prepared a common service and common catechism for use in the Methodist Episcopal church and the Methodist Episcopal church, South. He is also identified with the Laymen's Missionary movement.

JOHN G. KRAL.

John G. Kral is numbered among Chicago's native sons. He was born in this city April 20, 1880, of the marriage of Frank and Anna Kral, both of whom were natives of Bohemia, Austria. They came to Chicago in the '70s and the father is now living retired.

John G. Kral pursued his education in the public schools and after his textbooks were put aside began learning the printer's trade, at which he worked from the age of nine years until 1908, gaining a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the business. Thinking to find better opportunities along some other line, however, he at length withdrew from that trade and entered into the undertaking business in connection with his father-in-law, John Havlic, who had established a business in 1887 at Eighteenth and May streets, where he remained for more than two decades, and in 1909 removed to No. 1021 West Nineteenth street. Mr. Kral purchased the property of John Cerny, one of the old undertakers of the neighborhood and one of the leaders in that line of business in the locality. Mr. Kral has a private automobile and a limousine car and he is conducting a large and substantial business. His establishment contains a chapel with a seating capacity for thirty. He pursued a course in Haller's School of Embalming and has engaged in embalming work since that time. He belongs to the Chicago Undertakers Association and also to the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association.

On the 13th of November, 1901, Mr. Kral was united in marriage to Miss Barbara Havlic, a daughter of John Havlic, and to them has been born a daughter, Helen. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kral are communicants of St. Procopius Catholic church and fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Columbus, which draws its membership only from those of Catholic faith. He is also connected with the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Modern Woodmen of America and other fraternal organizations. In politics he maintains an independent course.

Mr. Kral speaks the Croatian, Slavic, Bohemian and German tongues, as well as the English, and derives his patronage from many people of those nationalities. He is popular in the neighborhood, having social qualities which make him a most congenial companion, and his circle of friends is almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintance.

GEORGE P. HOOVER.

While the life of the successful business man has none of the spectacular phases of the political or military leader it is none the less vital or important in the community, and in fact constituted the stable element upon which the growth and prosperity of every community ultimately depends. Prominent among those who are controlling important financial interests in Chicago is George P. Hoover, the vice president of the Harris Trust & Savings Bank.

He was born in Glenwood, Iowa, September 2, 1862, a son of Joseph and Sarah (Kuhn) Hoover, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, whence they removed to Iowa the year previous to the birth of their son George. Later they became residents of Galesburg, Illinois, and the father was for many years cashier of the First National Bank of that city, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1905 when he was seventy-four years of age. His widow is still a resident of Galesburg. In the family were four children, the brother of our subject being Dr. Edwin Hoover, a graduate of Rush Medical College, who died in 1903. The two daughters of the family are unmarried and reside in Galesburg with their mother.

In the public schools of Galesburg George P. Hoover acquired his early education, which he supplemented by a course of study in Knox College of that city. When eighteen years of age he entered the First National Bank there and continued as one of its employes until 1894, when he resigned his position as assistant cashier to accept a similar position with N. W. Harris & Company, bankers of Chicago. Promotion made him cashier in 1897, and in 1906 he became a member of the firm. The following year the Chicago business was incorporated under the name of the Harris Trust & Savings Bank, at which time Mr. Hoover became vice president, remaining still as the second executive officer. Thus step by step he has worked his way upward from a humble position in financial circles until he is now regarded as a forceful factor in connection with the moneyed interests of this city. The deposits of this institution, the banking department of which has been under his direct supervision for a number of years, have grown from less than one hundred thousand to approximately eighteen million dollars during this time. Mr. Hoover is also well known in financial circles elsewhere, being inter-

ested in the firm of Harris, Forbes & Company, of New York, and N. W. Harris & Company, of Boston, which are affiliated institutions of the Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago. He is likewise vice president of the Harris Safe Deposit Company of this city. He belongs to the American Bankers' Association and enjoys in large measure the confidence, trust and good-will of contemporaries and colleagues.

On the 21st of October, 1886, in Galesburg, Illinois, Mr. Hoover was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Phillips, a daughter of William M. Phillips, of that city, and unto them have been born three children, Anna Ewing, Edwin Kuhn and Elizabeth Phillips, all at home.

Mr. Hoover greatly enjoys a game of golf and also the social interests which are his through membership with the Union League and Mid-Day Clubs of Chicago, the University and Country Clubs of Evanston and the Exmoor Country Club of Highland Park. He likewise belongs to St. Luke's Episcopal church of Evanston and is serving on its finance committee. There have been no spectacular phases in his life record but only that persistent energy and ready adaptability which, coupled with unassailable business integrity, always spells success.

ORRIN N. CARTER.

Orrin N. Carter, formerly county judge of Cook county and now a supreme court justice of Illinois, has left and is leaving his impress upon the Illinois judiciary in a manner which reflects credit and honor on the legal profession. Unbiased by personal opinion in the discharge of his professional duties and standing ever as a stalwart conservator of right and justice, he has won the esteem and confidence of those who desire an upright administration of the law.

He was born in Jefferson county, New York, January 22, 1854. His father, Benajah Carter, who sailed on the Great Lakes, died when Orrin was less than two years of age. His mother, whose maiden name was Isabel Cole, afterward married James W. Francisco and in the fall of 1864 the family moved westward, locating in Du Page county, Illinois. The future jurist had already begun his education in the district schools of the Empire state, further continuing his studies in his adopted state. As the financial resources of the family were not sufficient to provide him with the higher education which he desired, he worked his own way through Wheaton College at Wheaton, Illinois, and was graduated with the A.B. degree in 1877. He studied law in Chicago, with Judge M. F. Tuley and General I. N. Stiles as his preceptors. His first professional service was in the field of teaching and he also served as county superintendent of schools in Grundy county, Illinois, from 1880 until 1882. He regarded this, however, only as the initial step to other professional work and, resigning his position in the latter year, concentrated his energies upon the practice of law.

While residing in Grundy county, Judge Carter was married in Morris, Illinois, on the 1st of August, 1881, to Miss Nettie J. Steven. They have two children, Allan J. and Ruth G.

Having been admitted to the bar in 1880, Judge Carter practiced at Morris for about eight years, having as partners at different times A. L. Doud, who went west for his health and is a leading attorney of Denver; Judge R. M. Wing, a

prominent lawyer in Chicago; and Judge S. C. Stough, who remained in Morris and is now circuit judge. While in Morris Judge Carter served as states attorney for Grundy county, from 1883 until 1888, conducting on behalf of the state some important criminal trials, notably the prosecution of Henry Schwartz and Newton Watt for the murder of Kellogg Nichols, an express messenger, while on duty in his car on the Rock Island Railroad. The case aroused much public interest at the time. Both men were convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Judge Carter's active connection with the Chicago bar dated from 1888, the reputation which he had won in the interior of the state proving the foundation upon which he built his success in this city. His ability, too, was soon made manifest in his work in the courts here. From 1892 until 1894 he was engaged as general attorney for the sanitary district of Chicago. In the latter year he was elected county judge of Cook county, to which office he was twice reelected, the last time without opposition, serving over eleven years and resigning in 1906 to take the position he holds at present. As a supreme court justice he is now unconsciously writing for himself on public opinion the verdict of his long work as an able judge, of comprehensive understanding of the law, his clear analysis of every case enabling him to arrive at its salient points in connection with the principles of jurisprudence bearing thereon.

Judge Carter resides with his family at Evanston. He is an active member of the Union League Club, the Congregational Club and the Hamilton Club, and takes a deep interest in the discussion of the political, social and municipal problems that are frequently a matter of earnest thought and able debate in these organizations.

JOHN C. KRUSE.

John C. Kruse has been engaged in the undertaking business in Chicago since 1907. He was born in Hobart, Indiana, on the 14th of March, 1884, and is a son of William and Minnie (Meyer) Kruse, the former a native of Germany, while the latter was born in Indiana. The father came to the United States when a lad of seven years and has since resided on this side of the Atlantic. He is now living retired in Hobart, having put aside all business cares.

John C. Kruse, spending his youthful days under the parental roof, pursued his education in the public schools and after his textbooks were put aside began learning the butcher's trade, which he followed in Hobart and afterward in Chicago, feeling that he would find a broader field of labor in this city. In November, 1907, he entered the undertaking business at No. 2130 West Twenty-first street and still owns his establishment there. He opened another place of business at No. 816 West Nineteenth street and conducted it as a livery business for three years but now uses the place as an automobile livery and is the owner of two limousine cars. He has a well appointed undertaking establishment and is conducting a growing and profitable business.

Mr. Kruse was united in marriage on the 6th of November, 1907, to Miss Ida Diedrich, of Chicago, and they have one child, Arvilla. The religious faith of the parents is that of the Lutheran church, to which they loyally adhere, and in

his political views Mr. Kruse is a republican, giving earnest and stalwart support to the party yet he is without ambition for office. He feels that his full time and attention are needed in connection with his business and his fair dealing and reliability have won for him a growing patronage as the years have gone by. He belongs to the Chicago Undertakers Association and also to the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association.

CHARLES CLARENCE POOLE.

The Poole family is distinctively American in both lineal and collateral lines since John Poole came from England in 1632 and established his home at Reading, Massachusetts. Among the distinguished ancestors, to whom the present generation point with pride, were the early colonial Governors Dudley and Bradstreet, who presided over the interests of Massachusetts ere the establishment of American independence. Another of the ancestors in the maternal line was Manasseh Cutler, who served as a chaplain in the colonial army during the Revolutionary war. He afterward became a member of the commission which obtained on behalf of the soldiers of that war the lands in Ohio on which was founded the town of Marietta, and was a leading agent in the passage of the ordinance of 1787, into which he incorporated the anti-slavery provision. He afterward represented Massachusetts in congress and died in Hamilton, that state, in 1823, having left the impress of his individuality upon many events which constitute important chapters in the history of the state and nation. Charles H. Poole was born in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1825, and while receiving his education at West Point, became a civil engineer and passed his entire life in the service of the United States government. His duties called him much of the time to Washington, D. C., where he passed away in the year 1880. His wife bore the maiden name of Mary A. Daniels and they were residents of Benicia, California, at the time of the birth of Charles Clarence Poole on the 27th of November, 1856.

The youthful days of C. C. Poole, however, were largely spent in the nation's capital, to which his father had been called in professional service. He, therefore, attended the public schools of that city and under private instruction completed a course in civil engineering, whereby he was qualified to take a position as civil engineer and topographical draftsman in connection with surveys under the war department when but eighteen years of age. To that work he devoted his attention in 1874 and 1875, and later was employed in the topographical division of the post office department. This line of work, however, he regarded merely as an initial step, having determined upon the practice of law as a life work. His preparation for the bar was made through private study and also as a student in the Columbian, now the George Washington, University. Even at that day he was greatly interested in subjects allied to patent law and his essay on trade-marks won him a prize at the time of his graduation in the class of 1882. The same year he was admitted to the bar and located for practice in Chicago, where he has since remained. No dreary novitiate awaited him and yet advancement at the bar is proverbially slow. However, he soon gave proof of his ability, and his constantly developing powers have long kept him in a position of leadership among the patent lawyers of the country. Hav-

ing a natural aptitude for mechanical subjects, he preferred to concentrate his energies upon this department of the law, which all the time is growing more and more involved through the complexity of business interests, when a lack of knowledge or unscrupulous principles are continuously bringing about litigation in the courts concerning the validity of patents, copyrights and trade-marks. The patent lawyer must possess not only a knowledge of the law as it appears from the statutes, but must also have practical understanding of mechanical engineering and of the many subjects which find classification along manufacturing and industrial lines, that he may intelligently present the matters in his charge to the patent office and the courts. Lacking in none of the requisites of the successful patent lawyer, Mr. Poole has made continuous progress in his especial field. In 1885 he became the senior partner of the firm of Poole & Brown and has since been continuously associated with Colonel Taylor E. Brown, of the Illinois National Guard, the firm being recognized as one of the strongest patent law firms in the United States. In 1891 Mr. Poole was admitted to practice before the United States supreme court. He has been honored with the presidency of the Chicago Patent Law Association, which indicates clearly his standing among those who are his colleagues and associates in this field.

Mr. Poole's club relations are with the Union League Club. He has been greatly interested in the Masonic order, and is a past commander of Evanston Commandery, Knights Templar, and also a member of Medinah Temple of the Mystie Shrine. Mr. Poole has always been an enthusiast in field sports and he is an expert fisherman with rod and reel.

Mr. Poole maintains his residence at Evanston, where the family is well known in the social circles of that attractive suburb. He was married in January in 1884 to Miss Anne Poole, a daughter of the late Dr. William F. Poole, at one time librarian of the Newberry Library and the author of Poole's Index to Periodical Literature. Her mother bore the maiden name of Frances Gleason. Mrs. C. Clarence Poole is a native of Melrose, Massachusetts. The family numbers two sons and two daughters, Frances, Charles H., Clarence Frederick and Dorothy. A man of well balanced capacities and powers, capable of taking an impartial view of any question and of discriminating between the essential and the non-essential, his strongly marked characteristics have been the salient features in a commendable and notable success. Fortunate in possessing ability and character that inspired confidence in others, the simple weight of his character and ability has carried him into important relations with large interests in his work in the United States patent office and the federal courts, where the involved questions of patent law are considered.

HENRY ROHN.

Henry Rohn is the senior partner in the undertaking firm of Rohn & Grahl of Chicago, his native city. His entire life has here been passed, his birth occurring in Chicago on the 29th of June, 1871, his parents being William and Lena Rohn, who were early settlers of this city, the father being among the first to engage in furniture manufacturing here.

Henry Rohn acquired a parochial school education and after his textbooks were put aside he made his initial step in the business world by entering the furniture

business, in which line he continued until 1900. He was later connected with the livery business. In 1902 he entered into partnership with Edward H. Grahl, establishing the firm of Rohn & Grahl. They began business on Ashland avenue, near Twelfth street, and in 1903 removed to No. 1244 South Ashland avenue, where they erected a building twenty-five by one hundred and fifty feet and three stories in height. They conducted a livery business until 1911 but since that time have concentrated their attention exclusively upon the undertaking business. In February, 1911, they opened an undertaking establishment at No. 1121 South East avenue in Oak Park, where they erected a building twenty-five by sixty-five feet and two stories in height. It contains a chapel with a seating capacity for forty. A third branch of the business was opened at No. 7232 West Madison street on the 20th of December, 1915. There a building twenty-five by seventy-five feet, one story in height, was rented and it contains a chapel with seating capacity for sixty. Mr. Grahl conducts the Ashland avenue store, while Mr. Rohn manages the Oak Park store, having his residence in that beautiful suburb. The firm has membership in the Chicago Undertakers Association and also in the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association.

On the 9th of February, 1894, Mr. Rohn was united in marriage to Miss Matilda Grahl, a sister of his partner. They have become the parents of three children: Gertrude, Loretta, who has passed away; and William, a machinist with the Crane Company.

Mr. Rohn is a member of Plattdeutsche Gilde No. 25. In politics he maintains an independent course, voting according to the dictates of his judgment without regard to party ties. His religious faith is that of the Lutheran church. He has been a lifelong resident of Chicago and is widely known in the city both by reason of his long connection therewith and also owing to his prominence along the line of his profession.

HENRY W. GREBE.

Henry W. Grebe, president of the Central Asbestos & Magnesia Company, was born in Chicago, January 21, 1873. His father, Henry Grebe, was a native of Germany but was brought to America when only four years of age. At the time of the Civil war he responded to the country's call for troops, taking active part in the work of defending the Union. After the cessation of hostilities he engaged in the tobacco business in Chicago and in St. Louis, spending his last days in the former city, where he passed away in 1899. He had conducted business along that line in Chicago prior to the Civil war and had enlisted from this city. He married Anna Henecke, also a native of Germany, who died in 1914.

Henry W. Grebe acquired his education in the public schools of Chicago and in a private school, in which he pursued a mechanical course. He took up insulation work with the Chalmers-Spence Company and later was connected with the Chicago Fireproof Company. At a subsequent period he was identified with the Johns-Manville Company and thus continued until he engaged in business for himself, establishing the Central Asbestos & Magnesia Company. This was organized on the 1st of August, 1907, his associates in the undertaking being Ernest Buehler, seere-

tary and treasurer, and Henry F. Greer, vice president, while Mr. Grebe became the president. The company manufactures and takes contracts for hot and cold insulation and for asbestos materials. They have had the contract work in their line in the Sherman Hotel, the Morrison Hotel, the Otis building, the Chicago Telephone Company's building, the Marshall Field & Company building, the Insurance Exchange, the Sears-Roebuck building, the Rothschild building, the Harris Trust building and a large number of the other principal buildings of the city. They also were awarded contracts for the Dime Savings Bank, the Whitney building, the Penobscot building of Detroit, the First National Bank of Omaha, Nebraska, and many other prominent buildings throughout the United States. They did all the insulation work on the new post office in Washington, D. C., and also in the Waldheim building in Kansas City. One of their specialties is the lining of smokestacks, of which work they are practically the originators, and in this field they have covered the United States. Mr. Greer is the pioneer in this line, having been continuously engaged in such work for forty-eight years, and Mr. Grebe has been active in this field for about thirty years and Mr. Buehler for a quarter of a century. They are thus all men of long experience whose training has been most thorough and whose equipment is unusually good, their knowledge and ability placing them in the foremost ranks of those who engage in the same line.

Mr. Grebe is a member of the Building Construction Employers Association and also of the Pipe & Boiler Covering Employers Association. He was made a member of the executive board of the former and has also held office in the latter, indicating his high standing in industrial circles.

On the 30th of October, 1895, Mr. Grebe was married in Chicago to Miss Lillian Ludwig, a daughter of Herman Ludwig, of this city, and they have one child, Ethel Charlotte, who is with them at their home at No. 2650 Wilson avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Grebe hold membership in the Lutheran church and he is well known as a member of the Masonic lodge and chapter, also as commander of the Sons of Veterans organization, as a member of the North American Union, the National Association of Steam Engineers, the Masonic Engineers and other societies. He belongs to the Hamilton Club. His personal qualities and characteristics as well as his business ability have gained him a firm hold upon the high regard, confidence and goodwill of his fellowmen.

JOHN J. ENGELN.

Since starting out as an employe of M. W. Schroeder, a Chicago undertaker, the interest of John J. Engeln in the business has constantly increased, and after three years' service in the employ of others he started in business on his own account on the 21st of November, 1914, at 2504 Wentworth avenue, where he is still located. In the intervening period, covering about four years, he has built up a business of substantial proportions. Chicago numbers him among her native sons. He was born on the 6th of January, 1885, a son of Theodore and Christina (Ferber) Engeln, the former a native of Germany, while the latter was born in Chicago. The father arrived in Chicago when a young man of twenty-one years and for an extended period occupied the responsible position of foreman of the Dearborn Foundry. He passed



JOHN J. ENGELN

away July 14, 1915, and is still survived by his widow. In their family were ten children, three of whom have passed away, while four daughters and three sons are yet living.

John J. Engeln pursued his education in St. Anthony's parochial school and in the Bryant & Stratton Business College, whereby he was qualified for the specific duties of the business world. He started out in life as an employe of Marshall Field & Company, with whom he remained for two years, and later he spent nine years in the service of the Pennsylvania Railway Company—a fact which indicates his marked faithfulness and capability, for railroad service is of a most exacting nature and inefficiency or lack of loyalty at once produces dismissal. After leaving the railroad company Mr. Engeln spent four years as an employe of the American Asphaltum & Rubber Company and on the expiration of that period entered the employ of M. W. Schroeder, a well known undertaker, with whom he continued for two years. He became interested in the business and resolved to engage in business along the same line on his own account. Accordingly, as stated, he opened his establishment at No. 2504 Wentworth avenue on the 21st of November, 1914. Here he has a place of business with twenty-five feet frontage and has a chapel seating sixty people. He pursued a course of study in the International College of Anatomy, Embalming and Sanitation and was graduated therefrom on the 17th of February, 1914. He has been a member of the Chicago Undertakers Association since entering the business, is a member of its executive board and is secretary of the Undertakers' Journal. He is also a member of the State Undertakers Association, in the work of which he takes an active and interested part.

On the 3d of June, 1908, Mr. Engeln was united in marriage to Miss Rosella Kees, of Chicago, a daughter of John N. Kees. Their children are: Hyacinth, eight years of age; Marcella, aged five; and John Theodore, two and a half years of age. Mr. Engeln is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters, belonging to St. Nicholas Court No. 20 of which he has been chief ranger for the past three years. He is also a member of Fort Dearborn Council, No. 773, of the Knights of Columbus and is a past deputy grand knight of the order. He likewise belongs to Gen. George B. McClellan Council of the National Union and to Calumet Council, No. 78, Fraternal Aid Union. He is an active member of St. Anthony's Catholic church. He is also a member of the Mutual Aid & Benefit Society, is identified with various church societies and belongs to the Frohsinn Singing Society. In politics he is independent, voting for men and measures rather than for party. Outside of business his interest centers in his fraternal relations and in music, of which he is very fond. Always a resident of Chicago, he has steadily worked his way upward in its business circles and is now at the head of substantial interests.

JOHN LEE MAHIN.

With developing conditions there have usually come to the front men who have been able to cope with such conditions and have shown themselves masters of the situation. With the growing complexity in trade circles, wherein the keenest competition is rife, advertising has become recognized as an indispensable element, and in this connection there has developed the advertising agency, which has shaped

and guided the work, making of it a systematic and well organized business. John Lee Mahin is one of the foremost factors in advertising circles not only in Chicago but in the country and the story of his achievement and of the development of his business cannot fail to prove of interest to the commercial world.

A native of Muscatine, Iowa, he was born December 14, 1869, of the marriage of John and Anna (Lee) Mahin. The father was a native of Noblesville, Indiana, born December 8, 1833. Nine years later the family removed to Iowa and when thirteen years of age John Mahin, Sr., began learning the printing business in the office of the Muscatine Journal, making such progress that he became editor of the paper in his nineteenth year, in 1852, rounding up an editorial career of fifty years on the same paper in 1902. The journal while under his management was first a whig paper and was afterward republican in politics. It supported the anti-slavery cause and the Union during the Civil war as well as the reconstruction policy of the republican party after the close of hostilities. The paper was also an advocate of temperance and prohibition and because Mr. Mahin staunchly advocated the enforcement of the state laws against the saloons, his home was destroyed by dynamite and the lives of himself and family were greatly imperiled. However, he stood fearlessly in support of his honest convictions at all times and labored untiringly for justice, truth and progress. The Mahin family is of Scotch-Irish descent, their ancestry being traced back to a period antedating the Revolutionary war, when representatives of the name settled in Rhode Island. Subsequently a removal was made to North Carolina, thence to Kentucky and afterward to Ross county, Ohio, where the father of John Mahin was born. The mother of John Lee Mahin bore the maiden name of Anna Lee and was a daughter of John Bond Lee, a native of Harford county, Maryland. Members of the Lee family served in official capacities in both the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812. The grandmother of Mr. Mahin in the maternal line belonged to the Branson family in Virginia, all of whom were loyal members of the Society of Friends or Quakers and were distinguished for their earnest and effective efforts to abolish slavery.

When he had mastered the branches of learning taught in the public schools, being graduated from the Muscatine high school with the class of 1886, John Lee Mahin entered the Wayland Academy at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin. With the completion of his education he entered the newspaper field and in this connection received much of the training that proved of inestimable value in his later career in connection with the advertising business. A contemporary biographer has tersely and forcefully given an account of Mr. Mahin's business career as follows:

"John Lee Mahin, president of the Mahin Advertising Company, of Chicago, is a combination of the strenuous and the thoughtful in his life and his work. He is one of the real thinkers in the advertising field and his method of analyzing a proposition and of working out a campaign by means of 'conferences' and 'data' was first smiled at and then adopted by others. Mr. Mahin was born in Muscatine, Iowa, in 1869. His father owned the Muscatine Journal and Mr. Mahin, when he was old enough, became city editor and subsequently was manager. In 1891 he moved to Chicago. At first he worked in the advertising department of the Chicago News, then was advertising manager of The Interior and, after much advertising experience, in 1898, he organized the Mahin Advertising Company. Because of his pioneer work in linking sales development with advertising, Mr. Mahin is known to practically every big sales manager in the country. In his

endeavor to resolve advertising to something approaching basic principles he wrote the now famous 'Mahin's Ten Tests,' by which it is claimed the practical value of any piece of advertising copy may be determined before it is printed. His company publishes the 'Mahin Messenger,' a monthly magazine devoted to advertising ideas and problems; also, annually it issues the Mahin Advertising Data Book, a remarkable array of facts and figures, issued in vest pocket edition also. Mr. Mahin does a great deal of public speaking. He delivered the course of lectures on advertising before the School of Commerce of Northwestern University, also at the Universities of Chicago, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. Some of these lectures have appeared in book form. Mr. Mahin has been one of the leaders who have done so much to improve and dignify the advertising agency business, in all his work laying special stress on the fact that 'real service' covers all parts and phases of advertising instead of the mere buying of space." The Mahin Advertising Company maintains a conspicuous and most honorable position in the business circles of the city, with John Lee Mahin at its head.

Mr. Mahin was married on the 29th of October, 1895, in the Sixth Presbyterian church of Chicago, to Miss Julia Graham Snitzler, a daughter of John Henry Snitzler, and they have become parents of three children, Margaret, Marian and John Lee, Jr.

Mr. Mahin votes with the republican party and regards it the duty as well as the privilege of a man to exercise his right of franchise. He was reared in the Methodist church in Muscatine, Iowa, and now with his family attends the First Congregational church of Evanston. He holds membership relations with the Union League, the Chicago Athletic and the Mid-Day Clubs of Chicago; the University and Country Clubs of Evanston; the Glen View Golf Club; and the Aldine Club of New York.

GEORGE J. BUSS.

Throughout his entire business career George J. Buss has engaged in undertaking. He entered business in connection with his father in boyhood and since that time has devoted his attention to the work which now claims his energies and in connection with which he has built up a business of large and substantial proportions. He was born in Chicago on the 29th day of November, 1859, and has therefore been a resident of this city for almost six decades. His parents were John and Barbara (Landeck) Buss. The father, a native of Bavaria, Germany, came to the United States in 1855 and made his way westward to Chicago. His wife was also a native of Bavaria, and arrived in Chicago in 1856. They were married in this city, where for many years the father was an active business man. He was the first undertaker west of the Chicago river. He entered the undertaking business about 1867 on Maxwell street, between Union and Jefferson streets, and continued at that location until 1893, erecting a building there for his own use. In the year indicated he removed to No. 1214 South Ashland boulevard, where he was in business to the time of his death, which occurred in 1901. He was one of the oldest undertakers in the city and was one of those who aided in organizing the first undertakers' asso-

ciation of Chicago. He had for a considerable period survived his wife, who passed away in 1875. Later he married Gertrude Rathemacher, who is still living.

George J. Buss acquired his education in the parochial and public schools of Chicago and when still a boy entered business in connection with his father and has been identified with the profession since 1893. He was the builder of a business block twenty-eight by one hundred and fifty feet and three stories in height and he rents the top floor. The remainder is used as an undertaking establishment and is splendidly equipped. Mr. Buss is a member of the Chicago Undertakers Association and also of the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association.

On the 17th of April, 1895, Mr. Buss was united in marriage to Miss Clara Seidel, a daughter of the Rev. Jacob and Caroline (Spannagel) Seidel, who came to Chicago about 1892, her father being a minister of the Evangelical Lutheran church. To Mr. and Mrs. Buss have been born two children: Lilly, who died in infancy; and Clara.

Mr. Buss is identified with the Evangelical Lutheran church, having his membership in Immanuel church. Politically he maintains an independent course, voting according to the dictates of his judgment without regard to party ties. His life has been passed on the quiet plane of business. He has never desired to become an active factor in political circles but has preferred to concentrate his efforts and attention upon his commercial interests, and close application and indefatigable industry have been the basic features in his growing success.

HON. CARTER H. HARRISON.

Among the residents of Chicago perhaps none has come as close to the hearts of the great body of Chicago's citizens as did Carter H. Harrison, Sr. Born in a log cabin, he became the friend and associate of the most eminent and distinguished people of this country and was entertained by many titled people abroad. He stood as the official representative of this city during the great Columbian Exposition and received with equal tact, grace and honor the official representatives of foreign lands or the most humble of his fellow countrymen. There was in Carter H. Harrison a quality which for want of a better term has been called personal magnetism; he drew all men to him and a friendship once gained was never surrendered because they found in him those qualities which command enduring regard.

Some branches of the family claim that Richard A. Harrison, Cromwell's lieutenant general, who led Charles I to the block, was one of his ancestors. Others claim that the family descended from the cavalier governor of the colony of Virginia. At all events, the name figured prominently in the history of that colony and his great-grandfather, Carter Harrison, and his brother, Benjamin Harrison, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and the father of President William Henry Harrison, were residents of that state. The Harrisons early intermarried with the Randolphs, Carters and Cabells, three prominent Virginia families, thus bringing about the relationship with Thomas Jefferson, John Randolph and the Reeves family of Virginia and the Breckenridges of Kentucky.

Robert Carter Harrison, the grandfather, removed to Kentucky in 1818. He was a graduate of William and Mary's College, as was his son, Carter H. Harrison.

the father of him whose name introduces this review. Carter H. Harrison, Sr., received from his father a large tract of land thickly grown with cane, and in the one-room log house which he built thereon, his son and namesake was born. Eight months later the father died, leaving Carter H. Harrison the only child of his widowed mother, who was a daughter of Colonel William Russell of the United States army, a lady of character and education, whose devotion to her son was ever one of his most pleasant memories. She taught him reading, writing and geography and assisted him in his lessons after he became a pupil in the primitive public schools of Kentucky. She often led him to his father's grave and impressed upon his mind the story of his father's unassailable integrity. When fifteen years of age he attended a school conducted by Dr. Lewis Marshall, brother of Chief Justice John Marshall, and two years later became a sophomore at Yale, where he was graduated in 1845 at the age of twenty. Following his return home he took up the study of law but, unwilling to leave his mother and go to the city to practice, he decided to devote his attention to the management of his paternal estate, six miles from Lexington. In April, 1851, his mother having married a clergyman who had been her friend and earliest adviser, he went abroad, thoroughly touring England and Scotland, where he was the guest of noblemen and freely mingled with the plebeians. He paid a long visit at the country seat of the Earl of Ducie, from whom he purchased blooded cattle for his Kentucky plantation, and during his travels in France and Germany he acquired a familiarity with the language of the people that was not only of great benefit to him in his European travels but afterward in his political campaigns and official intercourse at home. He visited most of the European continent, also Egypt, and with Bayard Taylor visited Syria and Asia Minor. In Taylor's volume, *Land of the Saracen*, he speaks in his preface of "my traveling companion, Mr. Carter Henry Harrison, of Clifton, Kentucky."

In 1853 Mr. Harrison became a student in the Transylvania University Law School at Lexington, Kentucky, and soon after his graduation in the spring of 1855 was admitted to the bar. In April of that year he married Sophonisba Preston, of Henderson, that state, and they became parents of ten children but six died in childhood. The others, Lina, the wife of Heaton Owsley, Carter H., now for the fifth time mayor of Chicago, William Preston and Sophie G., are all residents of this city.

While making a bridal trip through the then "northwest" Mr. Harrison was so impressed with Chicago and its possibilities that he decided to make this city his home and twelve days after his arrival invested his available capital—thirty thousand dollars received from the sale of his plantation—in real estate and opened a real-estate as well as law office, continuing in the practice of his profession and in the sale of his lands until 1874, when he went abroad to join his wife and children, the former having gone to Europe upon the advice of her physician. He spent the spring and summer in traveling with them through Germany, Austria, the Tyrol and Switzerland and after comfortably installing his family in Germany, the older children at school, he returned home. In 1875 he again went to Europe and his travels with his family through northern Europe were terminated at Paris. His family then returned to Germany and he to America. While in congress in September, 1876, the news of his wife's death at Gera, Germany, reached him and subsequently her remains were brought back to Chicago for interment.

An observing eye and retentive memory so enabled Mr. Harrison to store his

memory while abroad that he could thereafter call upon it again and again for fact or incident and this knowledge served him in good stead when he entered upon his political career, which, however, did not begin until he was forty-five years of age. In Kentucky he had voted with the whigs, had advocated emancipation and in 1860 became a Douglas democrat, although an ardent Unionist through the war. The first office he ever held was that of county commissioner, to which he was elected on a mixed ticket called the "fireproof." His capable service and efforts in the interests of the majority won wide commendation and led to his nomination for congress in 1872. Although defeated in that year by Hon. J. D. Ward, he in turn defeated him in 1874. He retired from the office of county commissioner in December, 1874, and in the following March took his seat as a member of the forty-fourth congress. Those who knew him in his later public career can scarcely realize that during his practice as a lawyer he experienced great diffidence and embarrassment in attempting to speak in court and when county commissioner spoke only when the occasion seemed to demand. His first notable public address was at a Philadelphia banquet in the interest of the Centennial Exposition, and he left congress with the reputation of being its most humorous speaker because of his remarks concerning a pending motion to strike out of an appropriation bill an item for the Marine Band. His latent gifts of oratory were seemingly called forth at that time and he made many speeches thereafter, including one on the repeal of the resumption act and on the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan canal into a ship canal. He was always an advocate of improved waterways and while in congress and afterward did effective work along that line. In March, 1880, he was chairman of the executive committee of the Ottawa canal convention and prepared an address to congress on the importance of canal improvement. He was likewise greatly interested in bettering the highways and was elected the permanent president of the State Road Association of Illinois, his labors being effective in securing legislation resulting in an appropriation for the improvement of the public roads. His second nomination for congress came to him ten days after he had sailed for Europe on account of the death of his wife. In 1878 he declined a renomination, expecting to return home to private life, but found on reaching Chicago that his name was being put forth by his friends in connection with the mayoralty candidacy. He cared so little for it that he went to Kentucky to enjoy a short rest, but six days after his nomination on the 15th of March returned and on the 1st of April was elected by a plurality of five thousand. Again he declined to become a candidate but was nominated by acclamation in 1881, receiving an increased majority of eight thousand.

The following year Mr. Harrison again went to Europe and in London, in August, 1882, wedded Miss Marguerite E. Stearns, of Chicago, who at that time was traveling with her parents abroad. While in England he accepted the invitation of Parnell and other national members to visit Ireland, and in Dublin was tendered the hospitality of the city by Lord Mayor Dawson. At a banquet there held he made a speech in which he boldly criticised England's policy toward Ireland, which awakened widespread attention throughout Europe and America, winning him the thanks of the nationalist members of parliament and the severe criticism of their opponents. His return to Chicago was made a matter of an ovation. The newspapers said that between fifty and one hundred thousand people gathered on the Lake Front park to welcome him September 19, 1882, and he was

cheered by thousands all the way from Michigan boulevard to his home on Ashland avenue. In the spring of 1883 he was once more nominated by acclamation for the position of mayor and during his third term in the office was nominated by acclamation for governor. About the same time he was also prominently mentioned in connection with the nomination for vice president of the United States but declined to be a candidate. At the state election for governor in 1884 he was defeated, but his position in his home city was indicated when he was chosen mayor for the fourth time in 1885. At its close he emphatically stated that he would not again become a candidate but, in defiance of his expressed wish, the party nominated him by acclamation, whereupon occurred such a scene as is seldom witnessed. In response to the demands of the people he appeared upon the platform and received a tremendous greeting. When quiet was restored so that he could be heard, he said that he could accept only on condition that every man in the convention should raise his right hand as a pledge of loyal support. Instantly every hand was raised and the building trembled with applause. A few days later, however, he wrote to the committee, peremptorily declining, and reaffirming his purpose to retire to private life. Twelve days after he had left the office of mayor his wife passed away and the public offices were closed, flags placed at half-mast and the city and county officials attended the funeral in a body—a mark of respect seldom, if ever, paid.

In the summer of 1887, for needed rest, Mr. Harrison went abroad accompanied by his younger son, William Preston, and John W. Amberg, the son of a friend. He visited China, Japan, Siam, India, Ceylon, Egypt, Greece, Turkey, Roumania, Hungary, Austria, Russia, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Germany, France and England, and an account of his travels was published in a series of fifty letters to a Chicago newspaper and afterward appeared in book form under the title "A Race with the Sun," receiving favorable comment from literary critics. A series of letters concerning his trip to the Yellowstone National Park, Puget Sound, Alaska and the Canadian Rockies, in the summer of 1890, were published in the Chicago Tribune and later in book form under the title "A Summer Outing." In 1889 he declined the tendered nomination for the mayoralty and in 1891 contested the nomination with DeWitt C. Cregier. His friends always asserted that he received a majority of the votes in the primary elections. He afterward decided to run independently and on that occasion, because of the division in the party, Hempstead Washburne, republican, was elected. In the spring of 1893 Mr. Harrison was once more his party's candidate and made a brilliant canvass which was a personal ovation from start to finish. All of the newspapers of the city except one were against him but the people were with him and he received a majority of twenty-one thousand. It was a critical hour in the history of the city, for the mayor would be Chicago's official representative at the World's Fair, would receive commissioners and royal visitors from all nations, together with the officials of our own land. The public recognized that Mr. Harrison was preeminently fitted for the position. His linguistic powers, his broad knowledge of various lands and their peoples, his eloquence and versatility, his courtliness combined with simplicity of manner, his boundless hospitality and his thorough familiarity with every detail of executive duty, were the qualities which made him above all others the one man for the office. He failed in not one single instance to live up to the expectations of his fellow townsmen and his last public address was made at Music Hall, at the World's

Columbian Exposition, on what was known as All Cities' Day, October 28, 1893, when mayors from all over the country were the guests of Chicago. On that occasion he said, at the close of an address which held the close attention of every hearer: "This fair need not have a history to record it. Its beauty has gone forth among the people, the men, the women, aye, the child has looked upon it, and they have all been well repaid for this wonderful education. No royal king ordered it, but the American people, with the greatest of pluck, born under the freedom of those Stars and Stripes, made this thing possible—possible to a free people. It is an educator of the world. The world will be wiser for it. No king can ever rule the American heart. America extends an invitation to the best of the world, and its Stars and Stripes will wave from now on to eternity. That is one of the lessons we have taught. But I must stop. If I go on another moment I will get on to some new idea. I thank you all for coming to us. I welcome you all here, in the name of Chicago. I welcome you to see this dying effort of Chicago—Chicago that never could conceive what it wouldn't attempt and yet has found nothing it could not achieve. I thank you all." Late that afternoon he returned home to dine with his family and an hour later was shot down in his own residence by one Prendergast, who had been admitted to the house on the plea that he desired to see the mayor on important business. Chicago was plunged into gloom and the plans that the Exposition should go out in a blaze of glory was abandoned. It seemed that all Chicago gathered to pay tribute to him at the funeral obsequies and during the day in which the body lay in state in the city hall. A contemporary biographer has written: "For twenty years, covering the period of his official life, Carter Harrison was a unique character in Chicago. In many respects his life was picturesque. That he was honest none ever questioned. That he loved Chicago as his own being, none ever doubted. He was a man of strong personality, little understood abroad because grossly caricatured at home. He was thoroughly familiar with the details of every department of the municipal government and the duties of every responsible head. He insisted upon honest administration. He possessed remarkable executive and administrative ability. He was always alert, guarding his official prerogatives and the public interests with sleepless vigilance. He sought to protect the treasury from useless appropriations. His habit of personal economy controlled his official recommendations. His character abounded in contradictions and paradoxes. A heavy taxpayer himself, he protected the interest of taxpayers. Moved with sympathy for the destitute, he favored increasing the public work to give them employment. He governed without repression. He planned his campaign as a genius and led the assault as a hero. He never engaged in defensive warfare, however vigorously the enemy attacked. He was always aggressive and impetuous. He carried his measures by the force of his intellect and the fury of his manner, convincing or overawing the opposition. His purpose accomplished, he was gracious and conciliatory. He was a manly antagonist, a magnanimous victor. No man who contended with him ever doubted his courage or his resources after the battle was over. He had no conception of fear and no apprehension of danger. He encountered the antagonism of newspapers and secured the support of their readers. He was a piquant, popular, versatile public speaker, adapting his oratory with equal facility to the educated and the ignorant, the refined and the rough. Naturally genial and courteous, he could, if the occasion demanded, assume a reserve, hauteur and frigidity of manner that chilled advances. He was a consummate actor, an

earnest man. Thoroughly democratic in principle and mental characteristics, he was equally agreeable to the laborer and the millionaire. He knew no classes; all occupied one plane. The masses regarded him with unbounded affection. He was wonderfully felicitous in adapting himself to his surroundings. He was a man of superb presence and chivalrous bearing. His supremest devotion was to his home and his family. He had little use for the club. His nature united the courage of a lion with the gentleness of a child."

NICHOLAS GOETTERT.

Nicholas Goettert, a graduate of the Chicago Post Graduate School of Embalming of the class of 1908, has engaged in business on his own account as an undertaker since 1909. He has been a lifelong resident of Chicago, his birth having occurred in this city on the 9th of April, 1878. His parents, Jacob and Susan Goettert, were natives of Germany and of St. John, Indiana, respectively. The father came to Chicago in 1871 and was employed in various ways for a time. He became actively interested in politics and was called to a number of political offices. About 1894 he opened an undertaking establishment in connection with John Hargarten at Hoyne avenue and Twenty-second place. While he started in business in a small way, success attended the new undertaking and after a few months Mr. Goettert was enabled to purchase the interest of his partner. He afterward established business at No. 2046 West Twenty-third street, where he remained until the time of his retirement from active life in 1909. The last three years of his life were spent in the enjoyment of a rest which he had truly earned and richly merited and he passed away July 5, 1912, while his widow, surviving him for about four years, died in May, 1916.

Nicholas Goettert whose name introduces this review spent his youthful days in his parents' home and during that period acquired a parochial school education. He started in the undertaking business with his father about the time he attained his majority and in order to acquire a high degree of efficiency in the work he pursued a course in the Chicago Post Graduate College of Embalming, where he completed his studies in 1908. The following year he took charge of the business upon his father's retirement and has since successfully conducted it.

On the 26th of August, 1908, Mr. Goettert was united in marriage to Miss Mary Balmes, of Chicago, and to them have been born four children, Peter, Edward, Nicholas and Cecelia. Mr. Goettert has membership in St. Paul's Roman Catholic church and he is identified also with the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Catholic Guards of America, the St. Paul Benevolent Society and the Luxemburg Brotherhood Association. He likewise has membership with the Fraternal Order of Eagles, while along business lines his membership relations are with the Chicago Undertakers Association and the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association. In politics he is inclined to follow an independent course, voting for men and measures rather than for party. When one analyzes the cause of success it is found that concentration of purpose and energy largely constitute the foundation upon which prosperity is built. Throughout his entire life Nicholas Goettert has devoted his attention to undertaking and has gained a most thorough and compre-

hensive knowledge of every phase of the business and the careful, thoughtful and considerate manner in which he conducts funerals has won for him the gratitude and kindly appreciation of the many who have had need of his services.

CARTER HENRY HARRISON, JR.

American annals do not furnish a parallel to the history of Carter H. Harrison, Sr., and Jr., father and son, whose combined service as mayor of the city covers ten terms. Each after filling the position for four terms retired, as he believed, permanently from the position of chief executive but was recalled to the office, and the son is now the incumbent in the high position in which popular franchise has placed him.

He was born in Chicago, April 23, 1860, and attended school here until 1873, when he accompanied his mother abroad and continued his education in the gymnasium at Altenburg, Germany. In 1876 he was a college student in New York and in 1881 was graduated from St. Ignatius College of Chicago. He afterward entered Yale, his father's alma mater, and there completed a law course with the class of 1883. Following his return to Chicago he took up the real-estate business, in which he engaged for a number of years, proving his splendid business ability and executive force in his operations along that line. In 1891 he became his father's associate in the purchase and conduct of the Chicago Times, the son assuming editorial charge. In this, as in the real-estate business, he won success, his connection with the paper continuing from 1891 until 1894. The example of his ancestors—and the family records include such names as Thomas Jefferson, William Henry Harrison and the Breenridges of Kentucky—may have awakened in him his deep interest in politics. At all events, the same qualities which made his forebears distinguished political leaders have brought him to a prominence in municipal affairs not even second to that of his illustrious father. In April, 1897, he was chosen mayor of the city and was elected at each biennial election until he had served four terms. The popularity of the Harrison family has always been commented upon in press notices, but behind personal popularity there is a business ability and executive force and a power of statescraft that has made Carter H. Harrison the chief executive of the city for five terms. He retired from the office in 1905 and for six years had no official connection with Chicago politics, although at all times an influential factor in party councils. In 1911 it was said that there was perhaps but one man who could make democratic success an assured thing and that was Carter H. Harrison. Once more he accepted the nomination and against several candidates was elected for a four years' term. He has the confidence of the people at large. Political leaders and business men know him as a man who does not break faith, and from his many elections but one deduction can be gained—that the city regards his administration of public affairs as beneficial to the majority.

On the 14th of December, 1887, Mr. Harrison was married to Miss Edith Ogden, daughter of Robert N. Ogden, of New Orleans, Louisiana, and to them have been born two children—a son, who is named for his father and grandfather, and a daughter, Edith. Mrs. Harrison is a lady of liberal culture, prominent in society

circles, and possesses, moreover, considerable literary ability, as is manifest in some charming stories for children which have come from her pen. She is also active in charitable work.

Mr. Harrison holds membership with the Sons of the Revolution, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Society of the Cincinnati and the Society of the War of 1812. His Chicago club associations are with the University, Iroquois and the Chicago Yacht Clubs. He belongs also to the Swan Lake and Huron Mountain Hunting and Fishing Clubs, which indicate something of the nature of the recreation and pleasures in which he indulges when leisure permits. The promise of his young manhood has been verified as he has come to middle life. His powers and abilities have ripened and matured and his judgment shows the benefits gained from past experience. He is making steady and effective effort to promote Chicago's welfare without any of the disturbing influences which result from revolutionary reforms and movements for which the majority are unfitted.

HARRY J. THORMAN.

Harry J. Thorman, who since March, 1912, has conducted an undertaking business at No. 3163 Ogden avenue, was born in Chicago on the 25th of June, 1883, of the marriage of Jacob and Anna Thorman, both natives of Germany. They crossed the Atlantic in 1873 and made their way to Chicago, where the father became connected with the Temple Manufacturing Company. He is now, however, living retired in the enjoyment of well earned rest.

Harry J. Thorman attended the public schools and later pursued a business course at the Young Men's Christian Association. He started in business life in connection with the Temple Pump Company, with which he remained for fourteen years in the capacity of shipper and buyer. His initial step in the direction of the trade in which he is now engaged was made as salesman with the Haller Company, manufacturers of embalming fluid. Through the steps of an orderly progression he has reached his present position in business circles. He became the secretary of the Post Graduate College of Embalming and in that connection also did embalming for the trade. In 1909 he embarked in the undertaking business on his own account, opening a store at Sixteenth street and Central Park avenue. In March, 1912, he bought out the business of William Yuers at No. 3163 Ogden avenue and has been at this location continuously since. He has a well appointed establishment here containing a chapel with a seating capacity for one hundred. He carries a large line of undertakers' supplies and has every equipment for the care of the dead. He also maintains two touring cars and a limousine car to be used for funeral services. Everything that he does is performed in a most orderly, systematic and scientific way and his ready tact and kindness constitute important features in his success in this business..

On the 4th of June, 1913, Mr. Thorman was united in marriage to Miss Adolphine Levermann, of Oak Park, and to them have been born two children, Iris and Harry. Mr. Thorman is identified with a number of fraternal organizations. He belongs to the Royal League, the Royal Arcanum, the Columbian

Knights, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Knights of Columbus, and the Catholic Order of Foresters. His religious faith is indicated in the fact that he is a communicant of St. Mary's Catholic church. Along his line of business he is identified with the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association, the Chicago Undertakers Association and the Illinois Undertakers Association.

ALEXANDER MACLEAN.

Alexander MacLean is numbered among the alert, progressive and enterprising business men of Chicago, being today at the head of the MacLean Drug Company, which is operating a chain of nine stores in the city. Mr. MacLean is of Canadian birth. He was born in 1875 and in his native country pursued a public and high school education. He served an apprenticeship to the drug trade in Chesley, Ontario, and then in order to further equip himself for the profession he became a student in the Ontario College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated with the class of 1898. The same year he determined to try his fortune in Chicago and made his way to this city, where he secured a clerkship, being thus employed until 1903. He then felt that his experience as well as his capital justified him in embarking in business on his own account and he opened a store at Sixty-ninth street and Normal avenue which he conducted for a year and then sold. He was afterward manager with the well known drug firm of Dale & Sempill at the corner of Clark and Madison streets, continuing in that connection for a year. He next opened a store for himself at Forty-seventh street and Calumet avenue, where he remained in business for a year, and later he was manager for the Central Drug Company in its establishment at State and Washington streets for a year. In 1909 he became the organizer of the MacLean Drug Company, operating the Central Drug Stores. The first establishment of this corporation was located at No. 4541 Broadway. Another store was opened at No. 3400 Lawrence avenue in 1911 and a third at Sheridan Road and Wilson avenue in 1913. The trade was further expanded by the establishment of another store at Sheridan Road and Irving Park boulevard in 1914 and in the same year another store was opened at the corner of Lincoln and Belmont avenues. Further increase in the business was indicated in the opening of a store in 1917 at the corner of Chicago and Central avenues; a store at the corner of Central avenue and South boulevard; and a store at the corner of Howard avenue and Bosworth street. In 1918 a large store was opened at Sunnyside and Broadway and the old Broadway establishment was removed to Broadway and Wilson avenue. All these stores have been remodeled and fitted out in the most up-to-date manner. They have tiled floors and mahogany fixtures and the equipment presents a most pleasing and attractive appearance. There are nine stores in all, showing the substantial and steady growth of the business which is the direct outcome of the keen discernment, executive force and administrative control of Mr. MacLean. In 1917 a wholesale house for his own stores was opened at No. 730 North Franklin street, where the whole top floor of the building is utilized, containing thirteen hundred square feet. The company also has its own candy factory, its own laboratory and puts up all of its own package goods. It has a central advertising department for the various stores and a window trimming department. The buying is all done through the company and employ-

ment is furnished to one hundred and fifty people. The establishments of the firm are known as among the highest class stores in their respective neighborhoods. The company started as a ten thousand dollar corporation and in 1914 the capital stock was increased to one hundred thousand dollars, while in 1917 it was increased to five hundred thousand dollars fully paid in. The officers are: Alexander MacLean, president and manager; H. E. White, vice president; and George R. Wood, secretary and treasurer, and these gentlemen, together with F. S. White and W. E. Coats, president of the Coats-Burchard Company, constitute the board of directors. All are active in the business with the exception of Mr. Coats. The directing spirit of the enterprise, however, has been Mr. MacLean and his sound business judgment and initiative have brought notable results.

In 1903 Mr. MacLean was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Grace Ramage, of Chesley, Ontario. Fraternally he is connected with Normal Park Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and in politics he maintains an independent course, voting according to the dictates of his judgment rather than according to party ties. He belongs to the Chicago Retail Druggists Association and he occupies a central place on the stage of activity. His ability has brought him prominently to the front and his enterprise has been a factor in commercial development in his adopted city.

FREDERIC ADRIAN DELANO.

Although born at Hong Kong, China, September 10, 1863, the ancestral records of Frederic A. Delano are connected with the early colonial history of America. His parents were Warren Delano and Catherine Robbins Lyman, both natives of Massachusetts. Warren Delano, a tea merchant, was engaged in China trade and spent over thirty years of his life in China. He was a member of the firm of Russell & Company, having houses in all the principal cities of the empire. In 1867 he retired from active business life and returning to America made his home at Newburgh, New York, on the Hudson, until his death, which occurred in 1899, at the age of ninety years. On the paternal side his ancestors were French Huguenots and English pilgrims, the latter settling near Plymouth, Massachusetts, in the early colonization of that section of the country. The American progenitor of the Delano family was Philippe de Lannoy, who came from Leyden, Holland, on the ship *Fortune*, in 1621 and settled at Plymouth. From him Frederic A. Delano is a direct descendant in the seventh generation, the line being through Jonathan (2), Thomas (3), Ephraim (4), Warren (5), Warren (6) and Frederic A. (7). Through intermarriage he is also connected with many of the oldest families of New England, among whom are those of Church, Warren, Allerton, Cushman, Hathaway and Swift. On the maternal side Mr. Delano comes of English and Scotch lineage, his ancestors in that line settling at Boston and Salem at various periods between 1630 and 1700. His mother, who was a native of Northampton, Massachusetts, and a member of a well known family, was a representative of the seventh generation of descendants of Jonathan Lyman, who came to America during the first half of the seventeenth century, and was also connected with the old Massachusetts families of Strong, Dwight, Hutchinson, Clark, Robbins and Murray, including two of the early governors of that state. She died in 1897 at sev-

enty-three years of age. Our subject was the tenth in a family of eleven children, of whom two sons and four daughters survive, all except Frederic A. residing in the east.

Frederic A. Delano spent his boyhood days at Newburgh, New York, receiving his early education at Adams Academy, Quincy, Massachusetts. He graduated from Harvard College with degree of A. B. in 1885. Unlike many men of liberal college training, he did not regard his intellectual development as something opposed to manual labor, but took up work of the latter character, imbued with strong purpose and laudable ambition, his thorough education enabling him to better direct his efforts. Soon after he had completed his University course he began his career in railroad work, and has devoted his entire life to that one field of endeavor. He first entered the service of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, August 1, 1885, with an engineering party in Colorado. Two months later he entered the shops of the same road at Aurora, Illinois, as a machinist's apprentice, and in April, 1887, was temporarily appointed acting engineer of tests at Aurora. He was next advanced to the position of assistant to the second vice president at Chicago, in April, 1889, then to superintendent of freight terminals at Chicago, in July, 1890, and to superintendent of motive power at Chicago, February 1, 1899. On July 1, 1901, Mr. Delano was made general manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, which position he held until January 10, 1905, when he resigned to engage in general consultation work. For a short time he was consulting engineer to the war department in relation to railroads in the Philippine Islands. May 1, 1905, Mr. Delano became identified with the Wabash system as president of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company and the Wabash-Pittsburgh-Terminal Railway, and vice president of the Wabash Railroad Company. Six months later, on October 5, 1905, he became president of the latter.

There is no position that demands such careful systematization, such accuracy, such harmonious working as railway management. Time and effort and purpose must coincide and with perfect adjustment must reach the results that are to be attained. Understanding every department of railway management and operation as the result of over a quarter of a century's experiences in its different departments, Mr. Delano brings to the management of the Wabash railroad the keenest discrimination, the most practical efforts and the most progressive and far-sighted policy. He has also been the chairman of the board of directors of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Company, of Chicago, and is interested in various other enterprises. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Western Society of Engineers, American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Franklin Institute, the American Master Mechanics' Association, and the American Master Car Builders' Association. He served as president of the American Railway Association from 1907 to 1909 and also of the Western Railway Club for one term. He has served as a member of the board of overseers of Harvard College, and as president of the board of directors of the Chicago Lying-in Hospital.

Mr. Delano has taken a keen interest in civic affairs and has served as president of the Chicago Commercial Club. He is a member of the Chicago Plan Commission of the city, and has been prominently identified with the movement which it represents, since its conception in 1907. While in political circles his efforts have been along the line of influence rather than of direct activity, he has served his

city as a member of the Harbor Commission of the city of Chicago, under appointment of Mayor Busse, in January, 1908.

Mr. Delano is a Unitarian in religious faith and vice president of the American Unitarian Association. He holds to liberal and charitable views while seeking to secure the adoption of standards that will work for higher manhood and better citizenship. He holds membership in the Chicago Club, the Union League, the University, the Chicago Literary, the Commercial, and other social clubs of Chicago, also of St. Louis and of Pittsburgh.

On November 22, 1888, Mr. Delano was married, in Chicago, to Miss Matilda Peasley, daughter of J. C. Peasley. Five children have been born to them, of whom three are living, Catherine, Louise and Laura. The family residence is at 510 Wellington avenue.

EDWARD H. GRAHL.

Edward H. Grahl is a member of the undertaking firm of Rohn & Grahl, proprietors of three different undertaking establishments of Chicago, in which connection they have developed a business of extensive and gratifying proportions. Mr. Grahl has spent his entire life in the city which is still his place of residence. He was born July 18, 1878, and is a son of Edward and Matilda Grahl, who arrived in Chicago in 1869. The father was a cooper by trade and made his home on Washburn avenue, near Ashland avenue. He was one of the early residents of that section of the city and there remained until 1911, when he removed to Oak Park, where he still makes his home.

Edward H. Grahl pursued his education in parochial and public schools and on starting out in business entered the employ of the firm of Mandel Brothers, while subsequently he became connected with the Tobey Furniture Company. He afterward engaged in the printing business and subsequently turned his attention to the undertaking business, entering into partnership with Henry Rohn in 1902. They opened an establishment on Ashland avenue, near Twelfth street, and in 1903 made a removal to No. 1244 South Ashland boulevard, where they erected a building twenty-five by one hundred and fifty feet and three stories in height. There they conducted a horse livery business until 1911 in connection with their undertaking business but have since concentrated their attention upon the latter. In February of that year they opened undertaking parlors at No. 1121 South East avenue in Oak Park, where a building twenty-five by sixty-five feet and two stories in height was erected, containing a chapel with a seating capacity of forty people. A third branch was opened at No. 7232 West Madison street on the 20th of December, 1915, in a one-story building twenty-five by seventy-five feet, containing a chapel with a seating capacity for sixty. Mr. Grahl conducts the Ashland avenue store, Mr. Rohn managing the Oak Park establishment.

On the 23d of June, 1905, Mr. Grahl was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Appelhans, a native of New York and a daughter of Henry and Caroline Appelhans. They have become the parents of two children, Lucile and Karl.

Mr. Grahl belongs to the Plattdeutsche Gilde, No. 25. He also has membership in the Mutual Aid & Benefit Society No. 16 and in the International Typographical

Union and his religious faith is that of the Lutheran church. Having always resided in Chicago, he is widely known, his business being of a character that has brought him a wide acquaintance, and the sterling worth of his character has gained for him many friends.

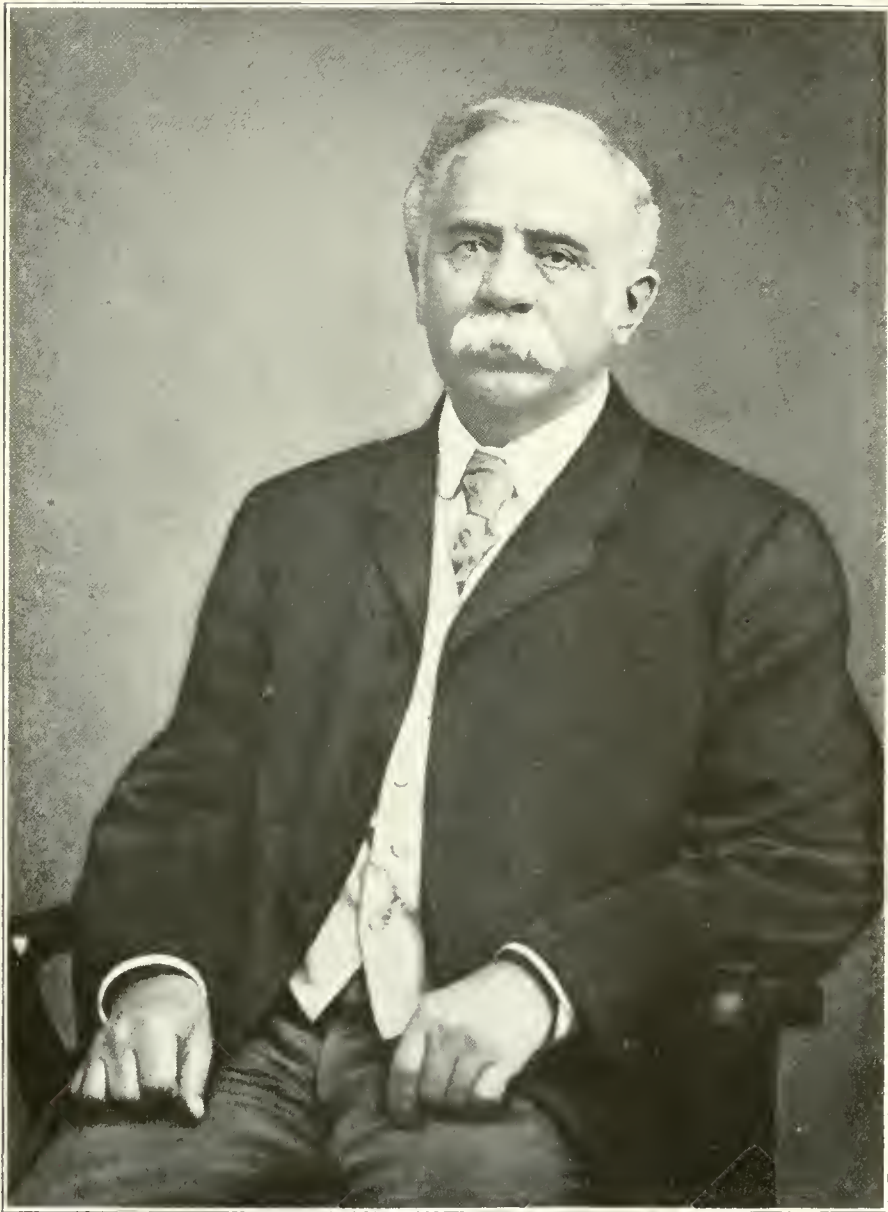
OTTO L. SCHMIDT, M. D.

Otto L. Schmidt, a physician of prominent professional and business connections, with offices in the Mallers building, has for a quarter of a century continued in the practice of medicine in this, his native city. His parents came to Chicago in 1857, and it was here that Dr. Schmidt was born in 1863. After graduating from the Haven school, and afterwards from the Central high school, at that time on West Monroe street, in its last graduating class in 1880, he determined upon the practice of medicine as his life work and entered as a student the Chicago Medical College, which eventually became the Medical Department of the Northwestern University. On graduation there followed an internship of two years in the Cook County Infirmary and the Alexian Brothers Hospital of Chicago. Thereafter he qualified for further professional duties by post-graduate work at Würzburg and Vienna. Save for the period spent abroad in advanced studies, he was continuously engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Chicago since 1883, and is today recognized as among the prominent of the medical profession. He is now physician to the Alexian Brothers Hospital and consulting physician to the Michael Reese and German Hospitals. For many years he has been connected with the Chicago Polyclinic as professor of internal medicine. He is a member of the Chicago Medical Society, the Chicago Academy of Medicine, the American Medical Association and the Chicago Society of Medical History. Dr. Schmidt is also active in many other social and charitable organizations. He is a trustee of the Chicago Historical Society, a trustee of the Illinois State Historical Library, president of the German American Historical Society of Illinois and counselor of the Illinois Historical Society.

MILO GIFFORD KELLOGG.

As one follows down the line of the inventors whose labors have given America preeminence in the field of commerce as the result of devices for saving time and labor, he reaches in the later period of invention the name of Milo Gifford Kellogg—a name largely synonymous with the telephonic history of the country. He was of the ninth generation of Kelloggs born in the United States and was a son of James Gregg and Sarah Jane (Gifford) Kellogg. The branch of the Kellogg family came from Great Leighs, England, and mention of them is found in the records of Farmington, Connecticut, as early as 1651. The Giffords came from Barnstable county, Massachusetts, and also date back to colonial days.

Milo Gifford Kellogg, born in Rodman, New York, April 14, 1849, attended the preparatory school at Fulton and continued his studies in the Hungerford Collegiate



MILO G. KELLOGG

Institute at Adams, New York. In 1870 he was graduated from the University of Rochester, New York, which institution conferred upon him the degrees of A. B. and A. M. He was an Alpha Delta Phi of Rochester, and was one of three chosen by the society to inaugurate the fraternity chapter at Cornell University.

Following his graduation Mr. Kellogg came to Chicago and entered into business with the firm of Gray & Barton, manufacturers of electrical apparatus, and saw the development of telephony and electrical illumination from their infancy. The Chicago Engineer in this connection once wrote: "Fancy this energetic trio of ambitious young men—Gray and Barton and Kellogg—all experimenting with electricity and making salable apparatus. Elisha Gray—Enos M. Barton—Milo Gifford Kellogg—makers of telephone history!" The firm of Gray & Barton in 1872 became the Western Electric Manufacturing Company and prospered for the ten following years, when, in 1882, the word manufacturing was dropped from the title. During all of these years and until 1885 Mr. Kellogg remained with the concern and from 1875 was superintendent of the manufacturing department of the Western Electric Company.

In the following year Mr. Kellogg became president of the Great Southern Telephone & Telegraph Company, so continuing until 1888. He was also one of the organizers and principal stockholders of the Central Union Telephone Company of Chicago and was a director in that company from 1893 until 1898. In the meantime he traveled extensively, spending two years of the period in Europe. He studied the possibilities of telephone development, becoming identified with the operation of telephone plants and concentrating his energy on inventions. During this period he became a fountain head of economical ideas, all pertaining to telephone work. He brought out numerous inventions and about one hundred and fifty of his patents formed part of the assets of the new company which he organized in 1897. It was in that year that he organized the Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Company, of which he became president, a position he held at the time of his death. This company was the first to supply independent operating companies with multiple switchboards and was also the first to introduce the full-lampsignal switchboard to independent operators. It was in 1897 that the Kellogg Company built the first independent multiple switchboard for the Kinlock Company of St. Louis which was the first large city in the United States to successfully break away from the Bell monopoly. We quote again from the Engineer which said: "Milo Gifford Kellogg blazed the way for the independent telephone manufacturer. It was through his personal efforts in 1892 that President Benjamin Harrison considered the claims of independent manufacturers with reference to the Berliner transmitter patents. The government's case to annul the validity of Berliner's claim was not successful, but it established the weaknesses which made the subsequent trials a success. The contribution of largeness to the cause of competitive telephony lies at the door of M. G. Kellogg, the man. The Kellogg manufacturing organization constitutes the best engineering and sales talent that is to be had. Little could have been added in men, plans or execution to secure greater success. Mr. Kellogg always addressed himself in earnest to the work before him. He surrounded himself with workers of like kind. The integrity and efficiency of the manufactured apparatus resulting from such organization has never been assailed."

Mr. Kellogg devoted his time and energies to the advancement of telephone and electrical apparatus and during the last five years of his life maintained a separate

organization for experimental work, largely concentrating his efforts and energies upon automatic telephone operating and manufacturing.

On the 11th of March, 1873, Mr. Kellogg was united in marriage to Mary Frances, a daughter of Calvin and Frances (Kimball) De Wolf, both of whom were early settlers of Chicago, her father arriving in 1837 and her mother in 1840. They were married in this city by the Rev. Hooper Crews one of the early pastors of the Clark street Methodist church, on the 9th of June, 1841. Extended mention of them is made on another page of this volume. To Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg were born three children, Anna Pearl, Leroy De Wolf and James Gifford. Both sons are connected with the Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Company and the former was married in July, 1901, to Ellen Neel and they have three children, namely: Frances De Wolf, Venie Louise and Leroy Gifford.

Milo G. Kellogg passed away September 26, 1909. His family and friends were all the society he cared for and to them he was most loyal and devoted. He attended the Kenwood Evangelical church and was always interested in its benevolent work. He had a firm belief in republican principles, although he at times found occasion to vote independently of the party ticket. He was a liberal supporter of the Municipal Voters' League, a life member of the Chicago Athletic Association and also a member of the Union League and Kenwood Clubs. He remains in the memory of his friends enshrined in a halo of a gracious presence and kindly spirit, and to the world he will ever be known as one whose efforts were foremost in the development of telephony, not only through invention and manufacture but also in the establishment of an independent system that broke the power of a monopoly.

EDWARD I. HARTY.

Edward I. Harty, who since 1912 has been engaged in the undertaking business, his establishment being located at No. 3712 Ogden avenue, was born in Chicago on the 17th day of May, 1885, and is a son of James P. and Margaret (Kennedy) Harty. The father was born in Ireland, while the mother's birth occurred in New York city, and in early life both arrived in Chicago, where they were married. The father devoted his attention throughout his active business career to the manufacture of sash and doors but lived retired from 1909 until his death, which occurred in 1914.

Edward I. Harty on arriving at school age became a pupil in the public schools and also attended private schools, in this way acquiring a thorough English education. After his textbooks were put aside and his schooldays were over he became the active assistant of his father in the sash and door business, with which he was connected for three years. On the expiration of that period he devoted two years to the talking machine business and since 1912 he has been engaged in the undertaking business on his own account. He has long been interested in the work of undertaking, having acted as helper to the firm of Flood Brothers in his boyhood, that firm being located in his home neighborhood. He pursued a course at the Barnes School of Embalming in 1906 and in that year received state license No. 2029. He afterward entered the undertaking business of the firm of Hales & Harty as manager, the partners in the company being Ernest G. Hales and James A. Harty, the latter a brother of Edward I. Harty. Eventually the junior partner sold out to Mr.

Hales and on the 2d of January, 1907, Harty Brothers opened an undertaking business at No. 3712 Ogden avenue, where they have remained, although the brother is not active in the business at the present time, leaving the management to Edward I. Harty. They occupy a building twenty-five by sixty feet and containing a chapel seating one hundred. Mr. Harty has a thorough understanding of every phase of the undertaking business and his interests are capably and scientifically conducted, for he keeps in touch with all modern methods and processes.

On the 17th of October, 1916, Mr. Harty was united in marriage to Miss May Finn, a native of Chicago. They are communicants of the Blessed Sacrament Catholic church, in the work of which Mr. Harty takes an active and helpful interest. He is also identified with the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Order of Foresters, the National Union and the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he is independent. He belongs to the Chicago Undertakers Association and also to the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association. Energetic and enterprising, he carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes and his well directed energies and his thrift have brought him the substantial measure of success which is today his.

A. E. ZUBER.

Closely studying every possibility opened in the natural ramifications of trade, A. E. Zuber became one of the organizers of the Chicago Wholesale Drug Company, which was established May 1, 1909, and he was made chairman of its board of directors. He has since concentrated his efforts and attention upon the business, which under his guidance has developed to extensive proportions. Mr. Zuber is a native of Olney, Illinois. He was born on the 3d of September, 1867, and in his native city acquired a public school education, after which he made his initial step in the business world in connection with general merchandising. He remained a resident of Olney until 1892, when he removed to Chicago and became identified with trade interests in this city as proprietor of a drug store at the corner of Fifty-first street and Wentworth avenue. He has since conducted the business and as the years have passed he has won success in his undertakings and broadened the scope of his labors. He became one of the organizers of the Chicago Wholesale Drug Company and is now its president. As stated, this was established on the 1st of May, 1909, and Mr. Zuber was then made chairman of its board of directors, while Mathew White became manager, the latter being for some years the local organizer of the Chicago Retail Druggists Association. In 1912 the Mutual Drug Company of Cleveland, Ohio, purchased the controlling interest in the stock, so that the Chicago Wholesale Drug Company is now a branch of the Mutual. At that time Mr. Zuber was made the president and has been active in that connection since, with R. B. Crowell, Jr., as general manager. The company had its first location on Wabash avenue, near Harrison street, whence in 1912 a removal was made to 115 West Harrison street. The business utilizes three floors of a large building, one hundred by one hundred and twelve feet, and the company has doubled its business every year for the past five years. It is a cooperative company with a druggists' membership of nearly nine hundred in Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana and Michigan. It discounts all bills and handles ninety-five per cent of the goods needed

by the drug stores affiliated therewith. It largely concentrates upon the handling of staple goods and through this method there is a large saving to the members. The stock is owned by the retail druggists and the active management of the business is in the hands of men who are engaged in the drug trade. The company does no credit business and, purchasing for cash, is able to sell at a very low figure. As president of the company Mr. Zuber has largely promoted its interests and has contributed much to its success.

In 1895 Mr. Zuber was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Messier, of Chicago, and to them have been born three children: Eugene, Frank and Florence. Mr. Zuber belongs to the Chicago Retail Druggists Association and for several years served as a member of its executive board. He is also a member of the National Association of Retail Druggists and for three terms was on its executive board. He has ever been deeply interested in the profession, its development and the maintenance of its highest standards, and his efforts have been so directed that they have constituted a contributing factor to success and progress in that field.

JOHN T. CHRASTKA.

John T. Chrastka, engaged in the undertaking business, was born in Bohemia, May 30, 1882, a son of Jacob Chrastka, who came with his family to Chicago in 1892. The mother is now deceased, while the father has retired from active business. John T. Chrastka pursued his education in parochial and public schools of Chicago, where he arrived when a little lad of ten years. He started to work in a leather goods factory, where he was employed for two years and afterward became connected with the printing business, learning the trade. Three years later he was advanced to the position of manager of a printing house but was ambitious to engage in business on his own account and later established a livery barn on Twelfth street, near Ashland avenue. It was not a far step from that line to the undertaking business and in 1909 he was graduated from the Chicago Post Graduate School of Embalming. He had previously done work for Wolf's undertaking establishment and on the 10th of July, 1909, he received a state license. For a time he did embalming for the trade but in February, 1910, opened an undertaking establishment at No. 3410 West Twenty-sixth street, and when he paid his first month's rent he had but fifteen dollars remaining. That he has prospered in the interval is indicated in the fact that in November, 1916, he opened a branch house at Twenty-second street and Fifty-sixth avenue in Cicero and has the largest business in his section of the city. He now owns three limousine cars. His store is twenty-five by forty-five feet and contains a chapel with a seating capacity of one hundred. The Cicero store is of equal size and is beautifully decorated. Both places are artistic, with art glass finish and beautiful appointments. Mr. Chrastka belongs to the Chicago Undertakers Association and also to the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association.

In February, 1910, Mr. Chrastka was married to Miss Lillian Martinek, of Chicago, and to them have been born two children, John T. and Alice. Fraternally Mr. Chrastka is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with the Knights of Pythias, the National Union, the Modern Woodmen and the Woodmen of the World and he is also identified with six Bohemian orders. He is likewise a

member of the Twenty-sixth Street Business Men's Association, an organization formed to advance the business conditions in that section of the city, and add to general progress and improvement there. In politics he maintains an independent course. He does not care to ally himself with any party, but casts his vote for the men whom he thinks best qualified to fill the offices which they seek.

Mr. Chrastka deserves much credit for what he has accomplished, as he has worked his way steadily upward through persistency of purpose and indefatigable energy, and as the years have gone by he has come into possession of a comfortable competence which is the direct reward of his persistency of purpose and indefatigable effort intelligently applied.

CHARLES FREDERICK GUNTHER.

Only in name does Charles F. Gunther give indication of his German birth and parentage, for he is distinctively American in thought and interests. This does not mean that he does not feel a love for the land of his nativity and, indeed, he is recognized as a man of the widest catholicity of spirit, to whom all peoples are a subject of interest and all history a field for research. To characterize Mr. Gunther and his life work in a single sentence is impossible, for his interests are of a most broad and varied nature, and while he can give sage advice to the young man starting in business, for he carved out for himself the path to success, he can speak with equal authority concerning ancient civilization and modern scientific investigations. While he has traveled broadly, he has made Chicago his home since 1863, and it is in this city that his commercial activities have centered. The beautiful town of Wildberg, in the midst of the celebrated Black Forest district of Germany, was his birthplace, and the date March 6, 1837. He was, however, only six years of age when his parents came to the United States with their family, arriving at New York after a voyage of fifty-two days from the port of Havre. The family home was established in Lancaster county and later in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and after pursuing his education in the public schools there, Charles F. Gunther began carrying government mail over a route of forty miles to Johnstown and return on horseback for the meager wage of twenty-five cents per day. Since the spring of 1850, however, he has been identified with the middle west, for in that year the family removed to Peru, Illinois, and he there had opportunity to continue his education as well as to advance in business training and competency. In his youthful days he became a clerk in a drug store and to some extent read medicine. He was also at one time an employe in the postoffice at Peru and afterward became connected as the local correspondent with the famous Chicago bank of George Smith & Company. He seemed in this connection to have found a task suited to his abilities, for he worked his way steadily upward and after a few years was made cashier of the institution. However, he severed his connection with the bank to enter the service of Bohlen, Wilson & Company at Memphis, Tennessee. They were conducting the most extensive ice business in the south, obtaining their source of supply at Peru, Illinois. Residing below the Mason and Dixon line and being brought, by the impressment of his firm's resources and steamers, in the natural course of circumstances, to the cause of the Confederacy, he entered the

Confederate navy service as a steward and purser, purchasing supplies and transporting troops along all the southern rivers tributary to the Mississippi. At length the Union troops obtained possession of Memphis and New Orleans and blockaded the steamer upon which Mr. Gunther was serving and that had escaped up the Arkansas river, and the steamers were burned by the Union troops. A year later he was captured in line of battle in a cavalry charge where the others were placed to arrest the advance of the Union troops, while he was made a prisoner of war. Soon afterward, however, he was released and returned to his old home in Peru. Later he accepted a position in a Peoria bank and his next change in business connection brought him to Chicago as the first traveling salesman out of this city into southern territory for the confectionery house of C. W. Sanford. He traveled over Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, West Virginia and Kentucky and while thus employed made his first trip to Europe. He afterward became an employe of Thompson, Johnson & Company, wholesale grocers of Chicago, and later became the Chicago representative of Greenfield, Young & Company, leading New York confectioners. In the fall of 1868 he opened a retail business on his own account on Clark street and thus established the first high-grade store of the kind in the city, and for many years thereafter his establishment set the standard for kindred undertakings. It was Mr. Gunther who first introduced the caramel, one of the most notable of the American confections. In the great conflagration of 1871 his store was destroyed, but with notable energy and determination he resumed the business and on State street built up an enterprise second to none in Chicago and with few parallels in the country. Until recently he has remained proprietor of this establishment, which has become a synonym to Chicago residents and visitors of all that is attractive and artistic in the way of equipment and of purity in the matter of the product. Not only have the confectionery and restaurant departments been kept up to the highest standard, but patrons of the store have had an object lesson in history, in the rare and almost priceless portraits and works of art which there adorn the walls.

Originality has always characterized the business methods of Mr. Gunther, who in fact has manifested the spirit of the pioneer in formulating and executing original plans for the development of his commercial interests. Many of the supposed up-to-date ideas prevailing among Chicago retail merchants at the present time were introduced into the city by him and utilized by him many years ago. In fact he has set the standard which many have followed. He was the first merchant in Chicago to advertise in the local news space of the daily journals when all other matter of that character was found in the advertising columns. He realized how quickly and effectively such advertising would be brought to the attention of readers and thus he instituted a plan that has since been widely adopted. He was the first merchant in Chicago to introduce advertising novelties. More than thirty years ago the unique and novel, as well as artistic character of the Gunther advertisements was as distinctive as the superior quality of the product. Many of these novelties were brought from Europe by Mr. Gunther and while not originally manufactured for that purpose, he readily understood how this use could be made of them and, adding his name and business address, sent these out to make known to the city and the country at large the progressive methods of Chicago's foremost confectioner. In the management and direction of his business he was very systematic. No detail was regarded as too unimportant to claim his notice and, moreover, he knew

the duties of almost every employe and knew when they were being properly discharged. A man of great energy and wonderful capacity for work, he not only founded and conducted the extensive manufacturing and mercantile interests with which his name was so long associated but even now, at the age of seventy-five years, when success is his, sufficient to enable him to put aside business cares, he gives his personal attention to the management of his extensive private interests and acts as president and active manager of the Gunther Confection and Chocolate Company, the business which he founded, and which is one of the best known concerns in its line in Chicago.

Long recognized as the leader in his line and as a most successful merchant, it has followed as a logical sequence that Mr. Gunther has taken an active part in affairs of public moment, improvement and upbuilding of the city. A remarkable coincidence in the life of Mr. Gunther and the history of the city of his successes is the fact that he was born the same year, month, week and within the same two days, in 1837, that Chicago was incorporated. One of the leaders of the Chicago democracy and with firm belief in the democratic principle of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, believing also in the tariff for revenue only, which has long been one of the strong planks in the democratic platform, he has nevertheless eschewed public office, desiring no such recognition of his party fealty. However, his fellow citizens have twice called him to the city council and in 1901 he was elected city treasurer, in which position his administration was characterized by the same business-like and energetic spirit that has gained him prominence and leadership in commercial circles.

In 1869 Mr. Gunther was married to Miss Jennie Burnell, of Lima, Indiana, and unto them were born two sons, Burnell and Whitman, the latter of whom is now deceased. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gunther have long been identified with organizations for the promotion of Chicago's welfare, and he has ever wielded a wide influence for progress and improvement. It is true that his chief life work has been that of a remarkably successful manufacturer and merchant, but the range of his activities and the scope of his influence has reached far beyond that special field and he belongs to that public-spirited, useful and helpful type of men whose ambitions are centered and directed in those channels through which flows the greatest and most permanent good to the greatest number.

Chicago owes to Mr. Gunther a debt of gratitude which can never be repaid for what he has done in bringing to the city and placing upon exhibition works of art, relics and historical treasures, which visibly teach the history and progress of the world. Speaking German, French and Spanish as well as English, Mr. Gunther has been able to personally conduct his investigations in foreign fields. For many years he had above his store what was in many respects one of the finest museums of the country. His success has enabled him to indulge his love for historic research to the fullest extent and he has been most generous in allowing others to benefit by the collections that he has gathered, collections of manuscript, historic volumes and portraits as well as relics of all the American wars from colonial times down to the late Spanish-American war. His treasures comprise manuscripts of the most ancient writings of the world, from the stone rolls of the Assyrian and the Babylonian periods and the papyrus parchments of the Pharaohs, to the present time. He undoubtedly possesses the rarest collection of Bibles in America, including a copy of the New Testament printed in English (1528); all of the first Bibles

printed in Europe and on the American continent, such as the Elliott Indian Bibles and the Martha Washington Bible and the first American Bible by Atkinson in 1782. The famous Gunther manuscripts include a well authenticated and very rare autograph of Shakespeare, and a Molière and original manuscripts of Goethe, Schiller, Tasso, Michael Angelo, Galileo, Raphael and many other famous characters of Europe and America—memorials direct from the hands of noted writers, poets, musicians, clergymen, politicians and monarchs. In his galleries are the original manuscripts of Star Spangled Banner; Home, Sweet Home; Auld Lang Syne; Old Grimes; Lead Kindly Light; and many others. Among the maps are the earliest ones relating to America from 1500 up, and the first edition of Martin Waldseemueller's *Cosmography*, 1507, which for the first time gives the name America to the new world. Of the Gunther portraits perhaps the most famous is that of Columbus by Sir Antonio Moro, painted about 1552 from a miniature, then forming a part of the historic museum in the Prado Palace, in Madrid, Spain. Washington Irving, who thoroughly searched the archives of Spain, pronounced this the best and truest portrait of Columbus extant. The collection also contains seventeen original portraits of Washington, including the first ever made of him by the elder Peale, and the only portrait in existence of Washington's sister Betty and her husband, including the two last portraits of George and Martha Washington by Saint Memen. The relics of George Washington cover his entire career, and the department of Americana includes also rare memorials of Abraham Lincoln and all other great historic characters. In addition to all this Mr. Gunther was instrumental in bringing to Chicago the priceless exhibit of Civil war relics. In the late '80s he was the prime factor in the movement to transport Libby prison from Richmond, Virginia, to this city, and within its historic walls installed the war museum, acting as president of the Museum Association during its existence and later becoming president of the company that erected upon the former museum site the now famous Coliseum. In 1912 Mr. Gunther erected the Gunther building on the northwest corner of South Wabash avenue and Harmon court.

Mr. Gunther is not only democratic in principle—of the Jefferson and low tariff democracy—but in spirit, is one of the most approachable and genial of men, and his unfeigned cordiality has gained for him a circle of friends almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintances. He is a welcome member in various fraternities, clubs and societies. He is a knight Templar Mason, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine of Medinah Temple and upon him has been conferred the thirty-third, the honorary degree, of the Scottish Rite. Much of the nature of his interests, activities and associations is indicated in the fact that he is a member of the Union League, Jefferson, Caxton, Germanic, Cook County Democratic, Illinois Athletic and Iroquois Clubs and of the last named he has served as president. He also belongs to the Geographic Society, is a trustee of the Chicago Historic Society and the Chicago Academy of Sciences, is a governing member of the Chicago Art Institute and belongs to the Alliance Française. He is self-educated yet one of the most widely informed men of Chicago. There is nothing in his manner that would indicate his consciousness of superiority because of his wide knowledge resulting from study and travel, and yet all who know him recognize the fact that association with him means expansion and elevation. Splendidly preserved physically, his mind is as alert and his judgment as keen as it was thirty years ago. He belongs to that class to whom advanced years does not mean a decrease in mental power. There

are those who grow mentally and morally stronger as the years pass by, giving out of their rich stores of wisdom and experience for the benefit of others, and of these Charles F. Gunther is a splendid representative.

WILLIAM LUECHT.

Throughout his business career William Luecht has displayed a spirit of enterprise that has resulted in the attainment of a substantial measure of success. He is a native son of Chicago, born on the 8th of April, 1878, his parents being Charles and Frederica Luecht, both of whom are natives of Germany. They arrived in Chicago about 1865 and were married in this city in 1873. In 1894 the father entered the undertaking business on California avenue, near Twenty-third street, and in 1899 erected a new building at No. 2315 South California avenue, which contains a chapel with a seating capacity for forty. He remained in active connection with the business for a number of years but eventually retired, although as occasion demands he assists his son in carrying on the business. To him and his wife were born five children who are still living.

William Luecht acquired a parochial school education and in young manhood became his father's associate in the undertaking business, receiving thorough training under his father and thus developing his skill and efficiency until on his father's retirement he was able to take over the management of the business, which he has since successfully conducted. His father is a graduate of the Post Graduate School of Embalming and also of the Barnes School of Embalming and the training of William Luecht under him was most thorough. The latter is also a graduate of the Post Graduate School of Embalming. He has a well equipped undertaking establishment and everything about his place is indicative of the thoroughness and scientific manner with which he conducts his business.

Mr. Luecht was united in marriage to Miss Ida Milke and to them were born five children, Evelyn, Marcella, Charles, Charlotte and William. Mr. and Mrs. Luecht, together with their children, are members of the Evangelical Lutheran church and in politics he maintains an independent course, supporting men and measures rather than party. He is a member of the Chicago Undertakers Association and also of the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association and thus keeps in touch with the trade, while at all times he studies the scientific principles which underlie the work and which prevent any spread of contagion or disease. He is thoroughly versed concerning the laws which regulate the work of the undertaker and his business is carried on along the most progressive lines.

ROBERT PATTERSON LAMONT.

Robert Patterson Lamont is a prominent and leading representative of industrial interests in Chicago as the president of the American Steel Foundries. His birth occurred in Detroit, Michigan, on the 1st of December, 1867, his parents being Robert and Isabella Lamont. After completing his preliminary education

he entered the University of Michigan, which institution conferred upon him the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Civil Engineer in 1891. During the following year he served as an engineer at the World's Columbian Exposition and from 1892 until 1897 was identified with the contracting firm of Shailer & Schinglau as secretary and engineer. In 1897 he became first vice president and director of the Simplex Railway Appliance Company, remaining in those important capacities until 1905, when he became connected with the American Steel Foundries as first vice president, thus serving from 1905 until 1912. In the present year he assumed the duties of president of the American Steel Foundries and is now ably managing and directing the affairs of that extensive corporation.

On the 24th of October, 1894, in Chicago, Mr. Lamont was united in marriage to Miss Helen Gertrude Trotter, by whom he has three children: Robert P., Jr., Dorothy and Gertrude. He is a valued member of the Union League, University, Mid-Day, Exmoor Country, Glen View and Chicago Golf Clubs. His office is in the Commercial National Bank building and his residence at No. 1722 Judson avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

ALBERT CERMAK.

Among the well known citizens of Chicago of Bohemian birth or lineage is numbered Albert Cermak, who is engaged in the undertaking business as senior partner in the firm of Cermak & Kosteeka. He was born in Chicago, April 6, 1878, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Flicek) Cermak, both of whom were natives of Bohemia and arrived in Chicago in the year 1872. The father was an undertaker who entered business in 1880 at No. 1649 Allport avenue, where he remained for two years. He then removed to No. 1653 Throop street, where he continued until the time of his death on the 16th of May, 1908. There he erected a building in 1882 that was two stories in height with basement and twenty-five by one hundred and twenty-five feet. It was one of the first undertaking establishments of that section of the city. Mr. Cermak was very active in Bohemian fraternal circles and he belonged to St. Procopius Catholic church. His widow is still living and has reached the age of seventy-four years.

Albert Cermak acquired a public school education and then entered Bryant & Stratton's Business College, from which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1895. His business training was received under the direction of his father. In his boyhood days he became his father's assistant, starting to drive a cab when but thirteen years of age. He was sixteen years of age when he pursued his commercial course, thus qualifying for more active duties in a business way. In 1895 he pursued a course in Clarke's School of Embalming and was a member of the first class to take the state examination in order to secure a state license. For several years he has now conducted the business which his father founded, and in 1909 he admitted John Kosteeka to a partnership, the latter having married Mr. Cermak's sister Mary. The business is now conducted under the style of Cermak & Kosteeka. Mr. Cermak is a member of the Chicago Undertakers Association and his father was one of the first members of the Chicago Liverymen's Association.

On the 4th of October, 1899, Mr. Cermak was married to Miss Barbara Medek, of Chicago, and their children are Ethel, Margaret, Helen and Albert. Mr. Cermak maintains an independent course in politics but takes an active part in fraternal organizations and is in thorough sympathy with the societies to which he belongs, most of which are based upon a recognition of the brotherhood of mankind and the obligations thereby imposed. He has spent his entire life in Chicago, where he has become well known as a progressive business man, at all times keeping in touch with the scientific principles which underlie his chosen life work and which result in the care of the dead in the most sanitary manner, safeguarding the living from all contagion or disease. Moreover, he is thoroughly reliable in all of his business transactions and his integrity and fair dealing have been salient points in winning him a continually growing patronage.

WILLIAM SMALE.

William Smale is dividing his attention between two drug stores which he owns and conducts, one located at No. 3361 West Madison street and the other on the eighth floor of the building at No. 104 South Michigan avenue. His activities are wisely directed and success is attending his efforts. Mr. Smale is a native of Woodstock, Canada. He was born on the 2d of November, 1877, and is a son of Isaac and Bridget Smale, both of whom are natives of Canada. The father was a mechanic and brought his family to Chicago in 1891. He is living in this city.

William Smale was a pupil in the public schools of Canada and continued his education in the public schools of Chicago after the removal of the family across the border into the United States. Determining to engage in the drug trade he made preparations toward that end by entering upon an apprenticeship in the establishment of Frank Gazzolo, with whom he remained for three years. He was afterward with Arthur W. Wilson for three years and he pursued his technical course in the Illinois College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated in 1898. His popularity among the students and his high standard of scholarship is indicated in the fact that for two years he was president of his class and he was also salutatorian at the time of graduation. For five years Mr. Smale engaged in clerking in the drug store of M. C. Smucker and on the expiration of that period purchased a store at No. 3361 West Madison street, where he has been located continuously since 1905. Here he conducts an attractive business, his well appointed establishment and his progressive and straightforward methods bringing to him a liberal and well deserved patronage. In 1912 he also opened a store at 104 South Michigan avenue, occupying space on the eighth floor there, and he now divides his time between the two establishments.

On the 28th of June, 1905, Mr. Smale was united in marriage to Miss Clara E. Furst, of Chicago. In politics he maintains an independent course. He belongs to the Active Club, a west side organization, and also to the Exclusive Business Men's Club. His membership relations also extend to the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, the Chicago Drug Club and the Chicago Retail Druggists Association, in which he served on the executive board in 1916 and 1917. He also served on the first committee on U. S. P. and N. F. propaganda. He has ever been active in work that

relates to the development of the trade and the advancement of professional standards. He deserves much credit for what he has accomplished, for he started out in the business world on his own account with a cash capital of but one hundred and fifty dollars and his possessions can now be indicated in large figures. Step by step he has advanced through the wise utilization of his time, his talents and his opportunities and what he has already accomplished indicates that his future career will be well worth the watching.

GEORGE WILLIAM DIXON.

George William Dixon is secretary and treasurer of the Arthur Dixon Transfer Company but his activities reach far beyond the actual limits of business and have left their impress upon the political history of the state and the social life of Chicago, his native city. In the pursuit of his education he attended the public schools until graduated from the old West Division high school, after which he entered upon a classical course in the Northwestern University, there winning his Bachelor of Arts degree upon his graduation with the class of 1889. He afterward took up the study of law at Northwestern and was graduated in 1892 with the LL. B. degree. For five years thereafter he practiced his profession, his work being largely in the capacity of receiver for various corporations following the financial depression of 1893. In that year, however, he abandoned the practice of law and became identified with the Arthur Dixon Transfer Company in the conduct of a business which was founded by his father and had grown to extensive proportions. It is today the foremost enterprise of the kind in the country and the executive ability and comprehensive legal knowledge of its present secretary and treasurer have contributed in no small measure to its success. Throughout his business career George W. Dixon has been actuated by a spirit of progress, recognizing at all times the possibilities before him and reaching out to utilize these to their fullest extent.

While widely known in this connection, Mr. Dixon has perhaps an even broader acquaintance in the field of politics. From his youth he has been interested in the important problems that have been before the country for settlement and his study of the questions and issues of the day has led him to give earnest support to the republican party. He was chosen to represent his district in the state senate, covering the term from 1902 until 1906, and as a member of the upper house did much active work in support of legislation which he deemed of value to the commonwealth. He also served on the staff of Governor Richard Yates with the rank of colonel and later was chosen presidential elector from the first Illinois district, was made chairman of the electoral college of the state and gave his support to William H. Taft. At one time he did active work as a member of the committee on arrangements to prepare for the reception of the delegates to the republican national convention of 1908. This work was thoroughly and systematically accomplished even to the smallest detail and all the arrangements met with the hearty approval of those concerned. Mr. Dixon is identified with the Union League Club, Chicago Club, Chicago Athletic Association, University Club, City Club, Twentieth Century Club and the Hamilton Club. He has been a leading spirit in the political and reformatory work inaugurated by the organization last named, of which he

is a life member and first vice president, as well as chairman of its political action committee. He has also been chairman of the entertainment committee and secretary of the club, and at the time of the peace jubilee held in honor of President McKinley, acted as secretary of the banquet. Mr. Dixon has been active and influential in all movements tending to civic reform and was a delegate to the Chicago charter convention of 1907. He retains an active membership in the Illinois State Bar Association and belongs to the Masonic order and Knights Templar.

On March 2, 1903, Senator Dixon was united in marriage with Miss Marion E. Martin, and his residence is at No. 2706 Michigan boulevard. The two children born to this union are Marion Martin and George William Dixon, Jr. Mr. Dixon is a leading Methodist, having served as superintendent of the Sunday school of the First Methodist church for many years and president of the Chicago Methodist Social Union in 1901-02. His activities are thus varied and touch the general interests of society in all the phases which have to do with the questions of the present and are looking toward the attainment of conditions for the future.

ERNEST G. HALES.

One of the beautiful undertaking establishments of Chicago tastefully appointed, is that owned and conducted by Ernest G. Hales at No. 3615 West Twenty-second street. Mr. Hales has been a lifelong resident of Chicago. He was born on the 7th of June, 1882, a son of Simeon and Jennie (Morgan) Hales, both of whom were natives of England, whence they crossed the Atlantic to the new world, arriving in Chicago in 1879. The father early learned the trade of a horseshoer, which he followed throughout his entire life. He passed away in Chicago in 1915 and his widow is still a resident of this city.

Their son, Ernest G. Hales, acquired a public school education in Chicago, supplemented by a commercial course at the Chicago Athaeneum. He then entered the wholesale house of Carson Pirie Scott & Company, there remaining for six years, but his attention was attracted to the undertaking business and he studied nights in order to qualify for the profession. On the 14th of December, 1904, he was graduated from the Barnes School of Embalming, and thus thoroughly equipped for work, he opened an establishment in 1905 in connection with a Mr. Harty under the firm style of Hales & Harty. The following year he purchased the business of his partner and located at No. 3621 West Twenty-second street. In January, 1912, he erected a new building at No. 3615 West Twenty-second street and has since remodeled it until he has today one of the finest undertaking establishments in that section of the city. It contains a chapel with a seating capacity for eighty-five. Art glass is used in the windows and the rooms are finished in red oak filled with green stain and then waxed, making a beautiful piece of work. In addition to the chapel there is a mourners' room and the building has every modern equipment for carrying on the business. The structure is twenty-five by eighty feet and two stories in height and the upper floor is a modern apartment, in which Mr. Hales and his family reside. He has a garage in the rear and keeps a private car. Mr. Hales is well known as a member of the Chicago Undertakers Association and the Chicago Motor

Liverymen's Association and he is a stockholder and one of the directors of Mount Auburn Cemetery.

On the 28th of November, 1908, Mr. Hales was united in marriage to Miss Florence Eskerson, of Chicago, and to them have been born two children, Gladys and Marion. Mr. Hales is well known in Masonic circles, holding membership in Columbia Lodge, No. 819, A. F. & A. M.; Lawndale Chapter, No. 243, R. A. M., and Austin Commandery, No. 84, K. T. He is also identified with the Eastern Star and is a member of the Sons of St. George. He is a self-made man who has worked his way steadily upward and by indefatigable energy, close application and business ability has attained prosperity. Moreover, he is popular, for he has those social qualities which win friendship and regard. He is true and loyal to those to whom he gives his friendship, is kindly in spirit, genial in disposition and ever courteous in manner, so that he is held in the highest esteem by all who know him.

WILLIAM AMES HEATH.

Where ambition is satisfied and every ultimate aim accomplished, effort ceases and enterprise is swallowed up in supine inactivity. The possibilities of successful attainment, however, continually incite to the exercise of energy and perseverance and the individual, although starting out in life in a comparatively humble capacity, may eventually reach a position of power and influence in the business world. Among those who now figure prominently in Chicago's financial circles is William Ames Heath, who started upon his business career in 1883 as a messenger in the Champaign (Illinois) National Bank. He afterward served as vice president of the Hibernian Banking Association from 1904 until 1909 and today is president of the Live Stock Exchange National Bank, his classification being with those men who are shaping the financial history of Chicago and the middle west. A native of Sullivan county, Indiana, he was born June 29, 1862, of the marriage of the Rev. Nathaniel P. and Cynthia (Burnett) Heath. The father when a resident of Chicago organized the Wabash Avenue Methodist church and was its first pastor. He was recognized as one of the leading preachers of that denomination in Illinois throughout his lifetime.

Passing through the consecutive grades in the public schools to his graduation from the high school, William Ames Heath afterward matriculated in the University of Illinois and is now numbered among its alumni of 1883. The same year he crossed the threshold of the business world by becoming a messenger in the Champaign National Bank and it needs no particular powers of discernment to recognize the fact that his diligence, capability and fidelity were strongly manifested, else he would not have won continuous promotion through the nineteen years of his connection with that institution. Passing through the intermediate positions, he eventually reached that of cashier and the prominence he attained in banking circles led to his appointment to the position of state bank examiner for Illinois in 1902. He filled the position until 1904, since which time he has figured actively in banking circles in Chicago as vice president of the Hibernian Banking Association. In January, 1910, he was called to the presidency of the Live Stock Exchange National Bank.

Mr. Heath was also called upon to manage financial interests for the city of Champaign as its treasurer and also filled the position of school treasurer. He has likewise received other evidences of public confidence and trust when solicited to manage or control interests of general importance. He is well known as a staunch advocate of the republican party to which he has always given his support, feeling that its principles are best calculated to conserve good government. In 1901 he was made a member of the Illinois State Commission of the Pan-American Exposition held in Buffalo—a commission to which representative citizens were chosen that the interests of the state might be carefully guarded and promoted.

On the 17th of June, 1890, Mr. Heath was married to Miss Clara Owens, who died December 10, 1904, leaving two sons and a daughter, Nathaniel P., William O. and Florence B. The family residence is at No. 4514 Greenwood avenue, Chicago. Mr. Heath holds membership in the Union League, University and Midlothian Country Clubs and is a Knight Templar Mason, connected with Champaign Commandery at Champaign Illinois. He is likewise a member of the Indiana Society of Chicago and enjoys meeting in these organizations the men of kindred interests and ideas among whom he often discusses the questions of significant and vital interest to city and country.

HON. JESSE HOLDOM.

Hon. Jesse Holdom, formerly one of the justices of the appellate court of Illinois for the first district, and recognized as the peer of the ablest members who have sat upon the appellate bench, was born in London, England, August 23, 1851. His father, William Holdom, was born in that section of the city known as Spitalfields, in a parish which had been the ancestral home of the family for more than three centuries or since progenitors of the Holdom family fled as refugees to England to escape the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

Judge Holdom arrived in the United States in 1868 when seventeen years of age, and in July of that year became a resident of Chicago. He had already received a good academic training and in this city entered upon the study of law. After two years he became a student in the law office and under the direction of Joshua C. Knickerbocker, with whom he remained until 1876, when he became chief clerk in the law office of Tenneys, Flower & Abercrombie, who were numbered among Chicago's most prominent attorneys. He filled that position following his admission to the bar on the 13th of September, 1873, and after five years' practical training in the work of the courts and the preparation of cases he became associated in practice with the brother of Judge Knickerbocker under the firm style of Knickerbocker & Holdom. This partnership was continued until 1889, after which Judge Holdom was alone until elected to the superior bench of Cook county in 1898. He served thereon until his appointment by the supreme court of the state to the appellate court over which he presided for two and one-half years of a service of four and one-half years. A contemporary biographer has said: "At the bar and as a trial lawyer Judge Holdom was always courteous but forceful, logical, convincing and never a quibbler over nonessential points. He prepared his cases with patience, faithfulness and ability, and seldom was involved by his oppo-

nents in a phase of the litigation which he had not carefully considered. As counselor he was astute and conservative. Perhaps his greatest reputation at the bar has been achieved in chancery and probate cases and in litigated questions involving contests of wills and titles to real estate." He was elected to the bench in November, 1898, when elected judge of the superior court and his record on the appellate court bench has been such as places him among the foremost representatives of the Illinois judiciary. His reported opinions are monuments to his profound legal learning and superior ability, more lasting than brass or marble and more honorable than battles fought and won. They show thorough mastery of the questions involved, a rare simplicity of style and an admirable terseness and clearness in the statement of principles upon which the opinions rest. He holds membership in the American, Illinois and Chicago Bar Associations, the Chicago Law Club and the Chicago Law Institute, and in 1901-2 was president of the Illinois State Bar Association.

In 1877 Judge Holdom was married to Miss Edith I. Foster, who died in 1891, and in 1893 he wedded Mabel Brady. The family numbered two sons and two daughters: Jesse; Martha, the wife of Roy McMillan Wheeler; Edith I. and Courtland Holdom. Judge Holdom has held official connection with both Trinity and St. Paul Episcopal churches, being now senior warden of the latter. In politics he is an unequivocal republican who never allows his views to obtrude in the performance of his professional duty nor in social connection. He is identified with a number of the leading clubs of the city and was honored with the presidency of the Hamilton Club in 1897. In the Union League Club he served as a member of the committee on political action for the years 1898, 1899 and 1900, and in 1908 was chosen vice president, in 1909 president and is now a life member. His association with the Hamilton and Union League Clubs has constituted a strong influential factor in the work which these organizations have accomplished along the lines of civic reform and progress. Judge Holdom likewise belongs to the Mid-Day Club, the Lotos Club, at New York city, to the Bibliophile Society of Boston and the Caxton Club of Chicago. He is a life member of the Art Institute, and identified with the Field Columbian Museum and holds membership in the National Geographic Society and the American Forestry Association. Along the lines of modern investigation and thought his researches have been wide, giving him intelligent understanding of questions that are not largely understood by laymen. His extensive library of old and rare volumes as well as of works of modern writers indicates his deep interest in literary subjects. He is seldom if ever at a loss when called upon to give expression to his opinions upon any subject and his presence is sought where the most intelligent men of the city gather.

HARRY ALLEN BARBOUR.

There has been as much advancement made in the methods of caring for the dead as in caring for the sick, and progress has been along the lines of sanitation and the protection of public health. Thoroughly informed concerning the most advanced and scientific methods, Harry Allen Barbour is well entitled to the liberal patronage accorded him as a member of the undertaking firm of Barbour & Gustin.



HARRY ALLEN BARBOUR

He is a native son of Michigan, his birth having occurred in that state on the 15th of September, 1869, his parents being George W. and Josephine Louise (Gardner) Barbour, both of whom are natives of Michigan, where they still reside, the father being there engaged in the livery business.

Spending his youthful days under the parental roof, Harry Allen Barbour pursued a public school education, passing through consecutive grades to his graduation from the high school at Fenton, Michigan. He then came to Chicago, believing that the city would offer a better and broader field of labor, and here he entered the employ of the Michigan Central Railway Company in 1890. He was engaged in that line of business until 1901, when he entered the undertaking business, working continuously for one firm for sixteen years or until he established business on his own account in 1917, entering into partnership with Lewis V. Gustin. They opened their present undertaking parlors on the 3d of July, 1917, at 4141 Cottage Grove avenue, where they occupy handsome quarters and have a splendid equipment. Their chapel is capable of seating one hundred and fifty people. They have the finest pipe organ in the city, and they have a large and well appointed reception room finished in old ivory and seated with reed furniture. Their establishment is most conveniently arranged for the conduct of the business and for the reception of patrons and already their patronage has grown to extensive proportions owing to their satisfactory manner of funeral directing.

Mr. Barbour is a member of Kenwood Lodge, No. 800, A. F. & A. M.; also of Hyde Park Camp, No. 154, Modern Woodmen, and Forestville Chapter, No. 177, Order of the Eastern Star. He also has membership in Woodlawn Lodge, No. 185, I. O. O. F., and his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Kenwood Evangelical church. He votes with the republican party, but has never been an aspirant for office, preferring to concentrate his efforts and attention upon his growing business interests and responsibilities.

ISHAM RANDOLPH.

Isham Randolph, identified with some of the most important engineering projects of the country and ranking with those to whom the highest success has been accorded in this field, was born in Clarke county, Virginia, March 25, 1848, on a farm known as New Market. His parents were Dr. Robert C. and Lucy (Nelson) Randolph, people of broad intelligence and culture. The mother became his principal teacher and adviser, because all schools in that locality were closed, on account of the exigencies of the Civil war, the contest being waged in the vicinity of his home. His entire attendance at school covered only twenty-one months in private institutions, but the mother wisely directed his studies and thus laid the foundation upon which has been builded the superstructure of professional knowledge that has made his opinions authority upon many matters of engineering.

Mr. Randolph started in business life in 1868 as an axeman on the Winchester & Strasburg Railroad, now a part of the Baltimore & Ohio system. Later he was employed as a rodman during the building of the road and in 1870 became a leveler on the surveys for the Washington & Ohio Railroad, extending from Round Hill, Loudoun county, Virginia, to Winchester in the same state. In 1871 he became transit

man on the survey for the extension of the Lehigh Valley Railroad from Juptown Mountain to Perth Amboy, New Jersey. Each year saw him at a point in advance of that which he had reached the previous year, his constantly developing powers and ability, his keen perception and ready adaptation bringing him more and more into prominence as time passed on. In March, 1872, he reentered the service of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company as transit man on the extension of its line to Chicago, and in that capacity he located the line from Syracuse, Indiana, to this city. Later as resident engineer he had charge of the construction of twenty-seven miles of the line and the roundhouse and shops at South Chicago. In 1876 he entered the service of the Scioto Valley road as assistant engineer and later became roadmaster of that line. In 1880 he came to Chicago as chief engineer of the Chicago, Western Indiana & Belt Railway of Chicago, and in this connection had extensive experience in the building of railroad terminals, freight houses, roundhouses and other equipment of the road.

Since 1885 Mr. Randolph has maintained an office in Chicago for general engineering work and has been awarded contracts from all parts of the country. In 1886 he represented the Illinois Central Railroad Company in locating and constructing the lines of the Chicago, Madison & Northern Railroad and the Freeport & Dodgeville Railroad in the capacity of chief engineer. In 1888 he resumed the general practice of engineering in Chicago, where his services were sought in connection with various projects requiring an expert. He was afterward made consulting engineer for the Union Stock Yards & Transit Company and for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. His increasing ability was continually receiving recognition in a manner that was indicative of the progress that he was making in his chosen field. On the 7th of July, 1893, he was elected chief engineer of the sanitary district of Chicago, an engineering feat that attracted the widest attention of those who stand foremost in engineering circles in the country. The work not only included the execution of a plan for safeguarding the water supply of the city but also provided a ship canal. It is the largest artificial waterway in the world up to this time and will so rank until the completion of the Panama canal.

SANITARY DISTRICT OF CHICAGO.

Resolutions in Honor of Isham Randolph.

Almost from the inception of the great enterprise, the actual construction of the Sanitary and Ship Canal, has for upwards of fourteen years been under the guiding direction of one man, Isham Randolph, Chief Engineer.

The great and varied engineering problems which have arisen have been solved by him, and by him all the intricate technical engineering difficulties have been smoothed away. High sense of public duty has kept him steadfast to his task until the practical completion of the original undertaking at a cost of considerable pecuniary sacrifice to himself. He has grown and broadened with its growth, into full recognition as one of the great engineers of the country, one whom both the state and nation have honored by high appointments. He was the first to realize and put into concrete form the idea of utilizing the power latent in the vast body of water turned from Lake Michigan down the Chicago, Desplaines and Illinois Rivers to the Mississippi, to preserve the health of the great metropolis, an idea which will give the

people of Chicago some financial as well as sanitary return from the investment of more than fifty million dollars for sanitation. Words can but feebly express the value of his services both to science and to humanity, but as a slight token of our esteem it is hereby resolved by the Board of Trustees of the Sanitary District of Chicago, in regular meeting, this 24th day of July, 1907, that we here record our high appreciation of the long and faithful services of Isham Randolph as chief engineer of The Sanitary District, of his preeminent abilities and of the fine qualities of mind and heart which have endeared him to all who have had the good fortune to come into close personal relations with him. We regret the loss of his services as chief engineer, and rejoice that as consulting engineer his skilled advice will still be available for the completion of the great work with which he has been so long and so closely identified, and be it further resolved that a minute of these resolutions be entered in the proceedings of this Board and that a copy suitably engrossed be prepared and presented to Mr. Randolph.

ROBERT R. McCORMICK,
President.

CHICAGO, July 24th, A. D. 1907.

Attest:

ISAAC J. BRYAN,
Clerk.

His name is known in connection with the Panama canal, for he was appointed by President Roosevelt on the board of consulting engineers for the Panama canal and was one of the five members who prepared the minority report, which received the indorsement of the president and the secretary of war and after being approved by the Panama commission was adopted by congress, so that the work on the canal is now being executed in accordance with its recommendations. On the 28th of December, 1908, President Roosevelt extended an invitation to six engineers, of whom Mr. Randolph was one, to accompany President-elect Taft to Panama on a tour of inspection and to report upon the condition of the work as to whether there was need of changing the plans. Mr. Randolph accepted the invitation, the board of engineers submitting their report February 16, 1909, and unanimously upholding the plans for the lock canal across the isthmus.

Mr. Randolph was also chairman of the internal improvement commission of Illinois, charged with the duty of planning the deep waterway from Lockport to Utica, for which the state has voted an issue of twenty million dollars in bonds. Mr. Randolph was appointed in the fall of 1910 as sole conferee by Governor Deneen of Illinois to confer with the board of engineers appointed by President Taft to consider the lakes-to-gulf deep waterway. He is a member of the Illinois state conservation commission, of the harbor commission of Chicago and is consulting engineer for important engineering projects in Toronto, Canada, Buffalo, New York, Baltimore, Maryland, and other places. In August, 1909, he was appointed by the city council of Milwaukee to design the lake and rail harbor for that city. His standing among the representatives of the profession is indicated by the fact that he was formerly elected to the presidency of the Western Society of Engineers and he also belongs to the American Society of Engineers. June 15, 1910, the degree of doctor of engineering was conferred upon him by the University of Illinois.

On the 15th of June, 1882, Mr. Randolph was united in marriage to Miss Mary H. Taylor and to them have been born three sons: Robert Isham, born April 14,

1883, who is a civil engineer, and is secretary of Internal Improvement commission of Illinois; Oscar de Wolf, born September 28, 1885; and Spottswood Wellford, born August 7, 1892, who is in college. The family residence has been maintained in Chicago throughout almost this entire period, although Mr. Randolph is called on professional service to all parts of the country. The steps in his orderly progression are easily discernible, and from a comparatively humble position he has worked his way steadily upward until he is today numbered among the foremost engineers of the country. Starting out in life without any vaulting ambition to accomplish something especially great or famous, he has followed the lead of his opportunities, doing as best he could anything that came to hand and seizing legitimate advantages as they have arisen. He has never hesitated to take a forward step when the way was open. Fortunate in possessing ability and character that inspired confidence in others, the simple weight of his character and ability has carried him into important relations with large interests.

THOMAS JEFFERSON FINNELL.

Thomas Jefferson Finnell is the junior partner in the firm of McCabe & Finnell, one of the most prominent and progressive of the undertaking firms of Chicago. He was born in Detroit, Michigan, in 1867, and is a son of Thomas and Bridget (Kelly) Finnell, the former a native of Ireland, while the latter was born in Port Allegany, Pennsylvania, and was of Irish parentage. They were married in Chicago, having become residents of the city in the early '50s. They removed to Detroit, Michigan, about 1866 and there resided for a short time, after which they became residents of Ann Arbor, Michigan, where they spent their remaining days, both having now passed away. The father was a railroad contractor and assisted in building the Illinois Central Railroad from Kensington to Kankakee and also engaged in other important railway work over the west and the southeast.

Thomas Jefferson Finnell was but a young lad when the family home was established in Ann Arbor and he acquired his education in the public schools of that city but when fourteen years of age put aside his textbooks and started out in the business world on his own account, since which time he has depended entirely upon his own resources. He was engaged in railway work for a few years and later turned his attention to electrical business, working at the trade. Thinking to find better and broader business opportunities in this city, he removed to Chicago about 1888 and since 1911 he has been identified with the undertaking business, his establishment being at No. 3952 Colorado avenue and 3951 Harrison street. He entered into partnership with Joseph A. McCabe and they stand today among the most prominent undertakers not only of the city but of the west. They have been instrumental in introducing many new and progressive ideas in the matter of caring for the dead and in the conduct of funeral services and their patronage has accordingly become a most extensive one.

Mr. Finnell is identified with several fraternal organizations and societies. He holds membership with the Knights of Pythias, the Sons of Hibernians, the Knights of Columbus and also has membership with the Electric Workers. In politics he maintains an independent course, voting for men and measures rather than for party.

Steadily he has worked his way upward since starting out on his own account as a lad of fourteen years. He has made wise use of his time, his talents and his opportunities and his success has been the immediate reward of well defined energy intelligently directed.

ALVIN CARR McCORD.

Several corporate interests of Chicago feel the stimulus of the cooperation of Alvin Carr McCord, perhaps best known as the president of McCord & Company and of the McCord Manufacturing Company. He figures prominently in industrial circles and seeks his success in lines where long experience has given him ability and thorough understanding. He was born November 24, 1867, in Paris, Edgar county, Illinois, and profited by the system of public instruction there offered until thirteen years of age, after which he continued his studies in the Chicago schools subsequent to his parents' removal to this city. Later the family was established in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and he entered the public schools there, remaining until his fifteenth year. His more specifically classical course was pursued in Princeton University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1889, and through the succeeding year he was a student in the law school of the University of Minnesota.

After leaving the Minnesota University Mr. McCord occupied the position of special agent of recorded indebtedness with the United States census bureau, but from clerical work turned his attention to industrial lines, having become interested in certain mechanical devices for railway equipment, becoming connected with a company that was formed in Chicago to exploit them. He removed to the city and became a factor in the Drexel Railway Supply Company, while later he was active in organizing the firm of McCord & Company for the purpose of handling another device of value in railway circles. The new company, of which he became and is still president, is extensively engaged in handling railway supplies. His official connection with this concern, however, has not compassed his commercial activities, for in other business associations he has contributed to the industrial enterprise of Chicago as well as to individual success. In 1900 he was elected to the vice presidency of the Illinois Car & Equipment Company, manufacturers of freight equipment, with several large car building plants in this country, but controlled almost entirely by English capital. In 1902 Mr. McCord, in company with his brother, Mr. D. W. McCord, organized the Western Steel Car & Foundry Company, forming an alliance with the Pressed Steel Car Company, of Pittsburgh, in the operation of large car building plants at various points in the country. A. C. McCord was chosen as chief executive officer of this company, retiring from the presidency of the company in 1907. Since his withdrawal from the Western Steel Car & Foundry Company Mr. McCord has divided his time between European travel and the direction of the various enterprises in which he is interested, which include, beside the older corporation, McCord & Company, two other concerns, the McCord Manufacturing Company of Detroit and the Vacuum Insulating Company. He is now and has been since the inception of these companies their executive head.

Mr. McCord finds rest and recreation in motoring and golf. His club affiliations include the Chicago, Union League, University, Saddle and Cycle Clubs of this city, and the Princeton Club of New York. Among the country clubs he is a member of the Onwentsia and the Skokie Country and South Shore Country. An attractive home life had its inception in his marriage, on the 26th of December, 1896, to Miss Emily Davis Rowe, of Evanston, a daughter of C. H. Rowe, and they now have one child, Marjorie, nine years of age. Through the years of his residence here Mr. McCord has stood as a splendid example of public-spirited citizenship, for while he has not sought to figure prominently before the public in any official connection, his influence has ever been on the side of progress, and his industrial enterprises have been of a character that have contributed to general prosperity as well as to individual success. His recognition of that which is of worth and value in his special field has been one of the strongest elements in his business record, combined with an understanding of the fact that the present and not the future holds the opportunity.

WILLIAM F. ROACH.

Business enterprise found a worthy representative in William F. Roach, but death called him on the 29th of April, 1911. He was at that time a comparatively young man, lacking one day of having reached the thirty-fifth milestone on life's journey, his birth having occurred in Chicago, April 30, 1876. His parents were Michael and Mary Roach, early residents of Chicago, and the father engaged in the horseshoeing business at Twelfth street and Wabash avenue long before the central business district of the city had extended to that point.

William F. Roach acquired his education in the parochial schools, supplemented by a three years' business course in St. Patrick's school. He was in the employ of the city during the building of the drainage canal as a private detective. In September, 1895, he turned his attention to the undertaking business at the corner of Ogden and Turner avenues. There he remained until 1897, when he removed his business to No. 3343 Ogden avenue, where he continued to the time of his demise. He occupied a two-story building with a frontage of twenty-five feet and a depth of one hundred and twenty-five feet. It contains a chapel with a seating capacity for one hundred. Mr. Roach had a well equipped undertaking establishment and his work was conducted in a most satisfactory manner, so that he won a liberal patronage. He was an active member of the Chicago Undertakers Association and also of the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association.

On the 13th of March, 1898, Mr. Roach was united in marriage to Miss Mollie Kane, a daughter of Peter and Mary Kane, and to them were born two children: William F., who is nineteen years of age; and Irma. After the death of her husband Mrs. Roach was graduated from Worsham's School of Embalming and received a state and city license. She has continued the business since then with notable success and she, too, is a member of the Chicago Undertakers Association. She displays splendid business ability and executive force in carrying on the business and is accorded a liberal patronage.

Mr. Roach belonged to the Blessed Sacrament Catholic church and he had mem-

bership with the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Knights of The Maccabees, the Royal League, the Catholic Knights, with Lawndale Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, with the Loyal Order of Moose and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. His political endorsement was given to the democratic party but he did not seek nor desire office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs, and he built up a trade which gave to his widow an excellent start in the business in which she is now engaged.

JOSEPH EDWARD OTIS.

During the era of Chicago's pioneer development the Otis family was here established and its members have since been conspicuous in connection with the promotion and development of the city's best interests. The record of Joseph Edward Otis has at all times been in harmony with the personal integrity and lofty business principles of his ancestors, who were not only prominent in the early upbuilding of Chicago but in its later rebuilding following the great conflagration of 1871. Into the field of banking he has directed his activities and the Western Trust & Savings Bank stood largely as a monument to his ability and his devotion to high ideals in financial circles. In 1903 he became its president and remained its head until December 23, 1911, when it was consolidated with the Central Trust Company of Illinois, of which he became first vice president. His interests have permanently centered in the city of his nativity, for it was here that Mr. Otis was born on the 5th of March, 1867, his parents being Joseph Edward and Marie (Taylor) Otis. After acquiring his preliminary education in the Harvard school he went east to enter the Phillips Academy of Andover, Massachusetts, and later continued his studies in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University.

His education completed as far as the technical training of the schools is concerned, Mr. Otis entered business life in 1889 and a year later started upon an independent venture, establishing a real-estate and renting agency as a partner of the firm of Joseph R. Putnam & Company. Upon the failure of his father's health in 1892 the son took charge of his affairs and while thus engaged joined Charles H. Wilcox and Frederick S. Wheeler in organizing the Western Tin Plate Company. Watchful of opportunities pointing to success, Mr. Otis in 1897 believed that he might enter a broader and more profitable field by turning his attention to the stock brokerage business, and in partnership with Charles H. Wilcox and H. W. Buckingham formed the firm of Otis, Wilcox & Company. The connection was thus maintained for three years, when, in 1900, Walter H. Wilson bought out the interest controlled by Mr. Wilcox and the firm name was changed to Otis, Wilson & Company, at which time the character of the business was also changed from stock brokerage to private banking. Ralph C. Otis, a brother of Joseph E. Otis, also joined the firm as a partner and on the 1st of July, 1903, the company consolidated their interests with those of the Western State Bank, under the title of Western Trust & Savings Bank, of which Mr. Otis remained president until December 23, 1911. He has been a motive force in making this one of the strongest banking institutions of the western metropolis. The safe, conservative policy instituted has always been maintained and yet the bank is lacking none of

that progressiveness which has resulted in the modern financial system that largely constitutes the basis of all business activity and growth. Looking beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities of the future, Mr. Otis has further extended his efforts and in 1902, with the assistance of his brother, Ralph C. Otis, organized the Chicago Savings Bank and was formerly vice president of that institution.

Mr. Otis was married in Chicago, October 3, 1891, to Miss Emily Porter Webster, and their children are Joseph Edward, George Webster, Stuart Huntington, Raymond and Emily Huntington. Mr. Otis votes with the republican party and holds membership in the Episcopal church, while in social lines his membership is with the Chicago, Calumet, Commercial and University Clubs. While he stands as a representative of one of the old and prominent families of the city, it is his personal characteristics and worth that have gained him the position which he now occupies. His ability and steadfast adherence to strict business principles have placed him in the front rank of Chicago's bankers, and close investigation brings to light not a single esoteric phase in his career.

ERNEST KREBSER.

For twenty-seven years Ernest Krebsier has been a resident of Chicago. He was born in Switzerland in 1873, a son of Fred and Annie Margaret Krebsier. The first eighteen years of his life were spent in his native land and in 1891 he determined to try his fortune in the new world, believing that he would have better opportunities than could be secured in Europe, for favorable reports had reached him concerning business conditions and chances in America. He therefore made his way across the Atlantic and crossed the continent as far as Chicago, where he started out in the business world as a clerk in a grocery store, being thus employed for a year and a half. He afterward secured a situation in the Amberg livery stable, where he continued for two years, and on the expiration of that period he became associated with Joseph Goldbohm, an undertaker, with whom he continued for seven years. In 1898 he began driving a team and was thus engaged for several years with different firms. At length, however, he returned to the employ of Mr. Goldbohm in 1907 and, desirous of qualifying for the conduct of an undertaking business on his own account, he pursued a course of study, being graduated from the Chicago Post Graduate College of Embalming with the class of 1908. In that year he secured a position with the firm of Rohn & Grahl, with whom he continued until 1911, when he purchased their livery business, which he conducted successfully until 1914. He then bought an interest in the Goldbohm undertaking establishment following the death of his former employer, taking over this business, which he conducted from September, 1914, until the 14th of May, 1917. He then opened an undertaking business on his own account at No. 2809 West Harrison street, where he erected a building for the purpose that is twenty-five by fifty feet. He also built a large garage in the rear. He sold his livery business in 1917 and is now concentrating his efforts and attention solely upon the undertaking business. He has a well appointed establishment, containing a chapel with a seating capacity of fifty. There is an operating

room on the first floor and he has everything necessary for the proper and sanitary care of the dead. He also owns a private car which is used in funeral service.

On November 19, 1898, Mr. Krebser was united in marriage to Mrs. Katie (Neumann) Glesmann of Chicago. There are two stepchildren: Tillie, who is the wife of Ed Hayes, of Chicago, by whom she has one son; and Adolph, twenty-five years of age, who is assisting the father in business. He is a member of Lily of the West Lodge, I. O. O. F., in which he has filled all of the chairs.

Ernest Krebser belongs to Prospect Lodge, No. 957, A. F. & A. M., to Wylie M. Egan Chapter, No. 126, R. A. M., and other fraternal organizations. He is a past grand in the Odd Fellows and since 1912 has been secretary of Lily of the West Lodge, No. 407. He also belongs to Germania Encampment, No. 40, I. O. O. F., and to Canton Germania, No. 78. He has membership with Hoffnung Lodge, No. 7, K. P., the Turnverein and various other German societies and he has membership in the German Evangelical church. Mrs. Krebser also takes great interest in social affairs and belongs to the Chicago Conclave of Rebekas in which she has held all of the chairs; The Maccabees and other societies. Mr. Krebser's political endorsement is given to the democratic party, and while he feels an interest in civic affairs and the welfare and progress of the community, he does not seek nor desire office. He belongs to the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association. Mr. Krebser is a self-made man and his success is the visible evidence of his life of well directed energy and thrift. Coming to the new world empty-handed, he has steadily advanced through his persistency of purpose, his close application and indefatigable energy. He has never been afraid of hard work and he has ever been loyal to the interests of those who have employed him. Thus gradually he has developed the power and experience that have enabled him to gain a place among the successful undertakers of the city.

L. P. LARSEN.

L. P. Larsen was one of the first druggists as far west as Madison street and Kedzie avenue, where he opened a store in May, 1895. He had acquired a high school education in Greenville, Michigan, and was there graduated with the class of 1888. During his spare time from school he entered upon an apprenticeship to the drug trade in that city. Feeling the need of college training in order to be well qualified for the practice of the profession to which he wished to devote his life, he entered the Pharmaceutical Department of the University of Michigan where he remained one year and during the second year attended Chicago College of Pharmacy and was graduated therefrom with the class of 1890. He then engaged in clerking until 1895, his experience and knowledge constantly broadening, and from his earnings he saved the capital which enabled him to embark in business on his own account. It was then that he opened a drug store at the corner of Madison street and Kedzie avenue, having his place ready for business in the month of May of that year. He was among the first druggists in that section of the city, at which time the first street cars on Kedzie avenue were installed. He had the first drug store at the intersection of those two streets and he later established a branch store at the corner of Twelfth street and Kedzie avenue, where he successfully conducted business for sixteen years. However, at the present time he is concentrating his efforts and attention upon the

original establishment and he has built up a trade of substantial proportions and is regarded as one of the leading druggists in his section of the city, where he has now carried on business for twenty-three years.

Mr. Larsen is a member of the Chicago Drug Club, having been one of its nine organizers, the first chairman of its executive committee and its second president. He has also served as one of its trustees. He belongs to the Chicago Retail Druggists Association and for five years was a member of its executive board. He was first elected to the office of third vice president, later served as second vice president, then as first vice president and in 1910 was elected to the presidency. In 1909 the by-laws were changed and provisions were made for supervisors to be elected by popular vote of the members from the ward organization. Mr. Larsen was the first president to serve after this order was passed. The elections have been held in that way since and he was the first "one year term" president. In 1909 the *News*, the official organ of the Chicago Retail Druggists Association, was started. Mr. Larsen also belongs to the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, of which he has served as third and second vice president. He likewise has membership in the National Association of Retail Druggists, in the work of which he is active, and on sixteen occasions he has attended its national conventions as a delegate. He has done much helpful work in that organization, serving on many committees, and in fact he has done most important service in connection with all the trade societies with which he is identified. He belongs as well to the American Pharmaceutical Association, while along more strictly social lines he is connected with the Illinois Athletic Club. His political belief is that of the republican party and his religious faith that of the Lutheran church. The course that he has ever followed marks him as one who has ever held to the highest standards of manhood and citizenship.

OTTO MUCHNA.

Otto Muchna was the third Bohemian citizen of Chicago to engage in the work of embalming and he is classed with the successful and representative undertakers of the city. He was born in Chicago, January 13, 1883, but his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Muchna, were both natives of Bohemia, whence they came to the United States and made their way to Chicago, where they arrived about 1867. Both have now passed away.

Otto Muchna acquired his education in the parochial schools and started out in the business world as driver of a hack for John Cervak, his brother-in-law, who was an undertaker. This awakened his interest in the business and he gradually acquired a working knowledge thereof. At length he determined to engage in business on his own account and in 1903 opened an undertaking establishment at No. 2716 South Central Park avenue. He has a two story building twenty-five by eighty-five feet and its equipment is that of the modern undertaking establishment of the present time, supplied with everything necessary for the scientific care of the dead. He was the first Bohemian undertaker west of Kedzie avenue and south of Fifteenth street and was the third Bohemian embalmer in Chicago. He owns a limousine and touring car which are used in connection with the conduct of funerals and he has built up a business of substantial proportions.

In October, 1902, Mr. Muchna was united in marriage to Miss Mary Juranek, of Chicago, and their children are Otto, Jerry and Mamie. Mr. Muchna is a member of the First National Union, the Catholic Order of Foresters, the National Union and about ten other social and fraternal organizations. He also belongs to the Blessed Agnes Catholic church and to several church societies, while along the line of business he has connection with the Chicago Undertakers Association, and the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association. His political endorsement is given to the democratic party, which he has supported since age conferred upon him the right of franchise, but he has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking, preferring to give his undivided time and activities to his business affairs.

BENJAMIN E. BENSINGER.

Benjamin E. Bensinger, president of The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, and the practical head of the most important manufacturing concern of its line in the world, was born at Louisville, Kentucky, January 4, 1868, a son of Moses and Eleanor (Brunswick) Bensinger.

Benjamin E. Bensinger received only an ordinary grammar and high school education. At the age of seventeen years he became connected with The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company—the corporation having assumed its present name during the preceding year—starting at the bottom of the ladder as an office boy. After three years' connection with the company he became secretary of the Bensinger Self-Adding Cash Register Company, of which his father was the founder and president, and continued in that position until the concern went out of existence in 1890. He then resumed his connection with The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, of which he was elected first vice president in 1903. After the death of his father in the fall of 1904, he succeeded to the presidency, since which time, owing to his enterprise and aggressiveness, the company has enjoyed greater growth and prosperity than ever before. This company is not only the largest manufacturer in the world of billiard and pocket tables, supplies and bowling alleys, but has large factories devoted to the manufacture of bar fixtures, refrigerators and general cabinet work, giving employment to hundreds of skilled mechanics. These factories are located in Chicago, New York city, Denver, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Cincinnati, Muskegon, Michigan; Elkhart, Indiana; Toronto, Canada; and St. Dizier, France; and their products are distributed to all parts of the civilized world.

On the 20th of January, 1896, Mr. Bensinger was married, at Chicago, to Miss Rose Frank, and they have two children: Robert Frank, now thirteen years of age and B. Edward, Jr., aged five years. The family occupies a beautiful residence at Glencoe. Politically Mr. Bensinger gives his support to the republican party and socially he is identified with the Hamilton, Chicago Automobile, Illinois Athletic, Standard, City and Lake Shore Country Clubs, being a member of the board of directors of the latter organization. He is also a member of the Sinai Congregation and of the board of Associated Charities. He spends his vacations in foreign travel, making a trip to Europe each year, while his principal recreations at home are golf and horseback riding. He is a man of dignified and commanding appearance, who makes friends wherever he is known, and enjoys the entire confidence and respect

of his associates and acquaintances. A descendant of sturdy ancestry, he has displayed a capacity for large affairs, which reflects the highest credit upon his judgment and indicates that he is eminently worthy of the important position he now fills.

GEORGE L. VENIE.

Among the large colored population of Chicago there is none more worthy of respect, confidence and goodwill than George L. Venie, a successful and enterprising business man and an active worker in the church and in fraternal circles. He was born in Virginia in 1866 and came to Chicago in 1892, after which he was employed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company until 1910. He pursued a course in the Chicago Post Graduate College of Embalmers, from which he was graduated with the class of 1909. He passed the city board in 1910 and in the same year established business on his own account at No. 2215 Fulton street, where he erected a building which is twenty-five by one hundred and twenty-six feet and three stories in height. It contains a chapel with a seating capacity of one hundred.

In 1901 Mr. Venie was united in marriage to Miss Bertie Kelley, a daughter of J. H. Kelley, who was the first colored man to become a telegrapher in the United States. He became an operator in the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad Company in 1873 and is now a chief dispatcher of that road, having remained in the employ of the company for forty-five years. He was born in Alton, Illinois, where he learned the business of telegraphy. For twenty-two years he was stationed at Anna, Illinois, and was afterward transferred to Carbondale, this state, where he is now located. Mrs. Venie is well known as a caterer, being regarded as one of the best in Chicago. In 1917 Mrs. Venie was also graduated from Worsham's School of Embalming, completing the course with high honors, and her state license is No. 4291. Mr. Venie's number is 2866. Mrs. Venie passed both the city and state examinations with high honors, and since her graduation the firm has become known as Venie & Venie.

Mr. Venie has conducted many very large funerals in all parts of the city. He is very efficient and popular as well as successful and is called upon by people of the white as well as of the African race. Mr. and Mrs. Venie illustrate in their career the high degree of honorable success that may be attained by the intelligent, industrious representative of the African race. Mrs. Venie was the second colored woman who was licensed for the undertaking business.

Fraternally Mr. Venie is connected with North Star Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M. This is the oldest colored Masonic lodge in Illinois. He is also connected with the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows of West Chicago, and with Lewis F. Finney Lodge, No. 100, of the Knights of Tabor. He is likewise a member of West Side Camp, No. 2, of the American Woodmen and of the Chicago Police Reserve, and his wife is a past worthy matron of Princess Berenice Chapter, No. 34, of the Order of the Eastern Star and is a past noble governess of the Household of Ruth, No. 1086. She also has membership with the S. M. T. and with the Tabernacle, which is the woman's branch of the Knights of Tabor. She is likewise a member of the ladies' branch of the Elks, and is official undertaker for the same. Both Mr. and Mrs. Venie hold membership in the Providence Baptist church, with which they have been

identified for the past twenty-eight years. They were very active in bringing about the erection of the present beautiful church building, which is the finest owned by any colored organization in the city. Mrs. Venie sings in the church choir and her sister, Mrs. P. W. Cameron, is organist of the church, being a lady of superior musical training. The pipe organ in the church was installed at a cost of sixty-five hundred dollars. In politics Mr. Venie is a stalwart republican and is now precinct committee man of the fifty-first precinct of the fourteenth ward. He is one of the city inspectors and takes an active part in politics. He certainly deserves much credit for what he has accomplished and he has steadily worked his way upward until he is now at the head of a profitable and growing business which is most carefully and systematically directed.

JULIUS ROSENWALD.

Julius Rosenwald is the president of the largest and most widely known mail order house in the world—that of Sears, Roebuck & Company, and yet business activity represents but one phase of his career. He is equally well known by reason of his extensive charities, for his pleasure in his success has come to him through the opportunity that it has afforded him to aid his fellowmen. A philanthropic spirit has prompted him to reach out helpfully to many organized movements for uplifting humanity in a material, intellectual and moral way, yet to see Mr. Rosenwald in his business office one would think that his every thought was concentrated upon the great problems of commerce and finance. It is this power of concentrating upon the task or interests in hand that has been one of the elements in his progress along both business and philanthropic lines. He was born in Springfield, Illinois, August 12, 1862, a son of Samuel and Augusta (Hammerslough) Rosenwald. The father was born in Westphalen, Germany, in 1820, and served in the German army ere his emigration to the United States in 1854. He was for a period a resident of Baltimore, Maryland, where in 1857 he married Augusta Hammerslough, who was born near Bremen, Germany, in 1833, and is now living in Chicago. Samuel Rosenwald was for many years a leading merchant of Springfield, Illinois, being well known in commercial circles in that city for twenty-five consecutive years, from 1861 until 1886. In the latter year he became identified with a wholesale clothing business in Chicago and as a member of the firm of Rosenwald & Weil, so continued until 1899.

The success of the father stimulated in the son a desire to reach a point of prominence in commercial circles. His early education was acquired in the public schools of his native city and his knowledge has been augmented through private reading, study and broad travel. Moreover he has learned many valuable lessons in the school of experience, particularly those which have brought him recognition of the difficulties and obstacles that many men encounter and which have prompted him therefore to put forth a helping hand. He started his business career in New York city when a youth of sixteen years, accepting a position with his uncles, Hammerslough Brothers, wholesale clothiers. For six years he remained in the eastern metropolis, making continuous advancement, and thus became better qualified for the larger responsibilities which have devolved upon him during the period of his

connection with commercial interests in Chicago. A resolute purpose has enabled him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he has undertaken and he has never brooked obstacles that could be overcome by persistent energy and effort.

During the latter part of 1885 Mr. Rosenwald came to Chicago and, entering business circles, was first the senior partner in the wholesale clothing firm of Rosenwald & Weil, which he organized. To the management of this business he devoted himself with great success until 1895, when he severed his active connection with that house to become a member of the firm of Sears, Roebuck & Company, of which he was vice president from 1900 until 1908. He was also treasurer until 1909, when he was elected to the presidency of that and affiliated companies and has since been at the head of this mammoth establishment. The house is today known throughout the length and breadth of the land, its ramifying trade interests reaching into every section of the country. Mr. Rosenwald has surrounded himself with an able corps of assistants, the different departments being in charge of exceptionally competent men. Moreover, in his commercial career he has always recognized the fact that satisfied patrons are the best advertisement. The plant has been removed from one place to another to secure more commodious quarters and within the past few years has been established on the west side, where a mammoth building was erected and where about ten thousand employes are found daily at work. The growth of the business necessitates a night shift in some departments, and something of the immense volume of trade is indicated by the immense procession of mail wagons that are sent each morning and evening to the postoffice loaded to their capacity with mail bearing directly upon the trade. Fifty thousand to seventy-five thousand letters are received daily for months at a time.

Mr. Rosenwald resides with his family at No. 4901 Ellis avenue. He was married in Chicago, April 8, 1890, to Miss Augusta Nusbaum, of Chicago, and unto them have been born five children: Lessing, Adele, Edith, Marion and William.

Mr. Rosenwald is very prominent socially and is a valued member of the Standard Club, the Ravisloe, Idlewild, Lake Shore Country, Press, the Chicago Automobile and the Union League Clubs. He is of the Jewish faith and is president of the Associated Jewish Charities, and yet his humanity is too broad to be limited by any race or nationality and his aid is extended in many directions, where good work is being done in the name of charity or religion. He is also the vice president of the National Conference of Jewish Charities and has been actively interested in an effort to federate the Jewish charitable organizations of various cities along the line of the Associated Jewish Charities of Chicago. He is likewise the vice president and a member of the executive committee of the United Charities of Chicago and this is one of the evidences of a broadmindedness which commands for him the respect, admiration and honor of all people and of all creeds. Of the Sinai congregation he is vice president and is a director of the Chicago Hebrew Institute, which has also honored him with its presidency. He is a director of the Religious Education Association and of the Jewish Home Finding Society. His official connections extend to Rush Medical College, Tuskegee Institute, the Glenwood School for Boys, the Immigrants Protective League and the Chicago Grand Opera Company, of all of which he is a trustee. He has been a liberal contributor to the Young Men's Christian Association work and is especially interested in the establishment of branches of that organization among colored men. He has often made

mention of his recognition of the fact that the association throws around a boy at a critical age those influences which reclaim him for an upright, honorable manhood and citizenship. He is chairman of the Bureau of Public Efficiency and is active in local reform movements along political lines, taking a keen interest in all that affects the progress and welfare of the city. He is one of the directors of the Peace Society and a member of the executive committee of the National Citizens League, an organization for the promotion of a sound banking system, and of the executive committee of the Chicago Plan Commission and the Civic Federation. He enjoys golf and tennis as a source of recreation and when the demands of his business and public activities permit him leisure he indulges his love of travel. His life has constantly reached out in constantly broadening lines of activity and usefulness and has become an appreciative force in the world for good. There is nothing narrow nor contracted in his life, his thought or his purpose. The doctrine of the brotherhood of the race is to him a matter of reality and every strong belief of his life has found its expression in his conduct.

FREDERIC SINCLAIR JAMES.

Frederic Sinclair James, widely known in insurance and financial circles as the head of the firm of Fred. S. James & Company, was born in Cook county, Illinois, February 20, 1849, his parents being William and Catherine (Cowan) James. At the usual age he entered the public schools, in which he continued his education until he entered business life in connection with the insurance firm of Alfred James & Company, with offices at Clark and South Water streets. There he bent his energies to mastering the business, acquiring a comprehensive knowledge and efficiency in that field that led to his admission to a partnership when he had attained his majority. He was associated with that company until after the great fire in 1871, when he opened a local agency which has since developed as the result of his initiative spirit and carefully formulated plans. He stands today as one of the foremost factors in the field of fire insurance, the business being incorporated under the style of Fred S. James & Company, in which connection he represents the National Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut; the National British & Mercantile Insurance Company, of London, England; the Mechanics & Traders Insurance Company, of New Orleans; the German Alliance Insurance Company, of New York; the British American Insurance Company, of Toronto, Canada; the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut; and the Phoenix Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, New York. He was also for a time department manager of the Fire Insurance Association, of London, and later of the Washington Fire & Marine Insurance Company, of Boston, which reinsured in the National of Hartford in 1888. Of the latter he became general agent in charge of the western department. His extended connections indicate his position as one of the leading insurance men of Chicago and the volume of his business is the measure of his ability, his genius and enterprise resulting in the upbuilding of one of the largest insurance company agencies in this city.

On the 6th of October, 1868, Mr. James was married to Loretta B. Whitney, and unto them have been born five children: Flora B., Bertha W., Whitney P.,

Louis H. and Robert E. The family reside at No. 239 Greenwood boulevard, in Evanston, and are well known socially in that attractive suburb. Upon Mr. James has been conferred many honors at the hands of his fellow citizens, although he has never sought prominence in the political field. He served, however, as chairman of the insurance auxiliary committee of the World's Columbian Exposition in 1892-93, and his word has come to be regarded as authority upon questions of insurance. He has never allowed anything to deflect him from his purpose in the conduct of his business affairs, concentrating his energies untiringly upon the execution of carefully devised plans until the substantial rewards of earnest, indefatigable and intelligently directed effort are his.

WILLIAM BARTZ.

William Bartz is the senior member of the firm of William Bartz & Son, undertakers, the business having been carried on under that style since 1907, and for a long time previously under his own name. Mr. Bartz was born in Germany on the 1st of January, 1860, and was therefore a youth of seventeen years when in 1877 he arrived in Chicago, since which time he has been connected with the business interests of this city. He at first established a bakery at Forty-third street and Fifth avenue and conducted it for 6 years. He afterward engaged in the coal business at No. 4613 Wentworth avenue, where he maintained his yards until August, 1900. He then turned his attention to the undertaking business at the same place and in 1900 he erected a building twenty-four by one hundred feet and two stories in height, the second floor being equipped as a modern apartment, which he occupies as his home. There is a garage in the rear and the firm has a hearse and limousine cars, both of the Pierce-Arrow make. The chapel has a seating capacity of about seventy-five. Mr. Bartz belongs to the Chicago Undertakers Association and also to the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association.

On the 23d of January, 1882, Mr. Bartz was united in marriage to Miss Elise Glahe, who was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and was brought to the United States by her parents when but two years of age. To Mr. and Mrs. Bartz have been born 6 children. Annie is the wife of Frank Rohder, of Chicago, and they have two children. William M. is now associated with his father in business. He was graduated from the public schools and afterward attended the Barnes School of Embalming, in which he completed a full course and was there graduated. He now has both the state and city license to practice his profession. He married Emma Krug, of Chicago, and they have one son. Louise, the third of the family, is the wife of Henry Durmeyer, of Chicago. Richard, who is with the Chicago Telephone Company, married Mollie Wienegge, and has one son. Margaret is the wife of Raymond Spaetzel, of Chicago, and they have one son. Frances is the wife of Alvin Lipke, of Chicago.

Mr. Bartz is well known as a representative of Masonic interests, belonging to Compass Lodge, No. 922, A. F. & A. M., and Hyde Park Chapter, No. 240, R. A. M. He also has membership in Hutten Lodge, No. 398, I. O. O. F., of which he is treasurer, and he belongs to the Rebekahs and to the Encampment, also to the Knights of The Maccabees and several other organizations. In politics he is a democrat and



WILLIAM BARTZ

his church relationship is with the Reformed Emanuel church. Mr. Bartz deserves much credit for what he has accomplished in a business way, for when he crossed the Atlantic to the new world he was practically without capital. He arrived here empty-handed, but he possessed determination, courage, industry and perseverance and these qualities stood him instead of a fortune. Upon that foundation he has built up the superstructure of his success and is now one of the prosperous residents of his section of the city.

ROBERT MOLE.

Robert Mole, a general contractor of Chicago and the president of the Masons & Builders Association, which position establishes his prominence in trade circles, was born in Rochester, County Kent, England, on the 21st of April, 1867. His father, Walter John Mole, was superintendent for the Burnham Brick, Lime & Cement Company of England for many years and died in his native land about nine years ago, when eighty years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Catherine Tipping, passed away a month prior to her husband's death, being at the time seventy-eight years of age. Three brothers of Robert Mole came to America: Walter, who is now living in New York; William Henry, who died in Chicago twenty-nine years ago; and Albert, of Chicago. A sister, Catherine, was the wife of William Burchell but is now deceased.

Robert Mole was educated in the public schools of England and learned the mason's trade under the direction of his father, with whom he remained until nearly twenty years of age. He spent the twentieth anniversary of his birth, however, on the ocean, being en route at that time to America. He made his way direct to Chicago, where he continued to follow his trade for four years and then took up contracting on his own account as a partner in the firm of Dyer & Mole. That association was maintained for five or six years, since which time Mr. Mole has carried on business under his own name and at a later period under the firm style of Robert Mole & Son. He is a mason and general contractor and has erected various buildings. He has always been active in trade organizations and served as vice president of the Masons & Builders Association for a number of years, was its treasurer for two or three years and is now its president. In this connection he is constantly studying questions which bear upon industrial conditions and the development of business interests, and while his ideas are progressive, his efforts are practical and resultant. Aside from his operations as a contractor he was for a number of years vice president of the Cooper-Bell Varnish Company and is now vice president of the Cleveland Pure Food Company. He is also interested to some extent in real estate and has erected a number of buildings for rental and for sale.

On the 20th of December, 1887, Mr. Mole was united in marriage in St. Ann's Episcopal church at Washington boulevard and Robey street to Miss Millicent Beatrice Shaw, a daughter of James Shaw, a native of England. Mrs. Mole had come to America a few years prior to her marriage and by her marriage she has become the mother of a son, William Robert, who has for some years been interested with his father in various business enterprises and is a prominent Mason, as is indicated by the fact that he has attained high rank in the order and has become a member of

the Mystie Shrine. Mr. Mole and his family reside at No. 3914 Gladys avenue. Robert Mole also is a Mason of high rank, having crossed the sands of the desert with the Nobles of Medinah Temple. He belongs to the North American Union, to the Sons of St. George, to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, to the Lyons Club and the Association of Commerce, associations which indicate the breadth of his interests and the nature of his activities. In politics he is a republican but votes for men rather than party, supporting the candidates whom he regards as best qualified for office. He has never sought political preferment himself. He belongs to St. Luke's Episcopal church, of which he was treasurer for several years and is now a vestryman. He is a self-made man and through thrift, industry and honesty has acquired a substantial measure of success. He is modest, sincere and straightforward in all of his dealings, is generous in spirit and ever ready to help a fellow traveler on life's journey, and by reason of his many sterling qualities he has won the confidence and esteem of all who know him, enjoying the goodwill of business colleagues and contemporaries and the friendship of all with whom social relations have brought him in contact.

CHARLES KRIZ.

Charles Kriz, who in 1907 pursued a course in the Barnes School of Embalming and has since given his attention to the undertaking business, was born in Chicago on the 14th of October, 1879, a son of Ignatz and Christina Kriz, both of whom were natives of Bohemia, whence they came to the new world about 1872, settling in Chicago. Both have now passed away.

Charles Kriz whose name introduces this record acquired a public school education, supplemented by a college preparatory course in the Young Men's Christian Association. He afterward learned the piano making trade, but became ill and accepted a position in connection with the elevated railway service on account of his health. He afterward took up the study of medicine but changed his plans and in 1907 entered upon a course of embalming at the Barnes School of Embalming, after which he did embalming for the trade. He established an undertaking business on his own account in 1908 at No. 2021 South Crawford avenue and there he remained for a year. On the expiration of that period he removed to No. 2611 South Lawndale avenue and in 1916 purchased the building which he occupies and which has a frontage of twenty-five feet with a depth of fifty-five feet. He has been accorded a liberal patronage, for his method of conducting funerals is most satisfactory, everything being done in a quiet, orderly way and with most thoughtful consideration for the feelings of the bereaved.

In 1907 Mr. Kriz was united in marriage to Miss Mary Valsa, of Chicago, and to them have been born two children, Lillian and Elsie. Mr. Kriz is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias and in Masonry has attained high rank, having membership in Lawndale Lodge, No. 995, A. F. & A. M.; Lawndale Chapter, No. 243, R. A. M.; Chicago Council, R. & S. M.; Columbia Commandery, K. T.; and Medinah Temple of the Mystie Shrine. He was the organizer of Kominsky Lodge, No. 1032, I. O. O. F., of which he is now serving as treasurer. In his life he exemplifies the beneficent spirit of these organizations,

which are based upon a recognition of the brotherhood of mankind and the obligations thereby imposed. In politics he maintains an independent course but this does not mean that he is not interested in civic affairs. He stands for those things which are progressive in citizenship and cooperates in many well defined plans and measures for the general good.

ARTHUR DIXON.

Endowed by nature with keen intellect, developing in his youth a laudable ambition, Arthur Dixon has throughout his entire life made wise use of time, talents and opportunities, nor have his efforts been confined alone to lines resulting in individual benefit. Into those fields where general interests and the public welfare are involved he has extended his efforts, becoming a recognized political leader of republican faith and one of the most efficient and active workers in the Methodist denomination of Chicago. His residence in this city covers more than a half century.

He was a young man of twenty-four years at the time of his arrival, his birth having occurred in County Fermanagh, Ireland, March 27, 1837. His parents were Arthur and Jane (Allen) Dixon. His father was a man of noticeable flexibility and force of character, who successfully cultivated the fields, acted as instructor in the schoolroom and was engaged in the practice of law. Many of his sterling traits of character seem to have been inherited by his son, who in his youth displayed remarkable alertness and vigor, both mental and physical. In his school days he was particularly fond of mathematics, logic, history and ethics. The discipline of his youthful years was moral as well as mental and from early boyhood he was a constant attendant at the Episcopal and Methodist Sunday schools. His literary training was received in the district and national schools and at the age of eighteen years he left home to enjoy the broader opportunities which he felt were offered in America. Arriving in Philadelphia in 1855, he there resided until 1858, having been influenced in his choice of a destination by the fact that some of his old-time friends were living in that city. He afterward spent three years in the nursery business in Pittsburgh and following his arrival in Chicago, in 1861, entered business circles as a grocery clerk in the employ of G. C. Cook. Soon after, however, he opened a grocery store on his own account, conducting it with fair success from 1861 until 1863. It was seemingly an accident that led him into the field of business in which he has so long remained, in which his fortune has been gained and in which he has attained enviable reputation because of capable management, executive force and able direction of his interests. In payment for a debt contracted in his grocery store he accepted a team of horses and wagon and this led him into the teaming business, which he found so remunerative that in 1862 he disposed of his grocery store and opened an office at No. 299 Fifth avenue. In the half century which has since elapsed the name of Arthur Dixon has become a synonym in Chicago for the transfer business, for efficient service and for honorable dealing. A general transfer, storage and forwarding business is conducted, it having been incorporated in 1888 under the name of the Arthur Dixon Transfer Company, of which the founder is still the president. It has developed into the

largest enterprise of its kind in the city but the business resources of Mr. Dixon have not been taxed to their fullest extent in its conduct and management, for other interests have also felt the stimulus of his energy and initiative. He is now a director of the F. Parmelee Company, the Central Trust Company, the West Pullman Land Association, the Dixon Land Association, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, the Grand Trunk Railroad Company and was for many years a director of the Metropolitan National Bank. His opinion upon important business propositions has often been sought and his counsel has been freely given.

Pleasantly situated in his home life, Mr. Dixon is at the head of a family that is very prominent socially. In January, 1862, he married Miss Annie Carson, of Allegheny, and of their fourteen children six sons and six daughters are yet living. George W. Dixon, the second son, is secretary and treasurer of the Arthur Dixon Transfer Company, while the third, Thomas J. Dixon, is general manager. It has been said that his home at No. 3131 Michigan boulevard represents an ideal American household. His children are in sympathy with him in all that he has done and have been particularly helpful in his work in behalf of the church. He was reared in the Episcopal faith but for many years has been a leading member of the First Methodist church, serving as trustee and Sunday school teacher for almost a half century and also as president of its board. He is likewise one of the trustees of the Wesleyan Hospital. He belongs to the Methodist Social Union and to various organizations which promote the ethical and educational interests of the city. He has a membership in the Art Institute, the Historical Society, the Chicago Real Estate Board, the Bankers' Club, the Chicago Board of Trade, the Union League and the Hamilton, Calumet and Illinois Athletic Clubs. He has served as president of the Irish Literary Society and is interested in all that stimulates higher thought, his own wide reading and investigation being indicated in his choice library of religious, scientific, poetical and philosophical works. He is one of the old-time representatives of Masonry in Chicago, having become identified with the craft in 1865. He is now a life member of the chapter and commandery and has attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite. He has been a close student of the great questions involved in citizenship and is splendidly qualified for political leadership, yet on the whole has preferred that his public services should be done as a private citizen. However, his capabilities have been called forth in leadership in the republican party, of which he became a most earnest supporter during the period of the Civil war. His sympathies were with the Federal government and his work in enlisting and equipping men for the Union ranks called forth general praise. A contemporary biographer, in this connection, has said: "Toward the end of the war he became especially prominent in local politics and obtained firm standing with his fellow citizens by his active participation in the establishment of the fire limits. In the spring of 1867 he was elected by the republicans as alderman from the second ward and for twenty-four years served continuously as a member of the city council, holding the record both for faithfulness and length of aldermanic service. Although he was returned to his seat year after year with increased majorities and sometimes without opposition, the contest in the common council over his elevation to the presidency of that body was bitter. He was chosen, however, and continued in office from 1874 to 1880, inclusive. At various times he served as chairman of all the important committees and, whether as a working member, a debater or 'watchdog of the city treasury,' made his mark.

Among other important measures he advocated municipal ownership of the gas plant, high water pressure, building of sewers by special assessment, creation of a public library, annexation of the suburbs, building of viaducts over railway crossings, the drainage law and the extension of the fire limits. At Mr. Dixon's resignation in April, 1891, the city council, as a body, expressed its unqualified regret at his action and placed on record its conviction of 'his great public worth, his zeal for honest and economical government, his sincere interest in the cause of the taxpayers and his undoubted and unquestioned ability in every position assigned to him.' Mr. Dixon was one of the foremost in laying wise and substantial foundation for the World's Columbian Exposition and in April, 1892, was elected one of its directors, his services and counsel being invaluable. Mr. Dixon represented the first senatorial district of Illinois in the twenty-seventh general assembly, and among the bills introduced and passed by him at that session were those providing for the location of the Chicago public library and the extension of sewerage and water by special tax levy and sundry other bills. For a quarter of a century he has been a member of the city and county republican central committees and has served many times as chairman of both of these bodies. In 1872 he was a leading candidate for congress, failing of the nomination by only a few votes, and in 1880 served as a delegate to the national republican convention which named James A. Garfield for the presidency. Justly proud of his nationality, Mr. Dixon has also been highly honored by the Irish republicans of the city and nation. In 1868 he was elected president of the Irish Republican Club of Chicago and in the following year to the head of the national organization." Mr. Dixon is a splendid representative of a race that is represented by illustrious men throughout the civilized world. To the ready adaptability and versatility of the Irish people he added American enterprise and resolution. Throughout all his course he has never faltered in the accomplishment of what he has undertaken in either individual or community affairs and his history proves that success is ambition's answer.

OTTO H. BERZ.

Otto H. Berz, a well known undertaker of Chicago, was born December 6, 1877, in the city which is still his home, his parents being George and Elizabeth (Kellar) Berz. The father came to the United States in 1859, when a youth of fourteen years, and in 1861, when a lad of but sixteen years, he responded to the country's call for troops to aid in the preservation of the Union and enlisted in the First Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, with which he served throughout the period of the war. He participated in a number of hotly contested engagements and on one occasion was shot through the body and all of the toes on one foot were shot off. He was also wounded in the hand. After the war he came to Chicago and was engaged in the hotel business for a few years. During this period he owned and conducted the Washington Hotel on Canal and Madison streets. In the year 1896 he was called to the position of county coroner, in which capacity he served for four years or until 1900, and he is now superintendent of Station C of the Chicago post office. He has occupied the position for seventeen years, having served in that capacity before being elected to the position of coroner. His wife died in the year 1882.

Otto H. Berz completed his education by three years' study in the West Division high school and then entered upon office work at Dunning, where he remained for a year. He was afterward given charge of the county morgue for the poor house, insane asylum and county hospital and within a year had taken his state license and had become an undertaker. The office of county undertaker was created by Daniel D. Healey and Mr. Berz was appointed to the position, in which capacity he continued to serve for sixteen years, during which time he handled more than twenty-three hundred bodies per year. He was instrumental in having a modern morgue established and laboratories built. He became interested in the science of the profession and had much opportunity for scientific experiment. In 1907 he opened an undertaking establishment of his own at No. 1449 West Madison street and after 1910 concentrated his entire efforts and attention upon the conduct of the business. In 1912 he made a removal to 1507 West Madison street, where he remodeled the building and now has a well equipped undertaking establishment, containing a chapel with a seating capacity for sixty-five, with an operating room on the first floor and a garage in the rear. He has three motor ambulances and specializes in work of that character, doing a very large ambulance business. He also has two limousine cars. He belongs to the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association. He is one of the best known undertakers on the west side and has an extensive business.

In 1905 Mr. Berz was united in marriage to Miss Emily Lawrence, of Omaha, Nebraska. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons, having membership in Veritas Lodge, No. 926, A. F. & A. M.; Wylie M. Egan Chapter, No. 126, R. A. M.; Chicago Commandery, K. T.; and Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of Americus Lodge, K. P., and the Royal Arcanum and in politics he is a republican. He has long been a stalwart advocate of party principles and an earnest worker in support of the party platform. Those who know him esteem him as a man of genuine worth and he has a very wide acquaintance among whom he is popular.

NATHAN SMITH DAVIS, M. D., LL. D.

One of the men of marked intellectual activity who attained a venerable old age, was Dr. Nathan Smith Davis. The life labors of few men have given such impetus to the work of the medical profession. His contribution to the world's work was indeed valuable and far-reaching in its effects and its influences. Much of his life was passed in Chicago, although his birthplace was a log cabin in the forests of Chenango county, New York, his natal day being January 9, 1817. His parents, Dow and Eleanor (Smith) Davis, had become pioneers of that vicinity and there the mother died in 1824 but the father reached the very remarkable old age of ninety years.

Nathan S. Davis was only seven years of age when deprived of a mother's care and love. From early life the necessities of the case demanded that he aid in farm work during the summer months, while his winter seasons were devoted to acquiring an education in the public schools until he reached the age of sixteen years. He manifested such a love of learning and such aptitude in his studies that his father resolved the boy should have better educational advantages and he

was, in his sixteenth year, sent to Cazenovia Seminary, New York, then a school of considerable importance. His time there was devoted to the study of chemistry, natural philosophy and the classics. The avidity with which he took up any new branch of learning indicated his intellectual hunger and throughout his life his appetite for books was never satiated. In April, 1834, he became a medical student in the office of Dr. Daniel Clark, of Smithville Flats, Chenango county, New York, and in the following October entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District of New York, then located at Fairfield Herkimer county. He afterward resumed his reading in the office of Dr. Thomas Jackson, at Binghamton, New York, and spent four months of each year in medical college. He was graduated with honors from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Fairfield, January 31, 1837, and from that day until his death, Dr. Davis devoted his energies to his professional duties and to the work of raising the standard of medical practice and education. Shortly before the close of his third college year the faculty recommended him for the position of assistant to Dr. Chatfield, of Vienna, Oneida county, New York, and he began practice there in February, 1837. In July of the same year, however, he removed to Binghamton, where he opened an office and practiced successfully for several years. On the 5th of March, 1838, he married Miss Anna Maria Parker in Vienna. She was the daughter of Hon. John Parker, of that place.

Although the practice of Dr. Davis made heavy demands upon his time and energies he also found opportunity to pursue his scientific researches and investigation. He eagerly took up the study of medical chemistry, medical botany, geology and political economy and in studying the last named embraced the most liberal views of free trade. He sought to perfect himself in surgical anatomy and at the same time instructed the resident medical students by dissecting one or two subjects each winter. He also began his work as an educator in lecturing before the Binghamton Academy and in some of the larger school districts on the different phases of chemistry, botany and physiology. In his early manhood it was with difficulty that he addressed an audience but the part which he took in the Lyceum Debating Society, of Binghamton, overcame his natural timidity and in later years he was recognized as a most ready, forcible and eloquent speaker. He became a member of the Broome County Medical Society, of which he was secretary for several years. His efforts constituted an effective force in promoting the work of that society. He was also a member of its board of censors for several years. In 1843, he was sent as a delegate to the New York State Medical Society and repeatedly thereafter. He formed in it many friendships among prominent members of the profession to whom he was already known by his contributions to medical literature. In 1840, three years after his graduation, he was awarded the prize offered by the state society for the best essay on "The diseases of the spinal column, their causes, diagnosis, history and mode of treatment," and the following year obtained a prize for the best essay on "Analysis of discoveries concerning the physiology of the nervous system from the publications of Sir Charles Bell to the present time." In 1842 he wrote a brief review of Dr. Marshall Hall's views on the excito-motor system of nerves, and received the thanks of the society for this valuable contribution to medical literature. At its annual meeting in February, 1844, he presented a series of resolutions proposing a higher standard of medical education by lengthening the annual course of instruction in medical colleges, grad-

ing the branches of study, transferring the power of licensing practitioners from the colleges to an independent board of examiners and requiring a fair standard of general education in students before entering upon the study of medicine. The interesting discussion which arose at that time was resumed at the next annual meeting in 1845, at which time the resolution was adopted by the society, recommending that a national convention representing all the medical societies and colleges in the country be held in New York in May, 1846, for the purpose of adopting a concerted plan of action for the elevation of the standard of medical education in the United States. The convention met in New York and constituted the nucleus of the present American Medical Association. Dr. Davis served as a delegate to the New York State Medical Society until 1846 and became one of its most prominent members. In 1866 he was elected an honorary member. For years he never missed an annual meeting of the American Medical Association, of which he was known as the father, inasmuch as he issued the call for the first meeting of that body, and led the discussions in the New York State Medical Society already referred to.

In 1847 Dr. Davis became a resident of New York city and entered upon general practice. The following autumn at the request of the demonstrator of anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons there, he took charge of the dissecting rooms and gave the instruction in practical anatomy, and during the spring months lectured on medical jurisprudence. He became widely known to the profession at large by his frequent contributions to the leading medical journals and in 1848 assumed editorial charge of the *Annalist*, a semi-monthly medical journal, then beginning its third volume. He resigned only when he removed from the city in August, 1849, to come to Chicago and accept the chair of physiology and general pathology in Rush Medical College. In the latter part of September he arrived in this city and on the opening of the college in the first week of October, delivered his introductory lecture. From that time almost until his death he was closely associated with medical teaching here and also with the leading educational, scientific and sanitary interests of the city. For two years the city had suffered from cholera epidemics which he recognized was due to the unsanitary conditions which prevailed. To arouse public sentiment in favor of better sanitation, he delivered a course of six public lectures in the old State Street market in 1850, pointing out the necessity of a more abundant supply of purer water from Lake Michigan and a general system of sewerage. The lectures were well attended and the sum that accrued from the small admission fee charged was expended for twelve beds which constituted the nucleus of what is now known as Mercy Hospital. For more than forty years Dr. Davis continued one of the attending physicians of that institution. After a year's connection with Rush Medical College, he was transferred to the chair of principles and practices of medicine and of clinical medicine, positions which he held until 1859. One of the strong purposes of his life was ever to advance the standard of medical practice and education and because Rush Medical College required only two annual courses of four months each for graduation, he cast in his lot with the newly organized Chicago Medical College, now the medical department of Northwestern University, which was established on the plan of three annual courses of six months each with a moderate standard of preliminary education and attendance on regular hospital clinical instruction. He also resolutely set himself to the task of promoting professional interests by the organization of

a medical society. He found no such body in Chicago at the time of his arrival but before the close of 1850 assisted in organizing the Chicago Medical Society and the Illinois State Medical Society, of which he remained a member until his death. He was chosen to the presidency of the latter in 1855 and for twelve consecutive years was its secretary. He read numerous papers before each organization and in 1855 he became the editor of the Chicago Medical Journal, to which he had previously frequently contributed. In 1860 he began the publication of a new magazine called the Chicago Medical Examiner and then merged it in 1873 with the Chicago Medical Journal under the name of the Chicago Medical Journal & Examiner. He was twice chosen to the presidency of the American Medical Association and when at its annual meeting in 1883 it was decided to publish its transactions in a weekly journal instead of an annual volume, he was chosen editor of the new publication known as the Journal of the American Medical Association. He remained in editorial control until January 1, 1889, and laid the foundation for its success.

In 1884, the Eighth International Medical Congress in session at Copenhagen agreed to hold its ninth meeting in Washington, in 1887, and the following year Dr. Davis was made secretary of the executive committee, organized to take charge of the arrangements of the meeting. Subsequently he was made president of the congress. He presided over its deliberations in 1887 in a manner that reflected credit and honor upon the medical profession in America. Although engaged in extensive literary and educational work, Dr. Davis continued to practice his profession. He was active in many outside interests of importance. He was one of the founders of the Northwestern University, the Academy of Science, the Chicago Historical Society, the Illinois State Microscopical Society, The Union College of Law in which he became professor of medical jurisprudence, and the Washingtonian Home for Inebriates. He was also among the first to organize systematic relief for the poor. He was ever a stalwart advocate of temperance and was a life long member of the Methodist church. In charity he gave freely and generously and he never refused to attend the poor professionally. He lost heavily during the great Chicago fire in 1871 but courage and determination enabled him to regain his lost possessions. His medical writings, even though they came from the press a half century ago, are still regarded as valuable. He was the publisher of an extensive work on Principles and Practice of Medicine and a long list of other writings, the worth of which was widely recognized by the profession. The death of Dr. Davis occurred, June 16, 1904, when he had reached the venerable age of eighty-seven years, and the work which he laid down is carried on by his son who bears his name.

FREDERICK H. HITZEMAN.

Frederick H. Hitzeman, a Chicago undertaker, was born in Germany on the 9th of March, 1873, and is a son of Charles and Augusta Hitzeman, who came to the new world in 1880 and took up their abode in this city. The father was a tailor by trade and for a long period carried on business on his own account but is now living retired.

Frederick H. Hitzeman pursued his education in the Clarke school, supplemented by a course in Bryant & Stratton's Business College. He made his initial step in the business world in connection with the men's furnishing goods trade, his father establishing a store for him. He conducted it for three years and then disposed of the business, after which he managed his father's tailoring shop until 1903. In that year he turned his attention to the undertaking business at No. 4117 West Twenty-sixth street, where he erected a building, having two lots with a frontage of fifty feet. The building is twenty-two by seventy-five feet and one story in height and there is a garage in the rear. Plans, however, have been drawn for a new modern building which will be two stories in height and built of rock and pressed brick. The chapel will have a seating capacity for one hundred and fifty and the building will be thoroughly modern throughout. It will be one of the finest on the west side. This building will be erected just as soon as conditions permit. In the meantime Mr. Hitzeman is carrying on his business along progressive lines. His present chapel seats fifty people and he owns a private car and limousine used for funeral service.

On the 30th of September, 1893, Mr. Hitzeman was united in marriage to Miss Pauline Pekat, of Chicago. They became the parents of fifteen children, of whom five have passed away. The others are: Fred C., who is with the Diamond T. Motor Company; Charles, who is in business with his father; Pauline, who is filling the position of inspector with the Western Electric Company; Gertrude, who is book-keeper for the firm of Rosenwald & Weil; Viola, Dorothy, Irvin, Lois and Clarence, all in school; and Harold, who is three years of age.

Mr. Hitzeman and his family are members of the Lutheran church and he maintains an independent attitude in politics although he was formerly quite active in political circles. He belongs to the Chicago Undertakers Association and also to the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association. His entire life has been passed in this city and his business progress is the result of his close application, indefatigable energy and unfaltering effort.

OTTO J. HARTWIG.

For almost thirty years Otto J. Hartwig has engaged in the drug business on Milwaukee avenue, being continuously located at his present place of business at No. 1950. The record of his career is therefore largely a familiar one to his fellow citizens in that section. He was born on a farm in Watertown, Wisconsin, on the 18th of June, 1864, and is a son of Ferdinand and Doris (Otto) Hartwig. He obtained a public school education in his native city and afterward pursued a university course there and also a course in the Spencerian Business College at Milwaukee. He has been a resident of Chicago since June, 1880, arriving here when a youth of sixteen years. His early business experience was received in the establishment of F. C. Hartwig, a druggist located at the corner of Chicago and Milwaukee avenues. He was a cousin of Otto J. Hartwig and had established his business in 1872, opening a store at the corner of Cornell street and Milwaukee avenue, while later he removed to Chicago and Milwaukee avenues. In order to thoroughly qualify for the drug business, to which he had determined to devote his life, Otto J. Hartwig entered the Chicago College of Pharmacy, in which he completed a course with the

class of 1885. He then resumed clerking, in which line he continued in the up-town district until 1887, after which he spent a year in the down-town business district and later one year in Arkansas City, Kansas. On the 14th of February, 1889, he opened a drug store at No. 1950 Milwaukee avenue, which was at that time the township of Jefferson and was later annexed to Chicago, and there he has since remained. His is one of the old established mercantile enterprises of the city. He carries a large and well selected line of drugs and druggists' sundries and his business methods commend him to the patronage and support of the public.

On the 14th of June, 1893, Mr. Hartwig was united in marriage to Miss May F. Lausten, of Chicago, and to them have been born three children: Frances, Anita and Josephine. Along fraternal lines Mr. Hartwig is well known, being a member of D. C. Cregier Lodge, No. 643, A. F. & A. M., of which he served as worshipful master in 1901; Washington Chapter, R. A. M.; Oriental Consistory, S. P. R. S.; and Medinah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. At one time he was a member of the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association, the Y. M. C. A. and the Northwest Commercial Association and he now has membership in the American Pharmaceutical Association and the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association. He was one of the organizers of the Milwaukee and Armitage Business Association, of which he was made the first president and by reelection was continued in that position for several years, the association doing excellent work for the upbuilding of that section of the city and its substantial development. In connection with his other interests Mr. Hartwig is chairman of the board of the Noel State Bank, formerly the North West State Bank and is a director of the Pioneer State Bank. Along more strictly social lines he is connected with the Illini Club, the Eagle River Fishing Club of Wisconsin, and the Ridgemoor Golf Club, the latter indicating something of the nature of his recreation, for he enjoys a game on the green whenever leisure permits. His career has been that of a successful, persevering and energetic business man—one whose efforts have been the direct source of the success which has come to him.

DAVID BRAINERD FISK.

What the name of Marshall Field is to the dry-goods trade the name of D. B. Fisk is to the millinery trade, and while twenty-one years have come and gone since he passed away, there remains as a monument to his activity and enterprise the large wholesale establishment which he founded and conducted. He was born at Upton, Massachusetts, January 23, 1817, his parents being Daniel and Ruth (Chapin) Fisk. His education was afforded by the common schools and at sixteen years of age he entered his father's general store in Upton, there receiving his business training. He was thus identified with commercial interests at that place for a considerable period and while there residing he was married to Lydia Chapin Wood on the 12th of June, 1838. They became parents of two sons and a daughter: D. Milton, Henry E. and Mrs. Bennet B. Botsford.

Mr. Fisk left New England to become a resident of Chicago in 1853, in which year he founded the millinery house of D. B. Fisk & Company—a name synonymous with the commercial history of the city. The store at that time was located on Wells street, between Lake and South Water streets, and later was removed to

Nos. 53-55 Lake street, where the business was continued until the building was destroyed during the great Chicago fire. Immediately afterward D. B. Fisk & Company resumed business at Washington and Clinton streets, where they remained until the completion of their new building at the southwest corner of Washington and Wabash avenue, where the firm has been located for over forty years, a record in the downtown district of forty-one years in one and the same location and building. The firm is at present erecting a thirteen-story building at 225 North Wabash avenue, which they will occupy January 1, 1913. Mr. Fisk was, throughout the period to the time of his death, the motive spirit in the development and upbuilding of this business, making his establishment adequate to the demands of the wholesale trade in the growing western city. Its goods were sent out to all parts of the middle west and even to more remote districts and the sales of the house reached a large annual figure. At the present time their goods are sold from coast to coast and beside the Chicago establishment, salesrooms are maintained at New York city and St. Louis.

The death of Mr. Fisk occurred July 29, 1891, when he had been a resident of Chicago for thirty-eight years. His name was ever a prominent one in commercial circles and his establishment set the standard which others followed. He came to be widely known in social connections and was a member of the Chicago, Calumet and Washington Park Clubs.

ALBERT GRUBBE.

Albert Grubbe is active in the control of one of the leading undertaking establishments of his section of Chicago. He is a native son of this city, born January 23, 1876, his parents being Adolph and Augusta Grubbe, who were natives of Germany and who came to Chicago in the '70s. Both have now passed away.

The son acquired a paroehial school education and on starting out in the business world was employed as a clerk in various stores through a period of fourteen years. Subsequently he opened a hardware store at Kedwell and Thirty-first streets, where he conducted business until 1914, when he sold out. In order to qualify for the undertaking business he pursued a course in Worsham's School of Embalming and in October, 1914, opened his present undertaking establishment at No. 4226 West Twenty-sixth street, where he occupies a three story building, twenty-five by ninety-two feet. It contains a chapel capable of seating forty people. He has a touring car and also a limousine which he uses in funeral service and he belongs to the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association and to the Liverymen's Union. After establishing his business it was five months before Mr. Grubbe received any patronage. However, the able manner in which he conducted his early funerals soon won for him liberal support, for those who employed him were ever willing to speak a good word for him to their friends. His first funeral was that of a child, the pallbearers were children, the hearse was white and the funeral was conducted in a most beautiful manner. Since then he has had no difficulty in winning business.

Mr. Grubbe was married May 2, 1896, to Miss Gertie Klapper, of Chicago, who was born in Germany but was brought by her parents to the new world when only

three years of age. The children of this marriage are Gertrude, Callistus, Albert, Anita and Elda, aged respectively nineteen, sixteen, twelve, six and five years.

Mr. Grubbe is a member of Prospect Lodge, No. 957, A. F. & A. M., and Prospect Chapter, O. E. S. He also belongs to Souvenir Lodge, No. 831, I. O. O. F., to the Rebekahs and to the United Encampment. His religious faith is that of the Evangelical church and he is a loyal follower of its teachings. His life has ever been actuated by high and honorable principles expressive of his connection with the church and with the Masonic fraternity, which has as its basic principle a recognition of the brotherhood of mankind and the obligations thereby imposed. He is ever ready to extend a helping hand where aid is needed and he possesses many sterling traits of character which have gained for him the high regard and goodwill of all with whom he has been brought in contact. In politics he is independent and along the line of his profession he is connected with the Chicago Undertakers Association.

NATHAN SMITH DAVIS, JR., M. D.

Dr. Nathan Smith Davis, Jr., today occupies a conspicuous and honorable position as a representative of the medical fraternity of Chicago. He was born September 5, 1858, in the city which is still his place of residence, his parents being Dr. Nathan and Anna Maria (Parker) Davis. His father, of whom extended mention is made elsewhere in this work, became one of the most prominent representatives of the profession in America. The son's love of learning was fostered in the parental home and liberal opportunities in that direction were accorded him, leading to his graduation from Northwestern University with the class of 1880. Three years later his alma mater conferred upon him the Master of Arts degree and in the same year he won his professional degree upon his graduation from Chicago Medical College. He at once entered upon practice in his native city but afterward went abroad for post-graduate study, pursuing a course in Heidelberg, Germany, and also in Vienna, Austria, in 1885. His work as a practitioner and educator has drawn to him the attention and favorable comment of the profession at large. He was associate professor of pathology in Northwestern University Medical School from 1884 until 1886, and since then has been professor of the principles and practice of medicine and of clinical medicine and dean of the medical faculty. The latter position he resigned in 1907. He has also done important hospital work and since 1884 has been physician to Mercy Hospital, since 1899 to Wesley Hospital and more recently to St. Luke's Hospital. His active connection with some of the most prominent medical and scientific societies of the country indicates his standing in his profession. He was formerly secretary of the section on practice of the American Medical Association and was a member of the Ninth International Medical Congress and the Pan-American Medical Congress. He belongs to the Chicago Medical Society and the Illinois State Medical Society, and to the American Climatological Society, the American Therapeutic Association, the American Congress of Physicians and Surgeons, the American Academy of Medicine and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He has written largely for publication, being a frequent and valued contributor to

the leading medical journals of the country and also the author of several volumes including, *Consumption: How to Prevent It and How to Live with It*; *Diseases of the Lungs, Heart and Kidneys*; and *Dietetics or Alimento-Therapy*. All these indicate most comprehensive research and investigation and have added to the professional reputation given his family by his distinguished father and by his brother.

He is a trustee of Northwestern University, of Wesley Hospital and of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago as well as active in the councils of the Chicago Academy of Sciences.

In 1884 Dr. Davis was married to Miss Jessie B. Hopkins, of Madison, Wisconsin. They have two sons and a daughter, Nathan Smith, III, Ruth and William Deering. The family residence is on Huron street and Dr. Davis maintains a down-town office. His social nature finds expression in his membership in the University and Onwentsia Clubs. His broad, general learning makes him an interesting and entertaining companion and all who know him are glad to be included within the circle of his friendship.

JAMES MARSHALL.

Through the period of his boyhood and youth James Marshall was a resident of Scotland but from the age of twenty-six years has made his home in Chicago. He was born in the land of hills and heather on the 15th of January, 1861, and acquired a public school education in his native country. When he had passed the twenty-sixth milestone on life's journey, however, he determined to try his fortune in the new world and crossed the Atlantic to the United States. He made his way westward to Chicago, where for a time he worked at the machinist's trade, which he had previously learned. In 1892 he entered the furniture and undertaking business at No. 4119 Lake street, becoming the successor in business there of Professor C. H. Blow, a teacher of embalming. He afterward pursued a course of study in the Massachusetts College of Embalming in Chicago, pursuing his studies under Mr. Sullivan and later under Mr. Dodge. He then discontinued the furniture trade and concentrated his efforts upon the undertaking business. In 1916 he erected a building at No. 4817 West Chicago avenue that is twenty-five by sixty feet in dimension and which contains a chapel capable of seating seventy-five people. The building is modern throughout in its equipment, arrangement and appointments and Mr. Marshall is possessed of every accessory that enables him to do excellent work along undertaking lines. He belongs to the Chicago Undertakers Association and to the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association.

On November 22, 1893, Mr. Marshall was united in marriage to Miss Annie Tiplady, a native of London, England, who was an expert nurse and a member of the Royal British Nurses Association. Mrs. Marshall also studied embalming at the Massachusetts College but takes no active part in the business. To Mr. and Mrs. Marshall have been born five children: James Raymond, who has for three years been the active assistant of his father in business and who is a graduate of the Austin high school; William Wesley, who is a machinist; Robert Clarence, who is attending the Crane school; Harry John, also in school; and one who died in infancy.

Mr. Marshall is an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity, holding

membership in Metropolitan Lodge, No. 860, A. F. & A. M.; St. Cecilia Chapter, No. 220, R. A. M.; and Star of the West Chapter, O. E. S., of which his wife is also a member. His name is likewise on the membership rolls of the Knights of The Maccabees, the Knights of Pythias, the Royal League and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Presbyterian church, the teachings of which he faithfully follows, ever endeavoring to live up to the teachings and precepts of the Golden Rule. He is highly esteemed as a man of genuine personal worth and has a large circle of warm friends in the city. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to come to America, for here he found the business opportunities which he sought and in their utilization has won a comfortable competence.

GEORGE McCLELLAND REYNOLDS.

George McClelland Reynolds, president of the Continental & Commercial National Bank, belongs to that class of men who have been attracted to Chicago by its pulsing industrial activities and almost limitless business opportunities. He has proved himself a dynamic force in promoting conditions which are continually augmenting the city's growth and influence as a commercial center, yet the extent and importance of his interests are not even confined to the metropolis of the west, but reach out to every part of the country where financial activities play a part. There are no spectacular chapters in his business history but a steady progression that indicates a mastery of self and an understanding of the conditions which go to make up life's contacts and experiences. He was born in Panora, Iowa, January 15, 1863, and while spending his youthful days in the home of his parents, E. J. and Eliza (Anderson) Reynolds, pursued his education through consecutive grades of the public schools until he was graduated from the Guthrie county high school with the class of 1879. He made his initial step in business life in a clerical position in the Guthrie County National Bank, with which he was connected from 1879 until 1886. His close application brought him comprehensive knowledge of the banking business as his ability won him promotion from time to time. In the latter year he went to Hastings, Nebraska, where he remained until 1888. Returning in that year to Panora he reentered the Guthrie County National Bank as cashier and manager, and so directed its interests until 1893. He then sought the broader opportunities offered in a larger city, becoming cashier of the Des Moines (Iowa) National Bank, in which capacity he served until 1895, when he was chosen to the presidency, remaining as the chief executive head of the institution for two years. He is still one of the directors of that bank but in December, 1897, came to Chicago as cashier of the Continental National Bank, of which he was elected vice president in May, 1902. Subsequently he was elected to the presidency and continued as chief executive following the merger of that bank with the Commercial National, under the name of the Continental & Commercial National Bank, which is today the second largest in the United States, only exceeded by the City National of New York. The steps in his orderly progression are easily discernible and have been the logical sequence of his ready mastery of every duty devolving upon him in prior relations. He is still a director of the Guthrie County National Bank,

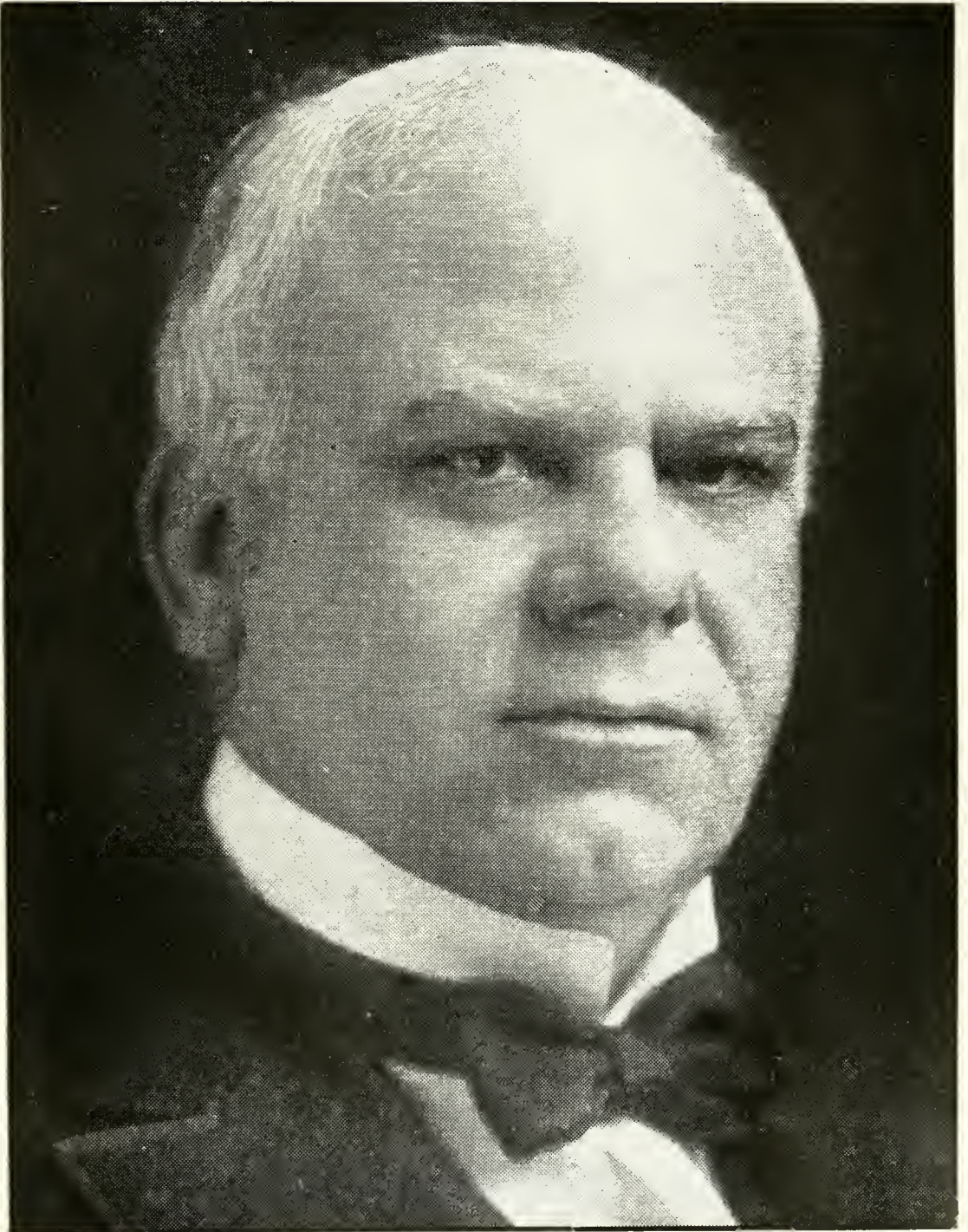
of Panora, in which his preliminary training was received, and he is also treasurer and secretary of the Northwestern Savings & Trust Company. He has kept in touch with the continuous advancement manifest in banking circles whereby the banks of the country have no longer remained merely a depository for funds and a medium of financial exchange, but have become practically silent partners in the conduct of important industrial and commercial enterprises of the country.

Mr. Reynolds was married in his native town on the 15th of October, 1884, to Miss Elizabeth Hay, and they have one son, Earle Hay. The family residence is at No. 3961 Drexel boulevard, and there Mr. Reynolds' interests center, club life and political activity having little attraction for him. He has, however, been honored with the presidency of the American Bankers' Association, to which he was elected at the annual meeting in Denver on the 1st of October, 1908. Starting out in the business world in a humble clerical capacity in a little country bank, he advanced gradually and found, as all men do, that the higher the point of attainments ascended, competition proportionally diminished and scope of expansion widened. He prospered from year to year and conducted all business matters carefully and profitably, and displayed in all his acts an aptitude for successful management. When we regard the fact that Mr. Reynolds has not yet reached the fiftieth milestone on life's journey, it seems that in his business career he must have proceeded by leaps and bounds and yet it was characteristic of him that he mastered every routine of duty, but he brought to each task an intelligent appreciation of its requirements and its possibilities. That he is today one of the twelve foremost men of financial interests in the United States, men who are writing the financial history of the country, is due to a recognition and utilization of opportunities. He stood as it were at the outset of his career at the point of an angle whose constantly diverging sides have now included within their scope the whole financial world as represented on the North American continent.

The rise of no other man in financial circles in the United States has been as rapid as that of George McClelland Reynolds. His ready mastery of every problem, his initiative spirit, his grasp of details, his separation of the essential from the non-essential, his combination of salient forces, have given him leadership even among the men who are foremost representatives of the American financial world.

JAMES J. BARBOUR.

James J. Barbour, who occupies a foremost position at the Chicago bar, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, December 28, 1869, and comes from not only one of the oldest families in New England, but one that has been prominently identified with the history of Connecticut from its first settlement. Thomas Barbour, the American progenitor of this family, was a member of the Saltonstall party that settled at Windsor, that state, in 1635. Judge Heman H. Barbour, the grandfather, was one of the well known men of his time in Connecticut. Joseph L. Barbour, of Hartford, Connecticut, an uncle, is one of the most prominent members of the legal profession in New England. The parents of James J. Barbour were Rev. H. H. and Frances E. (Luther) Barbour, and the preference of the son for a professional career was something of a family trait. In pursuance of his father's



JAMES J. BARBOUR

pastoral duties the family removed to Newark, New Jersey, where, until 1886, James J. received his education through the public and high schools. The combination of practical with literary and oratorical talents inclined him, at quite an early age, to the province of the law as the field of his life work. His educational training for the practice of his profession was received at the Chicago College of Law in 1889-92.

Upon his admission to the bar in 1891 at the age of twenty-one years and prior to the completion of his full collegiate course, Mr. Barbour had become attorney for the Commercial National Bank of Chicago and continued as such until the death of its president, Henry F. Eames, in 1897. In 1894 he formed a partnership with Joseph A. Sleeper, which was dissolved upon the retirement of the latter from practice. Mr. Barbour's talents and success as a trial lawyer were recognized by his republican associates when, in 1904, he was appointed assistant state's attorney by Charles S. Deneen, and later under the administration of John J. Healy, became first assistant.

Within the past few years Mr. Barbour has been the attorney of a number of the most noted cases which have engaged the attention of the public. He prosecuted Inga Hanson, who was convicted of perjury in her suit for damages against the City Railway Company. He was also in charge of the proceedings against George S. McReynolds for fraudulent transfer and sale of grain covered by warehouse receipts held by Chicago banks to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars, and of the suit against William Eugene Brown, the Chicago lawyer, convicted of subornation of perjury and disbarred from practice, for fraudulently obtaining three thousand dollars from the American Trust & Savings Bank. The prosecution of William J. Davis for manslaughter, in connection with the Iroquois theater fire, the suit being finally tried at Danville, Illinois, and resulting in the discharge of the defendant by the court on technical grounds, was in the hands of Mr. Barbour. In the summer of 1906 he assisted Judge Harry Olson in the prosecution of Paul O. Stensland and others, for embezzlements from the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank. Mr. Barbour, while an assistant, prosecuted fully fifty murder cases and, among them, that of Lucy Hagenow, who received a sentence of twenty years, is regarded as of peculiar importance and the establishing of a precedent, in that the proving, in that trial, of at least seven deaths by criminal operations at the hands of this woman, was held by the Supreme Court to have been proper as bearing on the question of intent. In the case of *People versus Superior Court* he removed the Lipsey habeas corpus case to the Supreme Court by certiorari, and there obtained a ruling that nisi prius courts were without jurisdiction to review final judgment in criminal cases by writs of habeas corpus. On November 18, 1908, Mr. Barbour caused the arrest, indictment, trial and sentence of Peter Van Vlissingen, who it was proven had forged real-estate mortgages to the extent of a million dollars, the entire proceedings occupying but three hours. On December 1, 1908, Mr. Barbour resumed private practice, becoming a member of the firm of Knight, Barbour & Adams, and at once became the counsel of Mrs. Charles T. Yerkes in court proceedings in Chicago and New York, wherein he was successful in establishing his client's claim to a million dollars of property claimed by the executors of her husband's will. Mr. Barbour is also of counsel in suits instituted in Mrs. Yerkes' behalf in seeking to enforce liability against the Chicago Railways Company upon five million dollars of bonds of the Consolidated Traction

Company, owned by the late Charles T. Yerkes. In June, 1911, Mr. Barbour suffered the loss, by death, of his partners, Clarence A. Knight and William G. Adams, and is now practicing alone.

On September 1, 1891, Mr. Barbour was united in marriage to Miss Lillian Clayton, their children being Justin F., Heman H. and Elizabeth.

JOSEPH NOSEK.

Joseph Nosek is a native of Bohemia but from the age of fourteen years has been a resident of Chicago and since 1898 has been continuously identified with the undertaking business, covering a period of two decades. He was born in Bohemia in 1868 and began his education in the schools of his native country. Crossing the Atlantic in 1882, he was employed in various ways in Chicago until September, 1898, when he concentrated his efforts on the undertaking business, opening an establishment at No. 1511 South Komensky avenue. In 1907 he removed to No. 1511 South Crawford avenue, where he erected a building with a chapel having seating capacity for thirty-five.

In 1889 Mr. Nosek was united in marriage to Miss Bessie Pliml, a native of Bohemia, and to them have been born four children: Joseph, who is on the Board of Trade; Mary; James, who assists his father in the conduct of the undertaking business; and Frank, a high school student. Mr. Nosek and his wife are communicants of the Catholic faith, belonging to Our Lady of Lourdes church. He is active in various Bohemian societies and has membership with the Catholic Order of Foresters and with the National Union, while along business lines his association is with the Chicago Undertakers Association and the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association.

NICHOLAS J. NELSON.

Nicholas J. Nelson, president of the W. P. Nelson Company, well known Chicago contractors, evidences of whose skill and ability are found in many of the substantial buildings of the city, was born July 17, 1867, a son of Thomas Nelson, who was a native of Derry Patrick, County Meath, Ireland. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Catherine Lamb, was also a native of that place and came to America in 1858, prior to her marriage. Mr. Nelson had crossed the Atlantic about 1842 and located at Elizabeth, Long Island, whence he removed to Chicago in 1849. He was a painter by trade and entered the employ of Heath & Milligan, while later he was in the employ of the firm of Barry & Cushing. He thus remained active until he engaged in business on his own account in 1856, after which he did a large amount of business as a painting contractor. He was also a prominent democrat and was very active in political circles. He did much municipal and county work, including the old county courthouse. He was a warm personal friend of several prominent war-time singers, including Frank and Jules Lombard of Chicago. He, too, possessed a good voice and was widely known in musical circles. On one occasion—in 1868—he was voted the most popular man in St. Mary's parish and was presented with a

gold-headed cane. He died April 4, 1881, at the age of fifty-six years, while his widow survived until July, 1893, and was sixty-four years of age at the time of her death. The family numbered six children: William Thomas; John L.; Peter D.; Nicholas J.; Elizabeth C., the wife of Alfred D. Plamondon, of Chicago; and Joseph, who died in childhood. Of the above mentioned Peter D. passed away at Notre Dame University. Another brother, John L., died in 1904 and Thomas E. in 1913. The father was a strong believer in education and five of his sons were students at Notre Dame at one time.

Nicholas J. Nelson pursued his early education in the Haven school of Chicago and later entered Notre Dame and completed his school life at the age of twelve years. After his textbooks were put aside he entered the employ of Rand, McNally & Company, with whom he remained for a year, and later he spent three years with the firm of Sanford & Robinson, wholesale dealers in shirts, collars and cuffs at Chicago and at Troy, New York. He remained with that house until 1886 and afterward was with the George F. Kimball glass house from 1886 until 1889. During the succeeding two years he was in the employ of Armour & Company and severed that connection to enter into business relations with the firm of W. P. Nelson & Company, painters, decorators and furnishers. This business was established in 1856 by Thomas Nelson, the father of W. P., Thomas E., John L. and Nicholas J. Nelson. In 1880 the business was reorganized under the name of Thomas Nelson & Son, W. P. Nelson being admitted to a partnership. In 1881, Thomas Nelson died and in 1885 the firm name was changed to W. P. Nelson & Company, at which time Thomas E. and John L. became actively and financially interested in the business. In 1890 Nicholas J. Nelson was also admitted to the firm, and upon the incorporation in 1893 of the W. P. Nelson Company all four brothers were actively identified with the business. In 1897 John L. and Thomas E. Nelson retired and organized a company under the style of the John L. Nelson & Brother Company, which was continued until 1906, although John L. Nelson passed away in 1904 and Thomas E. Nelson afterward retired. The old firm was continued by W. P. and N. J. Nelson until September, 1905, when the former retired, his interest in the business being purchased by N. J. Nelson, who became sole owner and president thereof. In the early days the business was general painting and sign painting but with the passing years this developed into decorating, their attention being turned in that direction about 1890, and the scope of their activities was still further extended to include furnishing about 1900. They now do painting and decorating and handle furniture, rugs and draperies and an extensive business is conducted. In the spring of 1906 a removal was made to the present location. In 1904 a branch was established at Nos. 209 and 211 West Thirty-third street in New York city. Their business has constantly developed until it has now assumed national proportions. The company has had contracts for much of the most important work in their line in the United States. They were awarded the contracts for the Woolworth and Equitable buildings at New York city; the Educational building at Albany, New York; the city and county building at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; the Adolphus Hotel at Dallas; La Salle and Morrison hotels, Colonial, Rialto, Illinois and Powers theatres, Conway building, the city hall and many other buildings in Chicago. They have also supplied the decorations and furnishings of many high-class residences both in Chicago and elsewhere. Mr. Nelson has devoted his entire attention to this business and is today

one of the most prominent in his line not only in Chicago but throughout the entire country.

On the 23d of January, 1893, Mr. Nelson was married in Chicago to Miss Katherine M. Murphy, a daughter of Daniel and Katherine Murphy, of this city. They have become parents of six children. Paul Daniel, twenty-two years of age, was graduated from Princeton University in 1917. He was president of the Triangle Club and Colonial Club and a member of the Glee Club at college. He took up aviation there and after training went to Europe and received his training in flying in Italy. He is now First Lieutenant and is at the front in France. William T., the second of the family, twenty years of age, was educated in the Newman school at Hackensack, New Jersey, and in January, 1917, entered his father's business but after four months he, too, joined the aviation corps and finished his training at Champaign preparatory to work with the national army. He has received his commission as second lieutenant in flying at San Antonio, Texas. Nicholas J., eighteen years of age, attended the Lake Forest Academy and also the Newman school at Hackensack, New Jersey, and the Canterbury school at New Milford, Connecticut. All three were likewise students at Notre Dame in early youth. Katherine, twelve years of age, attends the University School for Girls in Chicago. John L., eight years of age, is a student at the University School for Boys. June Dorothy, the youngest of the family, is now in her fourth year.

For many years the family home was maintained at Wheaton but in 1915 they removed to the city and now reside at No. 1020 Ardmore avenue. They are members of the Roman Catholic church and in politics Mr. Nelson maintains an independent course. He is a member of the Building Construction Employers' Association, the Builders' Association, the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, the Association of Commerece, the Chicago Art Institute, the South Shore Country Club, the Chicago Athletic Club and the Chicago Golf Club. He is a lover of art, of clean sports and outdoor life; in a word his is a well rounded character in which due attention has been given to physical, mental and moral development. He stands for those things which have cultural value and civic worth to his city and is today one of the prominent and honored residents of Chicago, where he has developed important business interests not only of commercial worth but also having marked artistic value in the life of the communities in which his labors as painter, decorator and furnisher have been directed.

H. W. MATZ.

The name of Matz has long been associated with the undertaking business in Chicago and H. W. Matz of this review is now active along that line. He was born December 23, 1880, in the city which is still his home, his parents being Ernest and Mary (Mueller) Matz, both of whom were natives of Germany. They came to Chicago in early life and were married in this city. The father entered the livery and undertaking business in Chicago in 1884, establishing business at the corner of Grand and Western avenues. There he continued until 1898, when he removed to No. 2511 Augusta street and erected a large building for the conduct of his livery and undertaking business. The building has a frontage of sixty-seven and a half

feet and a depth of one hundred and twenty-five feet and is two stories in height. The rooms devoted to undertaking have a frontage of twenty-five feet. In 1911 Mr. Matz discontinued the use of horses and introduced motor cars. In 1916 the automobile livery was abandoned and he now concentrates his efforts and attention wholly upon undertaking. The father continued active in the business until 1911, when he retired and was succeeded by his son, H. W. Matz, who has conducted the business independently since that time. The father was one of the first undertakers in this part of the city, being one of the pioneers in that field in that part of Chicago, and the firm had one of the first automobile hearses on the west side.

H. W. Matz, spending his youthful days under the parental roof, pursued his education in the public and parochial schools and also attended the Chicago Business College. In order to qualify for the work in which his father engaged and in which he also wished to become active he pursued a course of study in the Chicago College of Embalming in 1899 and then entered business in connection with his father and has since concentrated his efforts and attention upon that field of labor. He belongs to the Chicago Undertakers Association and also to the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association.

In 1901 Mr. Matz was united in marriage to Miss Elsie Henke, of Chicago. They are members of the Evangelical Lutheran church, in the work of which they take an active and helpful part, Mr. Matz contributing generously to its support and doing everything in his power to further its progress and extend its influence. His father was one of the early members of the church and thus the family has contributed much to the development of the organization.

JOHN VAUGHAN CLARKE.

A bank messenger at the age of eighteen years, within the comparatively brief period of twelve years John Vaughan Clarke worked his way upward from that position to the head of the Hibernian Banking Association and controlled its interests and activities thenceforward to the time of his death. He was born in Chicago, October 15, 1862, a son of John Vaughan and Elizabeth (Bertrand) Clarke. The father was the founder of the Merchants Association in 1867, which became the Hibernian Banking Association in 1869.

John Vaughan Clarke, Jr., was the eldest son in a family of six children, of whom Louis B. and Henry B. are both vice presidents of the Hibernian Bank.

John V. Clarke pursued his education in the public schools, in St. Ignatius College and in Barnes' Academy. Throughout his entire life he was connected with financial interests, entering the Hibernian Bank in 1880. He was promoted step by step as he proved his capability to handle the increasing arduous duties of each advanced position. At different times he served as clerk, teller and assistant cashier, and upon the death of his father in 1892 succeeded to the presidency of the bank which he successfully piloted through the hard panic of 1893, since which time the business of the bank under his guidance has greatly increased. He was a director of the Clearing House Association for many years and was its president for one term. His capable management and enterprise constituted a strong force in the upbuilding and success of the Hibernian Banking Association.

Mr. Clarke was a trustee of the Henrotin Hospital and few works done in the name of charity or religion sought his aid in vain. He was long an active representative of the Roman Catholic church of Chicago, serving on many committees and aiding in a large number of its allied enterprises. He was also prominent in club and social circles, holding membership in the Union League, Chicago Athletic, Mid-Day, Exmoor Country, the Edgewater Country, the Saddle and Cycle, and the Sanganois Clubs. He enjoyed golf and shooting and when leisure permitted indulged his taste for those sports.

Mr. Clarke was married in Columbus, Ohio, to Miss Bertha English, of that city, who survives him, the death of Mr. Clarke occurring May 31, 1911, after a two weeks' illness. Mrs. Clarke resides at No. 1441 North State street and is widely known in this city, having gained an extensive circle of friends and acquaintances. In every relation of life Mr. Clarke was true to high ideals and honorable traits, and gradually worked his way upward by reason of those qualities and his natural business ability until he occupied a prominent position financially and also held a high place in the confidence and good-will of his fellow townsmen.

CHARLES E. HILDRETH.

Charles E. Hildreth, who is now serving on the arrangement committee of the Knights of Columbus for raising five hundred thousand dollars for the army, is well known in Catholic circles and also as a business man, having long been engaged in the undertaking business in Chicago, where he arrived in his early boyhood. He was born in Massachusetts in 1851 and came to this city in the latter part of the '60s with his mother, the father having previously died in Massachusetts. In his boyhood days he was employed at the city grain elevator and for ten years he was a member of the Chicago Fire Department, doing most efficient and capable work in that connection. In 1880 he entered the undertaking business, opening an establishment at Twelfth and Paulina streets, in which section of the city he remained until 1910, when he removed to Austin, establishing business at No. 5208 West Madison street, although he also conducted the old place for five years after his removal to Austin. He was one of the first to take up embalming in Chicago and he has always followed the most advanced and progressive ideas in his undertaking work. He is now a life member of the Chicago Fire Department. Fraternally Mr. Hildreth is connected with the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Order of Foresters, and the T. B. H. His religious faith is that of St. Catherine's Catholic church. In early life he resided in St. Charles parish, at which time Bishop Muldoon was priest there, and Mr. Hildreth afterward acted as marshal of the parade when his former priest was made bishop. He has always taken a very active and helpful part in the work of the church and in order to maintain church ties with the soldiers at the front of Catholic faith and promote their physical and moral welfare he is serving as a member of the committee on arrangements for the Knights of Columbus in their work of raising five hundred thousand dollars for the army. He has also occupied the position of chief ranger of St. Charles Court, No. 59, of the Catholic Order of Foresters for twenty-seven years. In politics he has always been an earnest democrat and he has filled the positions of fire inspector and also of building inspector. His brother,

James H. Hildreth, is prominently known in political connections, having been alderman of the seventh ward in the '70s and '80s.

Charles E. Hildreth was united in marriage to Miss Anna C. Mahony, a sister of ex-Senator Joseph P. Mahony, who is now master in chancery and a prominent attorney of Chicago. To Mr. and Mrs. Hildreth have been born six children: Henry F., who is a clerk in the bond department of the city comptroller's office; Ray C., who is manager of his father's business; Eva J., at home; May, a teacher; and Genevieve and George, who have departed this life.

The second son, Ray C. Hildreth, was born in Chicago in 1881 and acquired a public school education, which was supplemented by study in St. Viator's College. He afterward pursued a course in embalming and has been connected with his father in the undertaking business from his boyhood. For nine months he served as manager for the Eastern Casket Company during the year 1911, but since that date has managed his father's business and shows most capable control thereof, thoroughly understanding every phase of the business in both its practical and scientific departments.

In 1911 Mr. Hildreth was united in marriage to Miss Clara Ennesser, of Chicago. They are members of St. Thomas Aquinas Catholic church and Mr. Hildreth has membership with the Catholic Order of Foresters. In politics he is, like his father, a democrat and, like his father, he is a member of the Chicago Undertakers Association and the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association. The name of Hildreth has been closely connected with the undertaking business in Chicago since 1880 and has ever been a synonym for all that is honorable and straightforward in business circles and for all that is enterprising and progressive along the line of their activity.

CHARLES E. KREYSSLER.

Charles E. Kreyssler, a druggist, who has conducted his business at No. 5057 South State street since 1912, was born in Chicago on the 13th of April, 1859, and is a son of Frederick E. and Mary (Knoch) Kreyssler, who became residents of Chicago in 1856. The father established a grocery business on the west side and was active in the trade until 1871, when he retired, spending his remaining days in the enjoyment of a rest which he had truly earned and richly deserved. He passed away on the 18th of August, 1913, having long survived his wife, whose death occurred in 1896.

Charles E. Kreyssler acquired a public school education in Chicago and when his textbooks were put aside he reviewed the field of labor to find an occupation which he believed would prove congenial and profitable. Attracted to the drug trade, he entered upon an apprenticeship in the employ of Henry Biroth, one of the old and honored druggists of the city, with whom he remained for two years. He was afterward connected with the firm of Mathison & Buchman, with whom he continued for a year and a half, and later he went to Mendota, Illinois, where he was associated with Max A. F. Haass. His collegiate training was received in the Chicago College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated with the class of 1880, and thus well qualified for the onerous and responsible duties of the profession, he entered the employ of Julius H. Wilson, who was conducting a store at Michigan avenue and

Twenty-second street. He remained with Mr. Wilson for three years and was afterward a clerk in the drug store of William K. Forsyth until 1886. He then established a drug business on his own account at No. 2614 Cottage Grove avenue and conducted it until 1896, when he sold out. In 1894 he had opened a drug store at the northeast corner of Fifty-first and State streets and in 1912 removed next door, his present location being No. 5057 South State street. Along trade lines he has membership in the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association and in the National Association of Retail Druggists. Through these avenues he keeps in close touch with the trade and everything bearing upon the business and his success has been the direct result of close application, unfaltering energy and straightforward dealing.

On the 25th of November, 1886, was celebrated the marriage of Charles E. Kreyssler and Miss Emma Trautwein, of Chicago. They have one child, Margaret, who is the wife of Frederick Buettner, of Chicago, and to them has been born a son, Frederick Edward.

In politics Mr. Kreyssler is an independent republican. Fraternally he is connected with Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, A. F. & A. M., of which he served as master in 1885. He also belongs to Lafayette Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M., and he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in the Oriental Consistory. He is also identified with chivalric Masonry as a member of Englewood Commandery, K. T., and he belongs to Medinah Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He exemplifies in his life the teachings of the craft and is a worthy follower of its precepts. He has a wide acquaintance in this city, in which his entire life has been passed, covering a period of fifty-nine years, and he has been a most interested witness of its growth and development as time and the labors of man have wrought marvelous changes.

OTTO J. JAEGER.

Otto J. Jaeger was a well known business man of Chicago who at his death left behind him many friends. He was born in this city in 1860 and his life record covered the intervening years until the 27th of January, 1910, when he was called to his final rest. His parents were Joseph and Catherine Jaeger, both natives of Germany but early settlers of the new world. The father was a cabinet and coffin maker and after following his trade for some time took up the undertaking business, becoming the first German undertaker of Chicago, at which time he conducted his establishment on Canal street. He was at one time associated with Mr. Gavin and later with Mr. McLaughlin, while subsequently he carried on business alone. His establishment was destroyed in the great fire of 1871. Following the death of Joseph Jaeger, his widow continued to carry on the business for some time. She had two sons, Adam W. and Otto J. Jaeger, who took up the business and conducted it under the style of Jaeger Brothers on Twelfth street near Halsted street for many years. In December, 1895, they completed a building at Nos. 2313-15 North avenue. This building has a frontage of fifty feet. After a time Otto J. Jaeger took over the business, which he then conducted alone to the time of his death. He also carried on a large livery and boarding stable business, but since his demise this has been discontinued. The chapel in his establishment has a seating capacity for one hundred

and fifty. The upper floor of the building contains a modern apartment occupied by the family.

On the 10th of September, 1892, Mr. Jaeger was united in marriage to Miss Anna Conley, a daughter of John and Ellen (Walsh) Conley, the latter a daughter of David Walsh, who arrived in Chicago in 1847 from Ireland, in which country his wife had died, but he brought his children with him to the new world. John Conley was born in Ireland and crossed the Atlantic to the United States when about ten years of age, becoming a resident of Massachusetts, where he lived until he reached the age of seventeen years, when, in 1851, he came to Chicago. Here for many years he was actively engaged in the lumber business but is now living retired, enjoying a rest which he has truly earned and richly deserves. His wife passed away in June, 1917. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Otto J. Jaeger were five children: Joseph, Adam W. and Otto, all of whom have passed away. Otto J., who was named for his father and is a graduate of the high school; and Clarence Aloysius, who is attending school. The elder son is now with the Merchants Loan & Trust Company.

Mrs. Jaeger is a member of St. Aloysius' Catholic church, of which Mr. Jaeger was also a communicant. Since her husband's demise she has successfully carried on the business, proving her ability and showing the tact necessary to continue the establishment. Mr. Jaeger was connected with St. Vincent de Paul Society and various other church societies and he was also a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters. He became very widely known in Catholic circles and also through business connections and he enjoyed the confidence, esteem and good will of all with whom he came in contact, so that his death was the occasion of deep and widespread regret.

JOHN P. WILSON.

Public opinion, rarely at fault in the estimation of character and ability, places John P. Wilson in a position of distinction among the Chicago practitioners in the field of corporation and real-estate law. His powers have been brought to bear not only for the benefit of individual interests but for the rights of the city and municipal progress. His keen perception penetrates into the intricacies of the law and with comparative ease threads the oftentimes labyrinthian paths which eventually lead out into the clear understanding of legal principles as applied to the significant questions of the day. The specific proofs of Mr. Wilson's power in this direction have been found in his connection with the sanitary district and the World's Columbian Exposition. His work in those connections was performed after years of experience had qualified him for the solution of involved legal problems. His connection with the Chicago bar dates from 1867 and for a number of years he has practiced as the senior partner of the law firm of Wilson, Moore & McIlvaine.

He came to this city as a young man of twenty-three years, his birth having occurred on a farm in Whiteside county, Illinois, July 3, 1844. While spending his youthful days in the home of his parents, Thomas and Margaret (Laughlin) Wilson, of Scotch descent, he attended the district schools and afterward entered Knox College at Galesburg, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1865. Upon the broad foundation of liberal literary training he reared the super-

structure of professional learning. Two years were devoted to teaching with every leisure moment during that period given to the study of law, and in 1867 he was admitted to the bar, whereupon he opened an office in Chicago and has since remained as advocate and counsel in active connection with the legal profession in this city. He was first associated with the firm of Borden, Spafford & McDaid, but after a short time this firm was dissolved and Mr. Wilson continued as the associate of John Borden. In 1870 he became the third partner of the firm of Spafford, McDaid & Wilson, and successive changes in partnership have at length resulted in the present organization of Wilson, Moore & McIlvaine. The interests of the partners are largely in the field of corporation and real-estate law and Mr. Wilson's labors in the former field have won him national reputation. His professional service in connection with the sanitary district was a source of interest to the members of the bar throughout the country. He drafted the law which led to the establishment of the sanitary district and that there should be no doubt of the legality of the action of the board under the law, steps were taken to test its validity before the courts. Judge O. H. Horton sustained the law in the circuit court and his decision was affirmed on appeal to the supreme court. The sanitary district had been established by vote of the people in November, 1889, and the first board elected a few weeks later. Throughout the conduct of the case upon which depended its existence as a legal body the sanitary district board was represented by Mr. Wilson and the final judicial decision was somewhat in the nature of a triumph for his ability, skill and original foresight. Again in 1890, when the World's Columbian Exposition was in its early formative period, Mr. Wilson was elected its general counsel and personally supervised the drafting of the constitutional amendment and the legislation passed by the special assembly session of that year, necessary to bring into being this great international event of education and fraternization.

Mr. Wilson maintains the family residence at No. 564 Dearborn avenue. He was married on the 25th of April, 1871, to Miss Margaret C. McIlvaine, a daughter of J. D. McIlvaine, and their children are Margaret C., Martha, John P. and Anna M. Mr. Wilson holds membership with the Chicago, Union League and University Clubs. His tastes are scholarly, his manner retiring, yet when occasion demands Mr. Wilson does not hesitate to take his place before the public in the expression of views which he believes are of moment, and belongs to that class of men who wield a power which is all the more potent from the fact that it is moral rather than political and is exercised for the public weal rather than for personal ends. Unselfish and retiring, he prefers a quiet place in the background to the glamor of publicity, but his rare aptitude and ability in achieving results and his keen insight into any situation make him constantly sought and often bring him into a transaction from which he would naturally shrink were less desirable ends in view.

JAMES F. RERABEK.

James F. Rerabek is engaged in the undertaking business at No. 910 Western avenue. He was one of the first to establish business in that section of the city. His birth occurred in Chicago, September 21, 1878, his parents being Joseph and Filomena Rerabek, but both are now deceased. The father had charge of a sash, door

and blind manufacturing establishment and was well known as a representative of industrial activity.

James F. Rerabek acquired a parochial and public school education and after putting aside his textbooks learned the printer's trade, which he followed for several years. He was afterward connected with the postoffice department for a few years, and in 1902, having determined to engage in the undertaking business, he was graduated from the Morris Training School for Embalmers. He then opened an establishment at No. 910 Western avenue, where he has since remained. The house was the first built in that neighborhood and he was one of the first undertakers in that section of the city. He occupies a building twenty-four by sixty feet and has a chapel with a seating capacity of eighty.

On the 7th of June, 1905, Mr. Rerabek was united in marriage to Miss Mamie Kouba, of Chicago, and they have a son, Joseph, who is attending school. Mr Rerabek has membership with the Catholic Order of Foresters, with the Knights of Columbus and the Court of Honor and is a communicant of Our Lady of Good Counsel Catholic church. He is active in various church organizations and is treasurer of the Dramatic Club of the church. He belongs to the Chicago Undertakers Association and the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association, and in 1916, in order to further qualify himself for a successful business career, he attended the Chicago Business Law School, from which he was graduated. He has put forth every effort to thoroughly prepare himself for his life work and has made excellent progress since starting out on his own account. His success is due to indefatigable energy and close application.

PERKINS B. BASS.

Perkins B. Bass, engaged in the real-estate business, in which connection he handles property principally in the central section of the city, thus negotiating many important transfers, was born in Kankakee county, Illinois, February 19, 1866. His father, Myron Hawley Bass, was born in Williamstown, Vermont, December 24, 1836; he came to Illinois in 1855 and turned his attention to farming until 1870, when he came to Chicago and engaged in the real-estate business, which he followed until his death on the 3d of June, 1890. He was married in Will county to Miss Ann Elizabeth Kelly, a daughter of James Ward Kelly. The mother still survives her husband and is now living with her son Perkins. The family numbers four children: George A. of St. Louis, Missouri; Perkins B., Stella, who is the wife of Joseph E. Tilt of Chicago; and James K., of Chicago.

Perkins B. Bass was educated in the Lincoln school and North Division high school of Chicago and Northwestern University from which he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1888.

He entered the real-estate business with his father and remained with him until his father's death, in 1890. Since that time he has continued in the real-estate business, in 1909 having formed a partnership with William D. Cousin under the firm name of Perkins B. Bass & Company.

He is also president of the Kimble Electric Company engaged in the manufacture of alternating-current motors.

On the 10th of November, 1896, Mr. Bass was married in Chicago to Mary Maltman, a daughter of A. S. Maltman, an old resident of the town of Lake View. They have three children: Perkins B., Jean M. and Elizabeth M. The family residence is at 1027 Grove street, Evanston, Mr. Bass having made his home in that beautiful suburb since 1884. He takes an active interest in its local affairs and in all matters relating to its progress and cooperates in all measures for the public good. He is now serving for the second term as alderman of the city and exercises his official prerogative along the line of advancement and improvement.

He belongs to the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, the Chicago Athletic Club, the Glen View Club, the Evanston and Evanston Country Clubs and is a member of the First Presbyterian church of Evanston.

JOHN HENRY HARTWICK.

John Henry Hartwick is a representative of one of the old families of Chicago and for sixty-two years has resided north of Division street. He has a large acquaintance and many friends in the city, where he is widely known by reason of his business relations and his activity in the ranks of the republican party. He is serving at the present time as vice president of the Chicago Undertakers Association and twice has been honored with the presidency of that organization. He was born in Germany on the 7th of July, 1849, and is a son of Frederick and Anna Sophia Hartwick, who came to Chicago in 1856. The father was with the Northern Transportation Company and was thus connected with steamboating on the lakes during his remaining days. Both he and his wife have now passed away.

John Henry Hartwick acquired his education in parochial and public schools and made his initial step in the business world as an employe in a match factory at a wage of two dollars per month. Later, in 1866, he became connected with the American Express Company and was active in that field of business until 1888. He was afterward engaged in other lines for a few years and held several political offices. In April, 1897, he established an undertaking business at No. 900 Center street, where he has now been located for more than twenty years, occupying a building twenty-five by sixty feet, which has a chapel with a seating capacity of one hundred. He makes his home in the apartment on the second floor and is thus ready to answer business calls day or night. He has a well equipped establishment and his patronage has steadily increased. That he ranks high in professional circles is indicated by the fact that he has twice been elected to serve the Chicago Undertakers Association as its president and is now filling the position of vice president. He is likewise a member of the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association.

In 1872 Mr. Hartwick was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Voss, of Chicago, who died in 1896, and in 1897 he was again married, his second union being with Rosa Bassler. The children of his first marriage are: James F., who is in business with his father and who has a wife and two sons; Olga and Sophia, both of whom have passed away; John H., who is with the Cudahy Packing Company and was married and had a daughter but his wife is deceased; Frederick J., who is engaged in

the automobile business in Massachusetts, after having served for eight years in the navy; George, who has departed this life; and Edward C., who is a bookkeeper in Chicago. The last two living sons are married but have no children.

Mr. Hartwick has membership in Mithra Lodge, No. 410, A. F. & A. M., and is also identified with several other fraternal organizations, including the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of The Maccabees, the Royal League, the Columbian Knights and the Schwaben Verein of Chicago. His political allegiance has always been given to the republican party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise and for one term, from 1895 until 1897, he served as alderman for the twentieth ward. He does all in his power to advance the interests of his party and promote its success, believing firmly in the efficacy of its principles as factors in good government. He is truly a self-made man and one that deserves much credit. Starting out in business life in a very humble capacity, he has steadily worked his way upward, and his persistency and energy have been the means of bringing to him the success which he now enjoys.

JOSEPH E. DUBSKY.

Joseph E. Dubsky, one of the alert and progressive young druggists of Chicago, in which city he was born March 17, 1887, is a son of Joseph and Barbara (Paul) Dubsky, who became residents of Chicago in 1878, making their way to Illinois after landing on the Atlantic coast en route from Bohemia. The son enjoyed the advantages offered by the public schools and started upon his business career as a clerk in the employ of B. Zaleski, a druggist, with whom he served his apprenticeship. He was afterward in the employ of his brother, F. J. Dubsky, and after a thorough preliminary training passed the required examination which won for him the degree of Registered Pharmacist in 1912. However, he had been actively identified with the drug trade for some time prior to that date, having in 1908 opened a drug store at No. 1901 West Fifty-first street, where he has since conducted business, covering the period of a decade. His training and experience well qualified him for the work which he has undertaken and he has developed a patronage of substantial and gratifying proportions. Ever deeply interested in those things which bear upon the trade and uphold its standards, he is now connected with the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association, the National Association of Retail Druggists, the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association and the Chicago Drug Club. He has been active in committee work in these different organizations and is now serving as a member of the promotion committee of the Chicago Drug Club.

On the 4th of August, 1914, Mr. Dubsky was united in marriage to Miss Ella Kasal, of Chicago. Fraternally he is connected with Bohemia Lodge, No. 943, A. F. & A. M.; Delta Chapter, No. 191, R. A. M.; Temple Council, No. 65, R. A. M.; Mizpah Commandery, No. 73, K. T.; Oriental Consistory, S. P. R. S.; Medinah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; and Sherman Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star. He likewise has membership with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with Chicago Lodge of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is active in the Bohemian Club of Chicago; in the Chicago Slavonic Benevolent Society (C. S. B. S.), in the Turners Society and is identified with twenty-two different organizations in

all. He has a social genial nature which makes for personal popularity and everywhere he goes wins friends. Those who know him esteem him as a man of high worth as well as of business ability and year by year he is more firmly entrenched in commercial circles, belonging to that class of men whose substantial qualities, devoid of all that is spectacular, are making for the material upbuilding and development of the city.

WILLIAM EISFELDT.

William Eisfeldt is a self made man who through persistency of purpose, close application and unremitting energy in business has won a substantial measure of success. He was born in Germany, February 13, 1852, and is a son of William and Matilda Eisfeldt who arrived in Chicago in the year of their son William's birth he being but a few months old when they crossed the Atlantic.

The father entered the florist business, in which he was engaged, but both he and his wife are now deceased.

William Eisfeldt whose name introduces this review acquired his education in public and private schools and started out in the business world at the age of thirteen years as an employe in a printing office at a wage of two dollars and a half a week. He thoroughly learned the trade and as his efficiency increased he was advanced until he was earning eleven dollars per week. He was then for several years employed in the packing houses, venturing in the butcher business prior to the Chicago fire of October, 1871. In 1876 he opened a meat market on Wentworth avenue between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets and remained at this location for four years when he removed to Fort Worth, Texas, where he established two meat markets, being the first man to cure meat in Fort Worth, and enjoyed a very extensive trade while in business there. He afterwards started in the cattle business which proving unprofitable he returned to Chicago in 1882 to establish himself in his former market on Wentworth avenue. While he had sold his old market the purchaser had not paid for it and he resumed his old business.

It was not long before he had again built up a fine business, which he conducted until the later part of the year 1882 when he sold out and established a meat market at No. 171 Southport avenue.

Shortly after his arrival on the north side Mr. Eisfeldt became acively interested in political affairs and was recognized as a prominent leader in republican circles. He was elected to the city council in 1883 from the fifteenth ward, serving a second term. 1885 to 1887. The people of his ward again returned him to the counel in 1891 he serving until 1893 from the twentieth ward (the old fifteenth). Leaving the city council he was elected as North Town supervisor in 1894, succeeding himself in 1895. He was again returned to the city council in 1900 for a fourth term as alderman of the twentieth, which was redistricted to the twenty-fourth during this term of office, declined reelection in 1902, and retired from active political life to devote all of his time to his undertaking business. As a public official records show that he gave thoughtful and earnest consideration to the many vital questions which came up for settlement in connection with municipal affairs and his support was ever on the side of progress and improvement.

In 1888 he disposed of his meat market and the following year turned his attention to the undertaking business at the corner of Southport and Clybourn avenues, locating a few years later at 86 and 88 Racine avenue. While at this location he foresaw the future of the automobile as a funeral vehicle and was one of the first undertakers to sell the horse livery branch of his business, which had for many years been kept in connection.

In 1902 he established his business at No. 2216 Southport avenue on the site of the old home that had been in the possession of the Eisfeldt family for a half century, his father having purchased property there among the first in that section of the city.

Mr. Eisfeldt now has one of the finest undertaking establishments in that part of Chicago. The rooms are finished in mahogany and the establishment has the appearance of a fine home more than that of a place of business. There is a chapel with a seating capacity of one hundred and every convenience has been provided for the mourners, while his equipment for the care of the dead is most modern and scientific. Mr. Eisfeldt makes his home in the apartment above his establishment.

In June 1876 Mr. Eisfeldt was united in marriage to Miss Maria Gnaedinger, a native of Germany, who came to Chicago with her parents in girlhood. She died in the year 1897. The children of that marriage were four in number. William, who was in business with his father, died at the age of twenty-five years. Sadie became the wife of William M. Dewey, manager of the Edgewater Beach hotel, and passed away October 8, 1917 leaving two sons. Augusta the next of the family is at home. Edward A. the youngest, is in business with his father.

Mr. Eisfeldt is a member of Blair Lodge No. 393, A. F. & A. M.; a life member of Washington Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M.; also a member of Chicago Commandery, K. T.; and Medinah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He also belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the United Foresters, Columbian Circle and several German associations and singing societies.

He is a man of social genial nature who has an extensive circle of friends in this city where practically his entire life has been passed, for he was but a few months old when brought to the new world. His interests have been thoroughly identified with those of Chicago save for the period of his residence in Texas and his enterprise, initiative and progressiveness in business have brought to him the success which he now enjoys, making him one of the representative and prominent business men of Chicago.

SEYMOUR MORRIS.

Important corporation interests have profited by the sound advice and keen discrimination of Seymour Morris, who justly ranks with the representative business men of Chicago. He is honored alike by the humble and the great. He was born at Utica, New York, February 15, 1863, a son of Joseph and Clara (Seymour) Morris. In a Chicago high school he acquired his education and through much of his life he has been connected with the management of important financial and business interests. He is now executor and trustee of the estate of Judge L. B. Otis, also of the estate of Charles Counselman, of L. Z. Leiter, of Albert Keep and

of many others who in their day were numbered among the most prominent and successful men of Chicago. He is likewise a member of the reorganization committee of the Chicago Railways Company and a director of the Northwestern Elevated Railway Company, the Chicago Railways Company and of the firm of Spaulding & Company. Capable in managing important projects he quickly discriminates between the essential and the non-essential and sees the existing relation between cause and effect. His comprehensive knowledge of real-estate and business valuations make him well fitted to assume the control of the important interests that have been given to his charge.

Mr. Morris is well known in the membership of many of the leading scientific, educational and social societies and organizations of Chicago. He belongs to the American Historical Association, the New England Historic Geological Society, the American Political Science Association, the National Geographic Society, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the American Revolution and the Art Institute of Chicago. He is also identified with the Union League, the Mid-Day, Kenwood, Glen View and the South Shore Clubs of Chicago, Lake Geneva Country and Automobile Clubs of America. These establish his social prominence in the societies with which he is identified and give an indication of the nature and breadth of his interests and activities.

GEORGE MARTIN GETSCHOW.

George Martin Getschow is secretary and treasurer of the Phillips-Getschow Company, heating, ventilating and power contractors of Chicago. He was born in Appleton, Wisconsin, January 9, 1870. His father, Fred Getschow, was a native of Germany and came to America in 1852, at which time he took up his abode in Wisconsin, where he engaged in the cartage business. There he passed away in 1889 and his wife, who bore the maiden name of Sophia Koehnke and was also a native of Germany, has likewise passed away.

While a boy in his father's home George Martin Getschow pursued a public school education in Appleton and later took a business course, thus becoming well qualified for life's practical and responsible duties. He afterward learned the steamfitting trade, at which he worked until he started in business on his own account. He came to Chicago in 1890 and in 1893 engaged in business for himself, entering into partnership with Charles Hanbury under the name of Getschow & Hanbury. Later he purchased the interest of Mr. Hanbury and carried on the business alone until 1900, when in connection with George J. Phillips he organized the present firm, which has since operated under the name of the Phillips-Getschow Company. They are conducting a steam heating, ventilating and power plant installation business and have been awarded contracts in their line in many of the leading buildings of the city, including the Majestic theatre, the Consumers building, the Kesner building, Medinah Temple and many prominent north shore residences, together with large factories. They also received contracts for work in the Miehle Printing Press Company, the Chicago Mill & Lumber Company, the American Chicle Company, the Fuller-Morrison Company, twenty-eight buildings for Joseph Downey, also the building for A. B. Dick & Company and now have the contract for the new Field Museum and the State



GEORGE M. GETSCHOW

and Lake Theatre and office building. In addition to his extensive and growing interests as a contractor in heating, ventilating and power plants Mr. Getschow is widely known as the president of the Erie Amusement Company, as the secretary of the Sloan Valve Manufacturing Company and as a financial factor in the conduct of other business enterprises. He is likewise a director of the Builders & Manufacturers Mutual Casualty Company.

On the 13th of June, 1893, Mr. Getschow was married in Chicago to Miss Lillian L. Burns, of Buffalo, New York, and they have become the parents of three children: Roy Martin, Loraine Mildred and one who died in infancy. The family residence is at No. 4542 Beacon street.

In his political views Mr. Getschow is a stalwart democrat. He belongs to the Illinois Athletic Club and to the Templar Club. In Masonry he has attained high rank and is now a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers; and the Wisconsin Society of Chicago. He belongs to the Chicago Master Steamfitters Association, to the Building Construction Employers Association and is prominent in trade circles. He is a past president of the former organization and has served on its arbitration committee continuously since 1900. He was also made a member of the joint conference board, the highest court of arbitration of the Building Trades Council. This is an honor of which he may well be proud. It indicates his high standing in trade circles, his recognized fairness and justice. He has made a close study of conditions affecting labor and has ever left the weight of his aid and influence on the side of progress, reform and improvement. He is a firm believer in the principle of getting together and in the work of cooperation rather than in the maintenance of standards which show a marked division between the interests of the employer and employe.

HENRY AUGUSTUS BLAIR.

The term "captains of industry" has come to be applied to those men who are the founders and promoters of gigantic commercial and industrial enterprises. The term "captain of finance" may be as correctly applied to those men who are at the head of the moneyed enterprises and are financing the projects which by reason of their extent and scope constitute most potent elements in the building of Chicago. To this class belongs Henry A. Blair.

Henry Augustus Blair, son of Chauncey Buckley and Caroline O. (De Groff) Blair, was born at Michigan City, Indiana, July 6, 1852. He comes of an old New England family of sturdy Scotch-Irish stock, being a descendant in the sixth generation of Robert Blair, who came from County Antrim, Ireland, about 1718, and settled in Worcester county, Massachusetts. The line of descent which was through Robert (1), Robert (2), Rufus (3), Samuel (4), and Chauncey B. (5), is given more fully in a sketch of his father which also appears in this work.

After completing his education at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Massachusetts, in 1871, Henry A. Blair entered the Merchants National Bank of Chicago, of which his father was the founder and president. He continued with that institution for ten years, filling various positions until, on account of ill health, he went to Wyoming in 1881 and purchased a cattle ranch. He remained there until

1891, when he returned to the bank and became its vice president. In 1902, which year witnessed the expiration of its second twenty-year charter, the Merchants National Bank was consolidated with the Corn Exchange Bank, and Mr. Blair retired from active connection therewith. His labors since that time have been of a far broader scope, and have won for him wide recognition as an able and resourceful financier who looks beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities of the future. During the greater part of this period he has devoted his entire attention to the accomplishment of one mammoth project—the consolidating and merging of all transportation lines of Chicago—an undertaking now practically completed.

He was for some years receiver and director of the North Chicago Street Railway Company, the West Chicago Street Railway Company and the West Division Railway Company. Becoming thoroughly conversant with traction matters through these connections he foresaw the great advantages which could be obtained through the operation of all lines under one management and undertook to merge the several street railway corporations of the city into one operating company. This he accomplished in 1907, in the organization of the Chicago Railways Company, consolidating under one management all of the sixty-three different surface lines of the city. Of this corporation he has since been chairman of the board of directors and head of its finance committee. The marked success of this enterprise, in the benefits which have accrued both to the stockholders, in the reduction of operating expenses, and to the public in the great improvement in service during the past four years, inspired Mr. Blair to undertake another step in this line—the consolidation of all the elevated lines of the city. To this end he devised a plan and organized an operating syndicate which submitted bids for the several elevated properties amounting to forty-four million, five hundred thousand dollars. This syndicate incorporated as the Chicago Elevated Railways assumed control on July 1, 1911, of all the elevated lines of Chicago.

Mr. Blair's next step will be the merger of the Chicago Railways Company and the Chicago Elevated Railways into one corporation which will control the operation of all the traction lines of the city and be by far the largest enterprise of its kind in the world. As the result of Mr. Blair's labors, Chicago has today the finest traction system in the world, giving more efficient service and at a lower cost to the public than that of any other city. Still the fruits of these labors have as yet been realized only in part and the future promises even greater improvement than has been accomplished in the past five years.

In addition to his street railway interests, Mr. Blair has for many years been vice president of the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, a director in the Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Company, the Elgin National Watch Company and the Commonwealth Edison Company, and a trustee of the Graceland Cemetery Trust Fund. While Mr. Blair found in Chicago the opportunities for advancing his personal interests and has attained notable success, his life work, in its reflex action, has been of inestimable value to the city. He belongs to that class of financiers who have placed the city upon a strong and broad financial basis, and while in all of his business affairs he has sought that success which has its root in progress, his efforts have never been characterized by injudicious speculation but have rather manifested conservation of time and energies yet without sacrifice of results to be attained.

He is a member of the Chicago Association of Commerce, the Chicago, Union

League, Caxton, Mid-Day, Chicago Golf, Exmoor, South Shore, and Saddle and Cycle Clubs of Chicago, and the Metropolitan and Recess Clubs of New York city. His principal recreations are golf and hunting and for a number of years he has indulged in foreign travel to some extent. He is a republican in politics, and a member of Trinity Episcopal church, of which he has been a vestryman for many years.

Mr. Blair was married, February 19, 1878, to Miss Grace E. Pearce, a daughter of John Irving and Margaret (Wilkins) Pearce, of this city. They have two daughters: Natalie, wife of H. M. Higginbotham, and Anita, at home. The family residence is at No. 2735 Prairie avenue.

FRANS J. THEORELL.

Persistency of purpose and indefatigable energy have brought Frans J. Theorell to a substantial position among the leading and successful undertakers of Chicago. He was born in Sweden, October 16, 1864, and is a son of Paul Johnson and Karin Johnson. The father was a school teacher and Frans J. Theorell acquired a good public school education in Sweden. He came to the United States in 1890 and took up his abode in Chicago, where he began work in a furniture factory, while later he turned his attention to the trade of house painting. He was eager to embrace every opportunity that pointed to advancement and he made various changes in his business career, each time hoping to take a forward step in so doing. He spent four years as a motorman on the street cars and later he conducted a barber shop for eight years. On the expiration of that period he determined to enter the undertaking business and with that end in view pursued a course in the Chicago College of Embalming, from which he was graduated with the class of 1901. He was afterward in the employ of William O'Neil for one year and then opened undertaking parlors at No. 228 North Cicero avenue. He did not have an order during the first six months and during the next six months he conducted only three funerals, for which he has not been paid yet. In 1907 he removed to 645 North Cicero avenue. At the end of the first year his business began to grow and has steadily increased until it has now assumed substantial and gratifying proportions. He occupies a building twenty-five by sixty feet containing a chapel capable of seating fifty people. He owns an auto hearse and touring car and he has splendid equipment for the conduct of the undertaking business in every particular. Today he is well known in professional circles and his many patrons are always glad to speak a good word for him to their friends who may need his assistance. His conduct of funerals is most orderly, systematic, tactful and considerate and he thoroughly understands every scientific phase of the business. He belongs to the Chicago Undertakers Association and also to the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association.

On the 6th of November, 1904, Mr. Theorell was united in marriage to Miss Signa Engh, a native of Sweden, who came to this city in her girlhood days. To them have been born two children, Paul T. and Ruth.

Mr. Theorell is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Loyal Order of Moose and the Independent Order of Svithiod, the Independent Order of Vikings, the Knights of the White Cross and Society Kronan. He takes a very active

part in these Swedish organizations, many of which are based upon the recognition of the brotherhood of man and the obligations thereby imposed. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and his religious faith is that of the Lutheran church. He is a consistent follower of its teachings and is a man worthy the high esteem and confidence uniformly accorded him. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to come to the new world, for though the early years were marked by many hardships, he has steadily worked his way upward and his persistency of purpose has enabled him to wrest fortune from the hands of fate.

MOSES F. RITTENHOUSE.

The name of Moses F. Rittenhouse is prominent in connection with the development of the lumber industry in Chicago and in the various sections of the country. His operations have extended widely over the Mississippi valley and he is foremost among those who have been most active in developing the lumber trade of this city. Thorough training and practical experience in connection with the different phases of the business in his earlier manhood have given Mr. Rittenhouse a knowledge and a capability that have enabled him to control interests that are now of far-reaching extent and importance. He comes of German-Dutch ancestry, the family having originated in Germany, fled to Holland about three centuries ago, because of religious persecutions, where they continued as paper manufacturers until about 1682, when Nicholas Rittenhouse, at the solicitation of William Penn, came to America and joined fortunes with that eminent Quaker in the settlement of his grant in eastern Pennsylvania. Nicholas Rittenhouse built a paper mill at Philadelphia about 1690 and manufactured the first paper ever made in this country. David Rittenhouse, of this family, was a prominent resident of Philadelphia and the Keystone state, during the Revolutionary war, and a public park, public school and other memorials in Philadelphia perpetuate his name. John Rittenhouse, father of Moses F. Rittenhouse, was born in that city in 1800, and in his infancy was taken by his parents to upper Canada. He married Elizabeth Funk, who belonged to a family that had settled in Pennsylvania two centuries ago.

The birth of Moses Franklin Rittenhouse occurred near St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada, August 12, 1846. His youth was divided between work upon the farm and the acquirement of an education in the public schools. He was not yet eighteen years of age when in April, 1864, he arrived in Chicago, at which time the city had already attained considerable importance as a lumber market. Throughout the intervening years, with the exception of a few months named hereafter, he has been continuously connected with the lumber trade. For one month he was employed as printer's devil in the office of the Chicago Morning Post, and then found employment with the Peshtigo Company, a large lumber manufacturing concern of Wisconsin, having distributing yards in Chicago. His experience in business taught him the necessity of having a broader education and, returning to Canada, he spent the ensuing winter in school but May, 1865, again found him in Chicago, where he entered the employ of McMullen, Funk & Company, retail lumber merchants, and when a year later John F. Funk and Jacob Beidler of that firm sold out to Alex-

ander Officer and the firm name was changed to McMullen & Officer, Mr. Rittenhouse was promoted to the management of the branch yard at Lake and Jefferson streets. Desire to obtain the training of a business college led him to resign his position in December, 1866, and to spend the next three months in study. In March, 1867, he became bookkeeper for the wholesale firm of B. L. Anderson & Company, and from April, 1868, until April 30, 1883, was associated with the firm of J. Beidler & Brother and its successor, the J. Beidler & Brother Lumber Company. His capability won him promotion from time to time and thus he advanced through intermediate positions from that of salesman to that of general manager, and in 1871, upon the incorporation of the company, was made its treasurer. He withdrew from that connection in 1883 to engage in business on his own account as the senior partner in the firm of Rittenhouse & Embree, his associate being Jesse R. Embree, now deceased. Later the business was incorporated under the style of the Rittenhouse & Embree Company and its growth from the beginning has been rapid and steady, the sales through its Chicago yard having reached seventy million feet of lumber annually, and at different points branch yards have been established, including that operated under the name of the South Side Lumber Company, which is still in existence. In 1895 Mr. Rittenhouse sold his interest in the South Side Lumber Company to Mr. Embree, from whom he purchased the latter's holdings in the Rittenhouse & Embree Company. John W. Embree entered the employ of Mr. Rittenhouse in the spring of 1884 and when the company was incorporated in April, 1892, and capitalized for one hundred thousand dollars, Mr. Rittenhouse was made president, with J. W. Embree as secretary. The company purchased one hundred million feet of standing timber in Bayfield county, Wisconsin, in 1898, and manufactured lumber at Washburn during the five succeeding years. In 1888 a planing mill was erected at the Chicago plant and a few years later the company began the manufacture of maple and oak flooring, now an important branch of their business. Mr. Rittenhouse was also active in establishing a retail lumberyard at Pueblo, Colorado, in 1880, under the name of H. Juncau & Company, which enjoyed a prosperous existence of four years. In 1884 associated with J. R. Embree, he opened a retail lumber yard in Omaha, Nebraska, under the name of the Omaha Lumber Company, which they closed out in 1890. In financing and managing the Arkansas Lumber Company of Warren, Bradley county, Arkansas, Mr. Rittenhouse became active in the manufacture of yellow pine lumber, serving as president of the corporation which was organized in February, 1901, and which has acquired the ownership of seventy thousand acres of timber in one county. They have built and are now operating a sawmill with a capacity of one hundred and fifty thousand feet of lumber per day of ten hours.

In the further expansion of his business interests, Mr. Rittenhouse became vice president of the Chandler Lumber Company and of the Sixty-third Street Lumber Company, both of Chicago, which companies were afterward absorbed by the Rittenhouse & Embree Company. He is president and stockholder in the wholesale hardware house of George P. Derickson Company, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, vice president of the Arkansas Trading Company, of Warren, Arkansas, director of the Richton Lumber Company, of Richton, Mississippi, and a stockholder in the Ostrander Lumber Company, of Twin Falls, Idaho, which company owns and operates a number of retail lumberyards in southern Idaho. For some years he was a director of the Drovers Deposit National Bank, of Chicago, from which he resigned in

1911, on account of his other business interests. Between the years 1901 and 1904 he was also treasurer of the Wisconsin Oak Lumber Company, of Chicago, and of Frederic, Wisconsin. Prominent in business circles for many years, he was in 1903 honored with the presidency of the Lumbermen's Association of Chicago, and was also elected president of the Maple Flooring Manufacturers' Association of the United States, of which he had served for several terms as treasurer.

In December, 1871, occurred the marriage of Mr. Rittenhouse and Miss Emma Stover, whose people resided in the vicinity of Philadelphia. Of their three children, Edward supervises the farm of two hundred and eighty acres, at Griswold, Livingston county, Illinois, recently deeded to him by his father. Charles J. is associated with the Rittenhouse & Embree Company, having charge of their branch at Sixty-third and La Salle streets. Walter, following his graduation from the Northwestern University Medical College in May, 1904, engaged in hospital practice in Detroit. He then spent two years in Burmah, India, having charge of the Hospital of the American Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, then practiced for three years at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, and is now in Vienna, Austria, taking a post-graduate course. While Mr. Rittenhouse is most loyal in his attachment to the United States and its institutions, he has always sustained a love for the land of his birth and has in many ways contributed to public progress and improvement in Lincoln county, Ontario. In 1886 he established the Rittenhouse Public Library for the residents of Clinton and Louth townships and in 1890 gave financial assistance for a new school and library building near the site of the old schoolhouse in which he had been a pupil. In 1904 he erected a music hall for the neighborhood, in which he lived, and has provided for its maintenance. He is a thorough believer in the good-roads movement, better country schools and school surroundings and their effect on the progress of the community, and believing that example is the best way of educating the people, built three miles of splendid macadam road from the lake shore to the county road in Lincoln county, Ontario. He is prominent in club circles of Chicago, where he holds membership in the Union League Club, the Hamilton Club, the South Shore Country Club, the Chicago Yacht Club, the Bankers' Club, and the Chicago Athletic Association. He has visited Egypt, Palestine and many points of modern and historic interest in Europe, and was a member of the Illinois Manufacturers Association party, that made a tour of inspection of the Panama canal in January, 1912. Travel constitutes one of his chief sources of pleasure. He stands prominent among those whose interests are varied and whose activities have always been of a nature that has fostered progress and improvement.

A contemporary biographer has written that "an estimate of Mr. Rittenhouse's life and accomplishments and of his character may be summed up in a few words. He is possessed of an analytical and studious mind and is conservative in his attitude toward anything tending to a deviation from accepted customs, though progressive, and almost an enthusiast when he has arrived at a decision after a thorough investigation of the subject in hand, such as he invariably makes. If apparently retired and reserved in his manner, it is because of a commendable modesty which restrains him from making himself conspicuous. He is most considerate of the welfare and comfort of those who are about him; is courteous and generous in his treatment of his employes in all his enterprises; and enjoys their esteem to an unusual degree. His habits are simple almost to austerity, though not because of any overweening desire to save in expense but rather from a disposition

to conserve his health. His charitable instincts are largely developed and every act of his life, whether in a business or social relation, is prompted and controlled by the principle laid down in the Golden Rule."

JOSEPH HYNES.

Joseph Hynes is actively engaged in the undertaking business at No. 3711 West Chicago avenue. He comes to this city from New York, where he was born in 1868, his parents being Joseph and Mary Hynes, who took up their abode in Chicago prior to the great fire of 1871. The father was manager of a clothing house for many years and thus continued active in commercial circles.

Joseph Hynes, spending his youthful days in his parents' home, was given the advantage of educational training in a parochial school and afterward attended the Metropolitan Business College. He was graduated from the Northwestern University in 1890, pursuing a course in dentistry there. He thoroughly qualified for the profession and then entered upon the practice of dentistry, in which he continued for a short time. About 1897, however, he pursued a course in the Barnes School of Embalming and became actively identified with the undertaking profession, opening an establishment on West Chicago avenue. He is now located at No. 3711 West Chicago avenue, where he occupies a building twenty-five by sixty-five feet and two stories in height, using the second floor as his place of residence. His chapel has a seating capacity of forty. He employs the most modern and sanitary methods in the care of the dead and thoroughly understands the scientific principles underlying his work. He is a member of the Chicago Undertakers Association and he is a believer in maintaining the highest professional standards.

On February 4, 1895, Mr. Hynes was united in marriage to Miss Katherine McGrath, of Chicago. The three children of this marriage were: Neville who died in November, 1916, at Las Vegas, New Mexico; Marie, at home; and Ethel. The religious faith of the family is that of the Catholic church, their membership being in Our Lady of the Angels church. Mr. Hynes is a member of the National Union, the Knights and Ladies of Security and the Knights of Columbus. In politics he maintains an independent course, voting for men and measures rather than party and supporting those candidates whom he regards as best qualified for the offices they seek.

BION JOSEPH ARNOLD.

Bion Joseph Arnold, electrical engineer and inventor, whose position is a foremost one in electrical circles in Chicago, was born at Casnovia, near Grand Rapids, Michigan, on the 14th of August, 1861, his parents being Joseph and Geraldine (Reynolds) Arnold. In the acquirement of his education he attended the public schools of Ashland, Nebraska, from 1872 until 1879, and in the succeeding year was a student in the University of Nebraska. He is numbered among the alumni of Hillsdale College, of Michigan, of the class of 1884, in which year he won his Bachelor of Science degree. Three years later the Master of Science degree was

conferred upon him and in 1889 the M. Ph. degree. He has done post-graduate work in Cornell University, where he spent the scholastic year of 1888-9 and in 1897 he received the E. E. degree from the University of Nebraska. In the meantime he had had practical experience in the business world, for following his graduation from Hillsdale College he served as general agent for an engine company from 1884 until 1886. Advancement came to him in his appointment to the position of draftsman for the Edward P. Allis Company of Milwaukee, and later he took another forward step in his business career, becoming chief designer for the Iowa Iron Works at Dubuque, Iowa. In 1888-9 he was mechanical engineer for the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway Company and afterward became consulting engineer in the Chicago office of the General Electric Company. Since 1893 he has followed his profession independently and the work which he has done establishes his position as one of the foremost electrical engineers of the country. He was the designer and builder of the intramural railway for the World's Columbian Exposition and was consulting electrical engineer for the Chicago & Milwaukee Electric Railway, where he first demonstrated the practicability of the rotary converter sub-station system of electric railways afterward accepted as standard. He has been employed in his professional capacity by the Chicago Board of Trade and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, and he devised a plan for electrically operating the trains on the New York Central Railroad in and out of New York city, and was made a member of the commission supervising the work. He was appointed consulting engineer for the city of Chicago to plan a subway and revise the street and elevated railway systems of the city in 1902. He has entered into active relations with a number of important business enterprises in the field which he has chosen as his life work, becoming president and one of the directors of the Arnold Electric Power Station Company and the Kenosha Electric Railway Company. All the time in which he has been advancing through the exercise of his professional skill he has also been studying along the lines of improvement and his ingenuity has been called forth in the solution of various problems manifest in electrical circles. He became the inventor of the combined direct-connected machines and has invented as well a magnetic clutch storage battery improvement and new systems and devices for electric railways. He was a pioneer in single phase alternating current railway work and was the first to demonstrate its practicability. His contributions have been of marked value as factors in the world's progress along electrical lines and his standing in professional circles is indicated by the fact that he was honored with the presidency of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in 1903-4. He was also a delegate to the International Electrical Congress at Paris in 1900 and is a trustee of the Western Society of Engineers and a member of the American Academy for the Advancement of Science, also of the American Society for the Improvement of Engineering Education. He likewise became the first vice president and chairman of the executive committee of the International Electrical Congress at St. Louis in 1904 and his opinions have largely become accepted as authority upon matters relative to vital questions in the electrical field.

On the 14th of January, 1886, in Reading, Michigan, Mr. Arnold was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Estelle Berry, and unto them have been born a daughter and two sons, Maud, Stanley Berry and Robert Melville. The family reside at No. 4713 Kimbark avenue and Mr. Arnold has his office in the Marquette building.

He is a member of several leading clubs including the Union League of Chicago and the Engineers and Transportation Club of New York. He has kept in touch with the world's work and thought along many lines, yet has concentrated his energies most largely upon interests of the electrical world, and his developing powers and ability have given him standing which has won him classification with the most prominent electrical engineers and inventors of America.

CHRISTIAN KRAUSPE.

Christian Krauspe, a well known undertaker of Chicago, in which city he has resided since 1879, was born in Germany on the 8th of April, 1856. In early life he learned the cabinet maker's trade, which he followed for eight years, and in 1887 he established a furniture store at No. 723 Belmont avenue. He was the first settler in that section of the city that was then known as Grosse Park, and in 1890 he extended the scope of his business activities to include undertaking as well as furniture. He continued active in the business until 1896, when he disposed of his stock of furniture and has since concentrated his efforts and attention upon the undertaking business. In 1887 he erected the building which he now occupies, having in the meantime erected his residence, which was built in 1883. He was the pioneer undertaker and one of the first business men in his section of the city. He also conducts a branch establishment at Lincoln and Byron streets which is managed by his son Herman and his interests are now conducted under the name of the Security Funeral Company, having been incorporated under that name in 1898.

On the 6th of October, 1878, Mr. Krauspe was united in marriage to Miss Amelia Meinhard, of Germany, and they became the parents of eight children, three of whom are deceased. Those living are: Herman, who is in business with his father; John, who is also associated with his father in business; Harry, who is employed in a bank of this city; and Gertrude and Tillie, both at home.

Mr. Krauspe is identified with the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the United Foresters, the Tribe of Ben Hur and the North American Union. In politics he maintains an independent course, voting for men and measures rather than party, and his opinions are the result of careful consideration of vital and significant public problems. For almost forty years he has made his home in Chicago and during this entire period has been an active factor in its business circles, working his way steadily upward through indefatigable energy and the wise direction of his efforts until he is now in possession of a very substantial and comfortable competence.

EDWARD B. BUTLER.

The name of Edward B. Butler has long been known in connection with commercial interests in Chicago and the spirit of initiative which he has displayed has brought him prominently to the front, making him the pioneer in movements culminating in some of the most advanced and approved business methods of the

present age. As a member of the firm of Butler Brothers he was one of the first to develop a wholesale mail order house, thus marking out the path in which many others have followed.

Mr. Butler was born in Lewiston, Maine, December 16, 1853. When six years of age his parents, Manly Orville and Elizabeth (Howe) Butler, removed to Boston, where Edward became a pupil in the public schools. He put aside his textbooks at the age of sixteen and filled different positions in a wholesale dry-goods and notion house until his training prepared him for service as a commercial traveler. He went upon the road when only eighteen years of age and devoted the succeeding five years to the duties of traveling salesman, selling merchandise in the United States and Canada. In 1877 he, with his brother, George H. Butler, established a wholesale business in the sale of notions and small wares under the style of Butler Brothers. In the following year they were joined by the third brother, Charles H. Butler, and in the conduct of their business initiated plans which not only brought to them success but which, followed by others, eventually led to the development of the modern department store. The first five cent store that was ever opened purchased its entire stock of merchandise from Butler Brothers. Later this house supplied goods for five and ten cent stores and thus a great industry was established. As each forward step which they made found its justification in success they sought out still other plans for the enlargement and development of their business. Their second radical departure from the mercantile methods then prevailing was in selling their goods by catalogue instead of sending out traveling men to solicit trade. They brought from the press a comprehensive catalogue which they styled "Our Drummer," and this gave rise to the wholesale mail order business which is now one of the most important features in modern merchandising. This catalogue has grown with the growth of the business, always most original and complete of all mercantile publications and teaching to hundreds of jobbers the value of judicious advertising of this character. In 1887 the business was incorporated under the name of Butler Brothers. The brothers who were associates of Edward B. Butler in the beginning are both now deceased. The company has great distributing houses in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis and Dallas, the five establishments employing more than six thousand men and transacting an annual business amounting to nearly forty million dollars. Long since has he become recognized as one of the foremost representatives of commercial interests in Chicago and he is also known in financial circles as a director of the Corn Exchange Bank. Not alone upon business activities has he concentrated his energies and interests for he has become a factor in the management and support of various public projects which are elements in the intellectual and aesthetic progress and the benevolent work of the city. He is now one of the trustees of the Art Institute of Chicago and the Municipal Museum, and his liberal charity bespeaks his broad humanitarian spirit. He was greatly interested in the establishment and conduct of the World's Columbian Exposition, serving in 1893 as chairman of its ways and means committee, and also as chairman of the bureau of admissions and collections. He was prominent in the Civic Federation of Chicago and for two years was its chief officer. That he has been interested in the great sociological and economic questions before the country is evidenced by the fact that for many years he has served as president of the Glenwood Manual Training School for Boys at Glenwood, Illinois, and is also a director of the Chicago

Orphan Asylum, City Homes Association, Chicago Bureau of Associated Charities, Chicago Refuge for Girls, First State Pawnors' Society and the Hull House Social Settlement. He became closely associated with Hull House in the early days of its development, erecting and donating a building in the furtherance of its objects and in this building was opened a picture gallery, a reading room and a branch of the public library.

In 1880 Mr. Butler was married to Miss Jane Holley, of Norwalk, Connecticut, and their home is at No. 3408 Michigan avenue. Mr. Butler is identified with various clubs of this city, including the Commercial and Merchants Clubs, the Chicago, Union League, University, Midlothian, Cliff Dwellers and the South Shore Country Clubs. He is still in the prime of life yet has accomplished results in business, in municipal progress and in philanthropy, any one line of which would entitle him to recognition as a representative and valued citizen.

EDWARD J. SULLIVAN.

Edward J. Sullivan, devoting his time and energies to the undertaking business, was born in Chicago on the 20th of February, 1886, and is a son of John and Johanna (Nelson) Sullivan. The father is a native of Chicago and is a son of John E. Sullivan, who was also born in Chicago and whose father came to the United States from Ireland in 1840, at which time he made his way into the interior of the country and took up his abode on the north side of the river in Chicago when all that district was a forest tract. He became active politically in the city and along business lines was known as a custom shoemaker. John E. Sullivan received an appointment as police officer and has been on the force for the past thirty-three years. His wife was a daughter of one of the early settlers of Chicago and spent her entire life in this city, where she passed away in March, 1916.

Edward J. Sullivan obtained his education in parochial and public schools, attending the Immaculate Conception parochial school and afterward becoming a student in the Athenaeum Business College. When his textbooks were put aside he received his initial business training along the line of banking, entering the employ of the American Trust & Savings Bank, with which he remained for seven years. He afterward attended Haller's Post Graduate School of Embalming in the year 1907 and in February, 1908, he established an undertaking business at No. 230 West North avenue, where he has since remained, carrying on business at that point for a decade. He occupies a building sixteen by seventy feet and containing a chapel with a seating capacity of seventy-five. He owns a touring car, which he uses in connection with funeral service.

On the 28th of August, 1912, Mr. Sullivan was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Kelly, of Chicago, and to them have been born a son and daughter, James J. and Sheila Mary. Mr. Sullivan is connected with the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Catholic Knights and Ladies of America, the Catholic Benevolent Legion and the Royal League. He has membership in St. Ita's Catholic church and is active in its support and in its various lines of work. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party and while he always votes for its men and measures he does not seek nor desire office, preferring to concentrate his efforts and

attention upon his business affairs. In ever increasing numbers his friends and neighbors have called upon him in the time of their great bereavement until today he conducts a large number of funerals, making his business a very substantial one.

SUMNER SOLLITT.

With the history of building operations in Chicago the name of Sollitt has been associated since 1836. The earlier generations of the family were identified with the construction of many of the old buildings which were landmarks in the city, while the name of Sumner Sollitt, of this review, figures prominently in connection with some of the largest and most important manufacturing plants of the present day. He was born in Chicago on the 27th of June, 1873, his parents being Thomas and Eleanor (Nelson) Sollitt. The former a native of York, England, came to Chicago in 1845 and at once entered into active association with his brother John, who had become a factor in the building operations of Chicago in 1836, the year before the incorporation of the city. Thomas Sollitt was afterward associated with his brother, William Sollitt, all three brothers being prominently identified with early building operations in Chicago. Later Thomas Sollitt became the head of the firm of Thomas Sollitt & Son, his oldest son, Oliver Sollitt, becoming associated with him, and in 1888 the name was changed to Thomas Sollitt & Sons, Ralph Sollitt becoming of age and commencing business. Thomas Sollitt retired from business about 1890 and the business was carried on by Oliver Sollitt and Ralph Sollitt as separate concerns, Sumner Sollitt going into business with his brother Ralph in 1893 under the firm name of Ralph and Sumner Sollitt. The business was incorporated in 1899 as the Ralph and Sumner Sollitt Company. The corporation name was changed to the Sumner Sollitt Company in 1913, with Sumner Sollitt as president. The Sumner Sollitt Company and its predecessors have always been associated with mercantile and manufacturing building construction. Thomas Sollitt was recognized as one of the foremost contractors in the city, doing much of the building for Potter Palmer, Marshall Field and other men prominent in the early history of the city. He died in 1907, having survived by several years his wife, Mrs. Thomas Sollitt, who was born in Buffalo, New York. Her father was a native of the Isle of Man and her mother of Lancastershire, England, thus making the family of the present generation entirely of English descent. To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Sollitt were born eleven children, of whom six are yet living.

Sumner Sollitt, the present head of the firm is one of the oldest contractors in the city in point of service and has been personally identified with the construction of a large number of the leading buildings of Chicago through more than a quarter of a century. After completing his education in the South Division high school he took up the work of contracting at the age of sixteen years, entering into partnership with his brother Ralph under the firm style of Ralph and Sumner Sollitt. Operations were carried on under that name until 1913, when the present style of the Sumner Sollitt Company was assumed. Mr. Sollitt has made a specialty of fireproof buildings and manufacturing plants and has erected many large structures, including the Pullman steel car shops at Pullman, several buildings for Sears, Roebuck & Company and others of equal note. Among the recent contracts of the firm deserving special men-

tion was the building of the Fort Sheridan training camp, in which they erected eighty-six separate buildings in nine days. During the existence of the firm they have erected buildings to the value of more than one hundred million dollars. Mr. Sollitt has always taken an active interest in trade organizations and is a member of the Chicago Builders' Association, the Carpenter Contractors' Association and the Building Construction Employers' Association, in which he is serving on the executive board. Aside from his building operations he is also extensively engaged in farming, owning and operating a farm of one thousand acres in Wright county, Iowa, regarded as one of the most valuable farming properties of the state.

On the 10th of June, 1896, Mr. Sollitt was united in marriage to Miss Grace Shannon, a daughter of George W. Shannon, of the firm of Shannon Brothers & Company and the former treasurer of the Chicago Stock Yards Association. Mr. and Mrs. Sollitt have become the parents of three children: Eleanette, who is a graduate of Sweet Briar College and in her senior year, 1917, was editor-in-chief of the college paper; Sumner Shannon, who is a student in the Hyde Park high school; and Grace Harriet.

For the past thirty years Mr. Sollitt has been an officer and one of the most active members of the Lincoln Center Association, having served as president of the board of trustees of All Souls church for many years and as chairman of the building committee which erected Lincoln Center. He is a Mason, having taken all the York Rite degrees, and he is a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is prominently known in club circles, belonging to the Union League, the Hamilton, the Chicago Yacht, the Pullman, the Kenwood and the Colonial Clubs. He is yet a comparatively young man, having scarcely reached the prime of life or the zenith of his powers, but as a building contractor he represents probably the oldest established firm in Chicago and he has developed and broadened his interests in accordance with the progressive spirit of the age. In his business life Mr. Sollitt is a persistent, resolute and energetic worker, possessing strong executive powers and is strictly conscientious in his dealings with debtor and creditor alike. If a pen picture could accurately delineate his business characteristics, such might be given in these words: a progressive spirit, ruled by more than ordinary intelligence and good judgment; a deep earnestness impelled and fostered by indomitable perseverance; a native justice expressing itself in correct principle and practice.

JACOB J. EWALD.

Jacob J. Ewald, who in 1909 pursued a course in Worsham's School of Embalming, has since engaged in the undertaking business in Chicago and in 1912 erected the present three story building which he occupies on Fullerton avenue near Southport. He was born in Germany in 1868 and acquired a public school education in that country, pursuing his studies there until 1880, when he accompanied his parents, Jacob and Constantia Ewald, to the new world. Both his father and mother are now deceased.

Jacob J. Ewald was at that time a lad of twelve years. Starting out in his business career, he was employed in various ways until 1899, when he began preparation for the undertaking business by pursuing a course in Worsham's School of

Embalming. After the completion of his course there he opened an undertaking establishment on Fullerton avenue near Southport and in 1912 erected a building at No. 1361 Fullerton avenue, where he conducts one of the model undertaking establishments of the city. The building has a frontage of twenty-five feet and is sixty-four feet in depth and three stories in height. The second and third floors are well appointed modern apartments, Mr. Ewald and his family occupying the second, while the third floor is rented. The undertaking establishment contains a chapel with a seating capacity of sixty and he has his own limousine equipment for the conduct of funerals, with a garage in the rear. He belongs to the Chicago Undertakers Association and also to the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association.

On September 28, 1892, Mr. Ewald was united in marriage to Miss Cecelia Klein, of Chicago, and to them have been born nine children: Theodore, now deceased; Louis, who is in business with his father; Jacob, who has passed away; Rosie and Sophia, at home; Edward and John, in school; Joseph and Irwin.

Mr. Ewald has membership with the Catholic Order of Foresters, also with the Independent Foresters and the Catholic Union, together with many church societies. He belongs to St. Josaphat's Catholic church. In politics he is a democrat and has twice been a candidate for alderman in the twenty-fourth ward. He is an active worker in support of party principles and does everything in his power to promote democratic successes. He is numbered among the self-made men of Chicago, working his way steadily upward through persistent and earnest effort, and he is now at the head of a growing and profitable business.

BENEDICT F. SHANAHAN, M. D.

Dr. Benedict F. Shanahan, engaged in the practice of medicine in Chicago since 1897, has at all times been actuated in his chosen life work by the high purpose of making his service of the utmost value to his fellowmen, and to this end he has constantly read and studied until he is today recognized as one of the best informed physicians on the west side, having his residence at No. 404 Ashland boulevard and his office at No. 1605 West Van Buren street. His parents, Jeremiah J. and Bridget (Bergen) Shanahan, were both natives of Ireland, their families coming to the United States in 1857 and settling in Indiana. In 1860 the young couple were married and removed to Chicago, where for many years Jeremiah Shanahan figured prominently as a prosperous hardware and machinery merchant and also conducted important farming interests. At the time of the Civil war, however, all business and personal considerations were put aside that he might aid his adopted country in the preservation of the Union. He became a member of the Thirty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry and in this connection rendered valuable service to the cause. He was also identified with Minnesota politics for thirty-seven years, was chairman of local committees and was not unknown in national affairs. Unto him and his wife were born seven children, all of whom are yet living. The father died in 1906 but is still survived by his widow, who spends her time with her children and at her summer home near Minneapolis, Minnesota.

In his boyhood days Dr. Shanahan attended the country schools near his father's home and afterward pursued his studies at Shakopee and Mankato, Minne-

sota, until he had attained his majority. He then entered the University of Minnesota, at Minneapolis, and was graduated therefrom with the class of 1891, thus acquiring a liberal literary education. He came to Chicago in 1892 and here matriculated in the Bennett Medical College, in which he completed his course with the class of 1896. Broad practical experience came to him as interne in Cook County Hospital and after post-graduate work he received a diploma, on the 8th of July, 1897. He then entered upon the private practice of medicine in this city and has since devoted his attention to his chosen life work, his labors being attended with excellent results. He is now accorded a liberal practice and his many patrons have marked faith in his knowledge and ability. He not only possesses the keen intellect which has enabled him to master scientific principles but also the ready sympathy which promotes understanding with his patients and their needs.

On the 14th of October, 1903, occurred the marriage of Dr. Shanahan and Miss Elizabeth A. Dutch, a daughter of George Dutch, a prominent business man of Niles, Michigan. Dr. and Mrs. Shanahan now have one daughter, Helen, who was born July 24, 1904. In his political views the Doctor is a republican and is conversant with the vital questions of the day. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church and his social relations are with the Illinois Club. He belongs also to the Chicago Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and the proceedings of those organizations keep him in touch with what is being done by the medical profession, while from individual research and experience he has also learned many valuable lessons.

JOHN R. SCHOFIELD.

John R. Schofield, treasurer of the firm of Butler Brothers, having been continuously in the office and financial department of this establishment for thirty years—a fact indicative of his ability and faithfulness—was born June 3, 1855, at Dudley, Massachusetts. His father, John Schofield, was a native of Ireland and throughout his entire life followed the occupation of farming. He wedded Margaret Thompson, also a native of the Emerald isle, and John R. Schofield was the eldest son in their family of ten children. His living brothers are: William, judge of the superior court of Massachusetts; Thomas, engaged in the grocery business in Webster, Massachusetts; Phillip, identified with Butler Brothers in New York; and Henry, a teacher in the Northwestern Law School at Chicago.

Reared in his native town, John R. Schofield there pursued his education to the age of eleven years, when it was necessary that he provide for his own support and with this end in view he secured employment in the Stevens Linen Mills at Dudley and at Webster, Massachusetts, remaining in the two places until the spring of 1878. In the meantime there had awakened in him a great desire for a better education and, having managed to save a little sum from his earnings, he spent the summer of 1878 in study at Schofield's Commercial College at Providence, Rhode Island. All through life he has learned many valuable lessons in the school of experience and none more important than to make good use of time and opportunity. About February, 1879, he went to Boston where he entered the employ of

Butler Brothers in the capacity of bill and entry clerk. This firm was then engaged in the conduct of a wholesale general-merchandise business on a small scale, in both Boston and New York. Their business although then limited in its scope was growing steadily and in the spring of that year the firm established a branch in Chicago. Mr. Schofield applied himself closely to business, studying the interests of his employers, constantly increasing his efficiency with the exercise of his native powers and talents, and before the end of two years, had been advanced to the position of bookkeeper and cashier. In the spring of 1881 he was transferred to the Chicago house, this being but two years after its establishment. For thirty years he has been continuously in charge of its financial department, occupying the position of treasurer of the business, which during this period has grown from a small branch office to be the principal house of the largest wholesale concern in the world. Upon the incorporation of the business in 1887 Mr. Schofield acquired a small financial interest therein and became one of the incorporators and directors. He held the office of assistant treasurer of the corporation, that of treasurer being held by Mr. Lloyd of New York, until the latter's resignation in 1903, when he succeeded to his present connection. He is now one of the oldest members of this concern, to the business of which he has devoted his entire attention since entering the employ of the firm over thirty-two years ago. During his entire business experience he has been connected with but two firms, a fact which stands in incontrovertible proof of his trustworthiness, his sound and determined progressive spirit. There has been no esoteric phase in his career, for along the lines defined his advancement has been secured.

On the 23d of April, 1884, in Boston, Mr. Schofield was married to Miss Mary E. Love, a daughter of Joseph and Margaret Love of that city. They have become the parents of three children: Helen, the wife of John T. Parsons, of Oak Park, Illinois; Gertrude and Mary, the former a recent graduate of Trinity College, Washington, D. C., of which institution the younger daughter is now a student. The family reside at No. 3541 Jackson boulevard. Mr. Schofield is independent in politics, never voting a straight ticket but supporting men and measures as his judgment dictates. He belongs to the Chicago Athletic Club and to the Colonial Club of Oak Park. A residence of thirty years in this city, during which he has made continuous advancement in business circles, has brought him a wide acquaintance and he is held in the highest esteem wherever best known.

JOHN CAREY.

John Carey is a well known undertaker of Chicago, who since 1893 has occupied his present location at Twenty-first street and Blue Island avenue. Massachusetts numbers him among her native sons. He was born in Lowell, that state, on the 5th of December, 1842, and is a son of Patrick and Susan Carey, both of whom were natives of Ireland. In young manhood and young womanhood they crossed the Atlantic to the new world, settling in Massachusetts, where they were married. After living for some time in Massachusetts they removed westward to Washington county, Wisconsin, in 1845 and there they continued to make their home until called to their



JOHN CAREY

final rest. The father purchased wild land there, which he converted into productive fields, and became one of the successful farmers of the locality.

John Carey was a little lad of but three years when he accomplished his parents on their removal to the middle west and in this section of the country he was reared, early becoming imbued with the spirit of western enterprise and progress which has been the dominant factor in the upbuilding of this section of the country. He acquired a public school education and spent his youthful days in the usual manner of the farm bred boy, experiencing with the family the hardships and privations of pioneer life in the early times but living to enjoy the fruits of earnest labor as manifest in the development of the home farm. He continued to assist in its cultivation until he reached the age of nineteen years, when his patriotic spirit was aroused by the attempt of the south to overthrow the Union and he joined the army in 1862 as a member of Company G, Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war, holding the rank of corporal. He did active duty at the front, participating in a number of hotly contested battles, including the engagements at Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, Mission Ridge and many others, and with a most creditable military record he returned to his home when the country no longer needed his aid.

Following his return to Wisconsin, Mr. Carey spent three seasons at work in the lumber woods of that state, after which he returned to the old home farm in 1867 and gave his attention to its further development and improvement until 1870. In that year, however, he determined to try his fortune in the city and came to Chicago, where for seven years he engaged in teaming. He then drove a carriage of his own for hire for four years and in 1881 he entered the undertaking business at the corner of Twenty-first street and Blue Island avenue, being the first undertaker in that section of the city. There he continued until 1893, when he removed across the street to his present location, which he has since occupied, now covering a period of a quarter of a century. He belongs to the Chicago Undertakers Association and also has membership with the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association.

On the 11th of November, 1874, Mr. Carey was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Coughlin, of Wisconsin, who was a former schoolmate. They have one son, Daniel, who is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons and is now engaged in the active practice of medicine in Chicago. He is married and has one daughter.

Mr. Carey belongs to the National Union, the Catholic Order of Foresters, to St. Pius Catholic church and to the Holy Name Society—associations which indicate much of the nature of his interests and the rules that govern his conduct. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party, and while he always votes for its men and measures, he does not seek nor desire office, preferring to concentrate his undivided attention upon his business affairs.

CHAUNCEY BUCKLEY BLAIR.

The late Chauncey Buckley Blair, for nearly thirty years the president of the Merchants' National Bank of Chicago, was for several decades one of the financial powers of the city and the west. He is accorded unanimous credit of having twice in his remarkable career saved the financial situation in Chicago, restored public

confidence and averted a general disaster to its banks and a far-spreading and incalculable financial calamity. Conservative while treading the safe paths of prosperity, he always met the threats of commercial and financial disaster with confident and brave bearing, and was most bold when he seemed to be leading a forlorn hope. Moreover, in his character as friend, father and husband he was helpful, tender and thoughtful, combining in his character the strength and gentleness which spell the true man and gentleman.

Mr. Blair was a native of Blandford, Massachusetts, and a member of one of the oldest families of that place, his great-grandfather having settled there in 1753. The Blair family are of Celtic origin and are traced in Scotland as far back as the twelfth century. Early in the fifteenth century they migrated from Ayrshire, Scotland, to the north of Ireland, settling at Aghadowey, County Antrim, in the province of Ulster, from whence they came to America about 1718. The line of descent is designated by Roman numerals in the following:

(I) Robert Blair, son of James and Rachael (Boyd) Blair, of Aghadowey, County Antrim, Ireland, was the eldest of two brothers who came to America and settled at Rutland, Worcester county, Massachusetts, before 1720. He married Isabella, daughter of David Rankin, who came to Aghadowey from Scotland in 1685. They had eleven children.

(II) Robert Blair, junior, eighth child of Robert and Isabella (Rankin) Blair, born in Rutland, Massachusetts, married Hannah Thompson, a native of Ireland, and settled in Blandford, Massachusetts, in 1753. They had seven children.

(III) Rufus Blair, sixth child of Robert, junior, and Hannah (Thompson) Blair, was born in western Massachusetts; spent his life in Blandford, where he married Dolly, daughter of Samuel Boise, and had seven children.

(IV) Samuel Blair, eldest child of Rufus and Dolly (Boise) Blair, was born in Blandford, where he married Hannah, youngest daughter of Jonathan Frary. He removed to New York state in 1811 and died at Cortland. Their children were: Caroline, Justus P., Chauncey B., Lyman, William and Anna B., three of whom, Chauncey B., Lyman and William, are prominently identified with the early history of Chicago.

Chauncey B. Blair, the third child of Samuel and Hannah (Frary) Blair, was born at Blandford, June 18, 1810. In the year 1814 the family moved into Cortland county, New York, where Chauncey remained until he was eleven years old. He then returned to his native town to live with an uncle, a farmer, and there he remained employed on the farm until he had attained his majority, when he went back to Cortland county, where his family still resided. He remained there until 1835, when he determined to try his fortunes in the west. In the spring of that year, without business experience, but with a strong body and a strong character, the young man came west and commenced to locate and sell lands in Michigan, Indiana and Illinois. Guided only by the imperfect maps then furnished by the public land offices, he rode over this vast territory on horseback, and thus gaining intimate knowledge of the property which he offered for sale was enabled to do a "land office business" until 1837, when, by the withdrawal of such lands by presidential proclamation, he was obliged to abandon this profitable field. In the fall of that year he associated himself with his brother, Lyman, in the grain business in Michigan City and the operations of the firm covered a large territory, as Michigan City was then the only shipping point to eastern markets. The firm name was

C. B. & L. Blair, and at one time they owned the largest warehouse in Indiana. It was the only one that could receive and forward produce. They also built the first bridge pier on the east side of Lake Michigan, and were among the pioneer shippers of grain to the east. Chauncey B. Blair secured a charter and built a plank road thirty miles long for the purpose of making transportation inland from the lake easier. Notes were issued on the stock of the plank road corporation and a banking business was started. He was made president of this banking company and so first entered upon the business to which he practically devoted the remainder of his life. The notes issued by this company, known as the Union Plank Road Company, were accepted by all the state banks in the northwest and were all finally redeemed in gold. Some of them were held in the south at the time of the commencement of the war of the Rebellion, but were promptly honored when presented at the close of the war.

During this period, he went a little into railroad building, being one of the incorporators of the Northern Indiana Railroad Company, which was the first road to impair the usefulness of his plank road. The Northern Indiana was afterward consolidated with the Michigan Southern. He next became interested in the State Bank of Indiana, and when it was rechartered, under the name of the Bank of the State of Indiana, he secured a controlling interest in its La Porte branch, later becoming its president.

In 1861, he came to Chicago and acquired an interest in a private bank, which he held until 1865. He then organized the Merchants National Bank of Chicago, which began to do business at No. 36 South Clark street with a paid-up capital of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The officers were: President, Chauncey B. Blair; cashier, Henry B. Symond. At its last statement prior to the fire, its capital was six hundred and fifty thousand dollars, surplus three hundred thousand dollars, deposits one million, one hundred and forty-nine thousand, seven hundred and fifty-six dollars. Mr. Blair had been president of it continuously during that time and had made an enviable record as a financier, sometimes pursuing a policy against the judgment of all his friends. At the time of the great fire of 1871 he insisted upon an immediate and full payment to all the depositors of this bank, although nearly every other financier in Chicago advised against such a course. His decision was greeted with admiration in all parts of the country, and his action resulted in establishing on a firm basis the credit of Chicago, at that time greatly impaired.

When, by reason of the inability of the city to collect the taxes of 1871, 1872, 1873 and 1874, and on account of the fire losses and subsequent stagnation of business and other complications the credit of Chicago became materially impaired, Mr. Blair was one of the few to come to the rescue of the city and by his faith in the city and his advances may be said to have saved Chicago's credit a second time. During the panic of 1873, when the banks of Boston, New York and other large cities had suspended payments and most of the Chicago banks favored the same course, proposing to issue clearing-house certificates, he made a firm stand at a clearing-house meeting and announced that he proposed to pay all demands. His arguments convinced the other bankers that it was the proper course to pursue and, as a result, they passed through the panic without serious harm and Chicago's credit was placed on a firmer basis than ever.

Mr. Blair continued in the presidency of the Merchants National Bank until 1888, when he retired and was succeeded by his son, Chauncey J. Blair. Five years

later that institution was consolidated with another, becoming the Corn Exchange National Bank, one of the foremost of the city today. The principle on which Mr. Blair managed his bank, as shown by the reports to the comptroller of the currency was remarked upon by many of the best bankers of the country. The cash reserves held by the bank were probably larger than those of any other bank in the country in proportion to its liabilities, with possibly one exception—the Chemical National Bank of New York.

Upon the death of Mr. Blair, January 30, 1891, the local press, from which we make the following extracts, was replete with tribute to his successful career and noble character:

"Mr. Blair was a man of the old style. Wholly unassuming, positive in his convictions, ready to give his last dollar to meet a bit of paper or an obligation in which his honor was involved in the faintest degree; his whole business career was one of protest against the rapid methods adopted by men of fewer years and less honor. The writer recalls a remark made to him by the deceased in 1877. 'Don't try to argue with me about silver. It will never do for a medium of exchange beyond the fractional part of a dollar.'"—The Chicago Post, January 30, 1891.

Under the heading of "One Model Citizen," the Chicago Times of January 31, 1891, reports "The Eventful Career of a Man who had the Welfare of Chicago at heart."

"Passing away at the ripe age of eighty-one years, the career of Chauncey B. Blair, so long identified with the largest financial interest of the city, becomes in its personal phases one of great interest to the citizens of Chicago.

"Always a busy man, and altogether a business man, Mr. Blair had in his long life neither the time nor the inclination for else than the advancement of constantly increasing commercial interests. He threw his whole energies into his work. He cared neither for amusements, which generally seemed to him frivolous, nor for vacations, which were esteemed a waste of time. In his banking life he was daily, throughout the year, at his desk early in the morning and the last to leave at night. He was eminently conservative in all his ideas and most closely allied with the customs of the more rigid past. He often referred to the time when he had to work sixteen hours out of the twenty-four and deprecated many of the innovations of later days, which seemed to him a relaxing of those stern convictions of old.

"Unostentatious generosity to the deserving was a characteristic of Mr. Blair. It had always been his custom to care for the sick among the employes of his large bank, aiding the families in their illness and helping to bury their dead. At Christmas they were all remembered with gifts of money, which were distributed according to the needs, rather than with regard to position or the salary earned.

"In personal habits and demeanor, Mr. Blair was plain and old-fashioned. He generally voted the republican ticket, but did not mingle in politics. He was not a church member, while a regular attendant at Trinity Episcopal church. He died in the peace and quiet of his home, as he had lived. In more than a half century of unremitting energy, with the record of never having had a mortgage recorded against him nor a piece of paper protested, he had left a reputation for shrewdness and absolute diligence and integrity in a rigid business life."

"The residence of the late Chauncey B. Blair, No. 1611 Michigan avenue, was crowded with those who had come to attend the funeral yesterday. So many of the friends of the deceased banker were there that the upper part of the house was

opened to the throng, while a line of men reaching from the curb to the door stood with uncovered heads, listening to the opening chant, 'Rest Ye Weary Ones,' given by the choir of Trinity Chapel. In the parlor where the coffin lay were seated men whose clothing showed they were ordinary workmen. They had evidently been among the many to whom Mr. Blair had shown kindness in life. Their sorrow was touching. No demonstration was made beyond the fact that they wept, an evidence of feeling men rarely show."—Chicago Tribune, February 2, 1891.

Chauncey Buckley Blair married in Michigan City, Indiana, June 11, 1844, Caroline Olivia De Groff, daughter of Amos and Harriet (Sleight) De Groff, who was born in Poughkeepsie, New York, August 7, 1822, and died in Chicago, December 5, 1867. A family of six children was born to them, five sons and one daughter. Two of the former, George G. and William S., are deceased, while Chauncey J., Henry A. and Watson F. have become prominent as Chicago financiers and are all identified with the Corn Exchange Bank, which is the successor of the Merchants' National, founded by their father. The daughter, Harriet, is the widow of the late John J. Borland, of this city.

WILLIAM P. ELLISON.

William P. Ellison is today at the head of the oldest undertaking business conducted in the same place in Chicago, occupying one of the two buildings on the north side which were not destroyed by the great fire of 1871 and in which an undertaking business has been steadily carried on since 1857. Mr. Ellison is one of Chicago's native sons, his birth having occurred on the 10th of November, 1874. His parents were S. J. and Nellie (Flannigan) Ellison, the former a native of Ohio, while the latter was born in Iowa. They became residents of Chicago on the 1st of October, 1865. The father had previously served as a soldier of the Civil war, having joined the army as a member of Company H of the One Hundred and Ninety-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he was connected for two years, doing active duty at the front in defense of the Union. He is now living retired.

William P. Ellison acquired his education in parochial and public schools and when only ten years of age started out to provide for his own support, securing a position as cash boy in the general mercantile establishment of Davis & Morris, with whom he remained for two years. He then entered the employ of William Niemeyer, an undertaker, with whom he continued for five years, and afterward he was with Fred Heide, a liveryman, for six years. On the expiration of that period he engaged in the teaming business on his own account and his time was thus passed from 1894 until 1898, when he turned his attention to the undertaking business at No. 750 West North avenue. He there bought out the business of Emil Laitsch, which was established in 1857 in the same building in which Mr. Ellison now remains. As stated, it is one of the old historic buildings of the city, being one of the two which were saved from the fire of October, 1871. There is no other building in Chicago which has been so long used for an undertaking business as this. The building is twenty-six by one hundred and thirty feet and the chapel will seat seventy-five people. Mr. Ellison is a member of the Chicago Undertakers Association and the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association.

On the 7th of June, 1901, occurred the marriage of Mr. Ellison and Miss Ida Gabriel, of Chicago, who was formerly with Emil Laitseh, an undertaker, in the building now occupied by her husband, having acted as manager of the business. To Mr. and Mrs. Ellison has been born a son, Arthur, now fifteen years of age.

In connection with his other interests Mr. Ellison conducted an extensive livery business for many years but eventually retired from that field to concentrate upon automobile transportation. In 1917 he built a garage twenty-six by seventy-five feet which is solid concrete in the rear. Mr. Ellison kept the horse carriage equipment among the last, for he always had fine equipment, keeping comfortable carriages and splendid horses. He is a man of very progressive spirit, his aid and influence always being given on the side of progress and improvement, and he is a charter member of the North Avenue Business Men's Association, of which he is now serving as the treasurer. He is identified with several fraternal societies, including the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Foresters, the Order of Mutual Protection, the Royal League, the Plattdeutsche Gilde, the Deutsche Wacht, the Schwaben Verein and many others. His wife is also active in social and lodge circles. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party and in 1914 he was elected to the office of alderman from the twenty-second ward and was again chosen to that position in 1917. He is now serving on the committees on schools, fire, police and service, streets and alleys, railway terminals and licenses. He has always been active in politics, recognizing the duties and obligations as well as the privileges of citizenship and believing that every man should staunchly support his honest convictions in relation to the public life of the community. That his fellow citizens in his ward endorsed his first term's service as alderman is indicated in the fact of his reelection. He stands for progress and improvement in municipal affairs and his aid and influence have been given on the side of advancement in relation to many public measures.

WILLIAM J. ONAHAN.

It has been said that the history of America during the past century should be written in the terms of commercialism, but while the United States has forged to the front in many lines of industry and commercial activity there are still many whose humanitarianism constitutes a balance to the business spirit that is rife. William J. Onahan, banker, writer, lecturer and philanthropist, belongs to this class. He was born at Leighlin Bridge in County Carlow, Ireland, and in 1845 accompanied his parents on their removal to Liverpool, where in his boyhood he served as an acolyte, in St. Nicholas' Pro-Cathedral. He also pursued his education in a Catholic school of that city and was well grounded in English when, in 1852, he decided to come to the United States.

The tales of life on this side of the Atlantic prompted this step. There was something inspiring to him in the fact that this country was making its history; that men were still active in its upbuilding, and his buoyant and adventurous spirit prompted him to become a factor in the things that were being accomplished here. He spent two years as a salesman in a mercantile house of New York and then came to Chicago, where he has since resided. At the time of the Civil war he entered heart and soul into the work of supporting the Union and in raising a regi-

ment for the front he not only utilized all of his then present financial resources but also embarrassed himself for years in the future by his efforts. He thought with the same spirit and his contribution to the cause of liberty was by no means slight. He has been equally active and stalwart in his championship of the Catholic church, working diligently and untiringly in support of the faith. In 1865 he organized St. Patrick's Society of Chicago, composed of the leading Irishmen of the city, and for nearly twenty years its founder was chief of the brilliant membership which made the annual observance of St. Patrick's day memorable. The society, too, was a most generous contributor when famine in Ireland called for the sympathy and assistance of people throughout the world. Among the organizations of the St. Patrick's Society there was formed the League of St. Patrick for the purpose of directing emigrants to the land tracts of the great west and settling them upon government plats. Mr. Onahan was made secretary and manager of the league, continuing thus until 1889. In that year the league was merged into the Irish Catholic Colonization Society, which Mr. Onahan did so much to organize and in which he retained the position of manager. Under his auspices Catholic colonies have been established in Minnesota and Nebraska and in a hundred ways the sons of the Emerald isle have been assisted in their emigration to and settlement in America.

Mr. Onahan's work called forth the attention of the church not only in this country but also in the seat of Catholicism and in December, 1893, Pope Leo manifested his appreciation of Mr. Onahan's labors by bestowing upon him the appointment as chamberlain of the sword and mantle, an honor conferred upon prominent laymen since the eleventh century.

Mr. Onahan's varied activities have likewise included service for the city. In 1863-4 he was a school inspector for his church in Chicago. In 1869 he was put on the citizen's ticket for city collector and was elected for one term. Ten years later he was appointed to the same office and term after term was reappointed until he resigned in 1888. The next year he was made comptroller of the city and satisfactorily filled that position for two years. From 1874 until 1881 he was also a member of the public library board, an office in which he personally found the greatest satisfaction. Of him it has been written: "In the fullest sense Mr. Onahan is a book lover. His house at 37 Macalister place is a library in itself. Old and rare volumes have lodgment on shelves in nearly every room from basement to roof, but of the collection the observer sees first the evidence of the scholar in the work. These cases show something more than money in their treasures of print and binding. Some one, writing of him when his library had taken form, has said: 'So it came to pass that while others in the feverish new city sought to pile up a hard, cold, yellow to gloat over and be their delight, as the children of Israel gloated over the golden calf in the wilderness, this youth turned aside from their sordid ways and builded himself a house of books. And lo! when others lifted up their eyes and beheld what the youth, now grown to man's estate, had done they saw that it was good. And they ceased not to talk of it and this the more because the man had been true to the memories of his youth and in his house of books the dear, green color shone preeminent.'"

Mr. Onahan is widely known on the lecture platform, being an eloquent, interesting and instructive public speaker who "lays the emphasis of his convictions in language that is classical." He has lectured on The Rights of Labor, Frederick

Ozanam, Generals Mulligan and Shields, John Mitchell, Ireland It Mikla, Irish Settlements in Illinois and Our Faith and Our Flag. Some of these lectures have been issued in book form and in recognition of his high scholarship and successful attainment Mr. Onahan has been honored by Notre Dame University with the LL. B. degree, while other academic honors have come to him from St. John's College of New York, and St. Xavier College of Cincinnati. With all of the things that occupy his attention in behalf of intellectual, moral and municipal progress Mr. Onahan is nevertheless recognized as a capable business man, spending many hours each day at his desk in the banking house, for he is at the head of the Home Savings Bank and as such a prominent representative of financial interests in Chicago.

In 1869 Mr. Onahan married Miss Margaret C. Duffy and unto them were born six children but only one is now living, a daughter who has been closely associated with her father in church work. He is one of the most prominent laymen in the Catholic church of the United States, his friends testifying that above all that he has done in other fields his charitable work is the greatest and yet he practically never speaks of his philanthropy. Wherever aid is needed he attempts relief, giving generously to struggling schools and parishes and to the individual. His sympathy seems as wide as the universe and throughout his life his various activities have been so allied that it is difficult to determine just the extent of his business activity, his municipal interest and his church and charitable activities for they have all so closely blended.

FRANK KUMMEROW.

Frank Kummerow has been a lifelong resident of Chicago and is familiar with the many changes which have marked the steady growth and development of the city, where his parents settled at the time when Ashland and Chicago avenues constituted an undeveloped district. They were among the first to establish their home in that neighborhood. From that time to the present the name of Kummerow has figured prominently in business circles of the city and Frank Kummerow is today one of the leading undertakers. He was born September 16, 1879, a son of Christian and Augusta (Oestmann) Kummerow. The father was a son of Frederick Kummerow, who was one of twins. On coming to America the family made their way into the interior of the country with Chicago as their objective and took up their abode in the neighborhood of Ashland and Chicago avenues, being among the first settlers there. Christian Kummerow entered the harness making business and after his establishment was destroyed by fire he turned his attention to building operations and later he became foreman in a furniture manufactory. In 1886 he entered the livery business at Nos. 595-599 Paulina street and there continued for seven years. He was afterward located at what was then Nos. 675-677 Lincoln street, where he carried on his livery business. In 1897 he extended the scope of his activities to include the undertaking business, in which he engaged to the time of his death, on the 25th of October, 1899. He was a prominent Mason, belonging to D. C. Cregier Lodge, No. 643, A. F. & A. M.; Washington Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M.; Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T. He also held membership in Prairie State Council, No. 912, of the

Royal Arcanum; the American Council of the Royal League; the Plattdeutsche Gilde, No. 1, of Chicago; and the Schiller Liedertafel. He was active as a supporter of the republican party and he was a prominent member of St. Peter's German Lutheran church, to the support of which he made liberal contribution. In fact, he stood staunchly for all those interests which tend to advance the material, intellectual, social, political and moral progress of the city. He passed away at the Presbyterian Hospital on the 25th of October, 1899, and is survived by his widow. They were the parents of eight children: Frank, of this review; Martin and Emma, twins; Matilda; Adelheid; Elizabeth; Augusta; and George, who is with the Signal Corps of the United States Army, and is at the present writing on the ocean.

Frank Kummerow whose name introduces this review acquired his education in the parochial schools and was a young man of twenty years at the time of his father's death, after which he took charge of the undertaking business, which he conducted in connection with his mother until the 1st of September, 1911. He then purchased the business, which he has since carried on alone. On the 22d of October, 1917, he discontinued the livery business and removed to No. 2529 Milwaukee avenue, where he remodeled the building to suit his purposes. It is a building of twenty-five foot frontage and contains a well appointed chapel with church pews seating one hundred and fifty people and with accommodations for two hundred. His is one of the leading undertaking establishments of the city and a liberal patronage is accorded Mr. Kummerow, whose straightforward dealing, progressive spirit and well directed energy thoroughly entitle him to the success which he has achieved.

On the 25th of May, 1904, Mr. Kummerow was married to Miss Amanda Burg, of Chicago, who passed away on the 11th of March, 1906. On the 20th of April, 1910, he married Anna Brunkhorst, of Chicago, and to them has been born a daughter, Jane.

Mr. Kummerow, like his father, is a prominent Mason and belongs to the same Masonic bodies. He is also a member of Arion Council of the Royal League; Goethe Lodge, No. 8, K. P.; the Royal Arcanum; and the Teutonia Maennerchor, and in these different organizations is popular, having won many friends. He also belongs to the Chicago Undertakers Association and the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association. He is also a member of the German Lutheran church and guides his life according to its teachings. Always a resident of Chicago, he is widely known in the city and his circle of friends is constantly increasing as the circle of his acquaintance broadens.

CHARLES A. JOHNSON.

When a young man of seventeen years Charles A. Johnson arrived in Chicago. That was about 1876, and through the intervening period he has been connected with the grocery trade of the city and is today at the head of a substantial business at No. 5333 North Clark street. He was born in Sweden, October 17, 1859, and there remained until he crossed the Atlantic to the new world and became a resident of the metropolis of the west. After his arrival in Chicago he spent ten years with the house of Sprague, Warner & Company, but was desirous of engaging in business on his own account and carefully saved his earnings toward that end. In 1885 he opened a grocery store on Sheffield avenue near Belmont and from the beginning the

new enterprise prospered. He soon built up a good trade and remained at that location for eight years, after which he removed his business to the corner of Clark street and Aldine avenue, where he remained for about twenty years. In 1910 he established his business at Nos. 5333-35 North Clark street, where he erected a large building that contains fourteen apartments and seven stores and he rents all these stores aside from the one which he occupies. He has a frontage of 72 feet at the corner and a depth of one hundred and twenty-five feet and in the conduct of his business he employs six people. He does a "cash and carry" business, commencing the cash basis system one year ago and the fine line of goods which he handles, combined with his courteous treatment of patrons and his fair and honest dealing, has brought to him a very large trade.

In 1884 Mr. Johnson was united in marriage to Miss Amanda Sophia Anderson, who was born in Sweden and who was brought to Chicago when but a year old. Their children are: Albert, who is now in business with his father; Clarence, who is with the Sandow Motor Truck Company; and Mildred Katherine, the wife of Henry Edgrain, of Logan Square. They also lost three sons: Alvin, who died at the age of twenty-two years, and twins, who died in infancy.

Mr. Johnson conducts his business under the firm style of C. A. Johnson & Company and is regarded as one of the most progressive grocery merchants on the north side. He is a member of the Chicago Grocers & Butchers Association. His entire attention has been given to his business and his close application and unremitting energy have been salient features in his growing success. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to come to the new world, for here he has found the business opportunities which he sought and in their utilization has steadily worked his way upward.

R. A. ALLEN.

R. A. Allen is a well known undertaker of Chicago and one who in his business relations holds to the highest professional standards. The business is one which involves a broad knowledge not only of the scientific principles which result in embalming processes in the preservation of the dead, but which also have to do in large measure with the preservation of life, preventing the spread of contagion or disease or the possibility of infection. Mr. Allen is thoroughly informed concerning all these scientific principles which underlie his work and in his business employs only licensed embalmers. Moreover, the tact, kindness and courtesy which he uniformly displays has won for him the gratitude of many families in bereavement and has led to the constant development of his business.

Mr. Allen is a native of New Bedford, Massachusetts, and a son of Thomas and Phoebe A. Allen, representatives of old families of that state. The father devoted his life to merchandising and both he and his wife have now passed away. R. A. Allen acquired a public school education in Massachusetts and also attended a private school there. He then began preparation for the practice of medicine and would have graduated from a medical college save that ill health prevented a continuation of his studies. He then took up the profession of teaching, which he followed for one term in his home town, after which he removed westward to Iowa for the benefit of

his health about 1881. He resided in that state for five years, and in 1886 came to Chicago, where he entered the undertaking business with others, being thus employed until 1896, when he opened an undertaking establishment on his own account at No. 859 North Clark street. He there occupies a building twenty by sixty feet and has a chapel and office seating one hundred people. He has his own auto ambulance and employs none but licensed embalmers. For many years he has been one of the leading undertakers of the north side, but his business comes from all parts of the city. He stands deservedly high in business and professional circles and whatever he says can be implicitly relied upon. His charges are reasonable and his treatment of patrons is most praiseworthy. Mr. Allen belongs to the Chicago Undertakers Association, of which he is a prominent representative, having for many years served as its treasurer, although he is not in office at the present time.

Mr. Allen is well known in fraternal connections. He belongs to Brotherhood Lodge, No. 986, A. F. & A. M.; to Lincoln Park Chapter, R. A. M.; Lincoln Park Council, R. & S. M.; and Lincoln Park Commandery, K. T. He has also crossed the sands of the desert with the Nobles of Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He has membership in the Royal League, the National Union, the Columbian Knights and the Knights of The Maccabees. His political views are usually in accord with the principles of the republican party, yet he maintains a somewhat independent political course, voting for men and measures and oftentimes disregarding party ties. He is a member of St. James Episcopal church and his personal characteristics are those which make for popularity among a large circle of friends.

HON. JOHN BARTON PAYNE.

A distinguished representative of the legal profession, winning prominence at a bar which has numbered among its members many of the most able lawyers and jurists of the country, John Barton Payne has had wide and varied experience and at a comparatively early age has reached a position almost unprecedented, in the history of this city. He is now practicing as a member of the well known law firm of Winston, Payne, Strawn & Shaw. His birth occurred at Pruntytown, West Virginia, January 26, 1855, his father being the eminent and well known Dr. Amos Payne, while his mother was Elizabeth Barton, the daughter of one of West Virginia's first families. Mr. Payne devoted the decade between 1860 and 1870 to the acquirement of an education, attending during that period the private schools of Orleans, West Virginia. After completing his law studies he was admitted to the bar in Taylor county, West Virginia, in 1876, and entered upon active practice in Kingwood, that state, in 1877. There he successfully followed his profession for five years, making steady advance in his chosen field of labor, and during the same time he was chairman of the democratic committee of Preston county, becoming recognized as one of the local political leaders. Official honors were conferred upon him in the line of his profession in 1880, when he was made a special judge of the circuit court of Tucker county, his service on the bench giving indication of his comprehensive knowledge of law and his ability to correctly apply its principles. In 1882 he was elected mayor of Kingwood, serving for a year in that capacity, and one year later he came to Chicago.

After being admitted to the bar of Illinois Mr. Payne was for ten years engaged in general law practice and his able handling of litigated interests during his early connection with the Chicago bar established his reputation as one of the prominent lawyers and gained for him a large and growing clientele. During 1889 he was president of the Chicago Law Institute and from December 1, 1893, until December 5, 1898, he was judge of the superior court of Cook county. His decisions were monuments of judicial soundness and insight for an evenly balanced nature enabled him to put aside all those personal characteristics and peculiarities which so often enter as a disturbing force into the decisions of the courts. On the expiration of his term he resigned to resume the general practice of law and became a member of the firm of Winston, Payne & Strawn. They were afterward joined by a fourth partner and the present style of Winston, Payne, Strawn & Shaw was then adopted. Thorough preliminary training and broad experience in the various departments of law have gained Mr. Payne distinction, his ability being widely recognized in the profession as well as by the general public. Moreover, he stands as an exponent of the highest professional ethics and his capability finds practical demonstration in the notable verdicts which he has won for his clients.

On the 17th of October, 1878, Mr. Payne was married to Miss Kate Bunker, a daughter of Judge Edward C. Bunker, and resides at No. 32 Astor street. He is a democrat in his political views and a prominent and popular member of various social organizations, including the Union League, Iroquois, Law and Midlothian Clubs. Only in such careers as John Barton Payne's do we find merited success and the development of high moral ethics, constituting an important feature of his professional practice, covering more than a quarter of a century's connection with the Chicago bar. In official positions his unswerving allegiance to the trust reposed in him has ever remained one of his strong characteristics, and in other relations he has proven a loyal citizen. Moreover, he has won the high regard of all who know him and the esteem in which he is uniformly held indicates that his life work has been well done and attuned to the highest principles of professional ethics and of manhood.

JOHN E. MALONEY.

John E. Maloney, a prominent figure in democratic circles in Rogers Park, who from 1912 until 1914 served as county commissioner, was born in Chicago, August 15, 1876, and is a son of Simon and Mary (Qualey) Maloney, both of whom were natives of Ireland. They came to Chicago in the '50s and both have now passed away.

Their son, John E. Maloney, after attending the parochial schools continued his education in St. Patrick's Commercial Academy and he started upon his business career as an employe of the Pullman Palace Car Company, with which he remained from the age of fourteen until he had attained his majority. When twenty-one years of age he turned his attention to the undertaking business, becoming a member of the firm of Mullen & Maloney at No. 1657 North Paulina street. This was in the year 1897. After conducting the business with his partner for two years he purchased the interest of Mr. Mullen in 1899 and for twenty years has continued active in the undertaking field. In 1912 he purchased the property, which is twenty-five by one

hundred and twenty-five feet, and remodeled the building for the purposes for which he uses it. There is a homelike atmosphere in the place and in the appearance of his establishment. Art plate glass has been used, together with oak finish in the wood, and the furnishings are of leather. The building contains a chapel with a seating capacity for one hundred people. There is an operating room downstairs that is splendidly equipped and he carries a large and well selected line of undertakers' supplies. The building which he occupies was the first parochial residence of Annunciation parish and was built fifty-one years ago. In the '80s it was purchased by James Caverly, father-in-law of Mr. Maloney, and the father of Judge Caverly.

On the 11th of April, 1904, Mr. Maloney was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Caverly, a daughter of James and Mary Caverly, the former a native of County Cork, Ireland, while the latter was born in London, England. They were early settlers of Chicago, where they arrived about 1864. To Mr. and Mrs. Maloney have been born four children, Margaret, Catherine, Cecelia and John E., the last named being about three years of age.

Mr. Maloney belongs to Lafayette Council, No. 361, of the Knights of Columbus, and is district deputy of the eighth district of Illinois. He is also past chief ranger of Annunciation Court of the Catholic Order of Foresters, is a past president of Division No. 3 of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and belongs to the Royal League, the Royal Arcanum and the North American Union. He is also connected with the Irish Fellowship Club and is a member of St. Ignatius Catholic church. In politics he has always been a stalwart democrat and in 1912 was elected to the office of county commissioner, in which capacity he served for two terms. He was also a candidate for the office of clerk of the appellate court and ran second among sixteen. He makes his home at No. 6517 Bosworth avenue, in Rogers Park. He is a very progressive man, of splendid personal qualities which make for popularity among his friends and neighbors. He is widely known and everywhere is spoken of in terms of warm regard. Along the line of his profession Mr. Maloney is a member of the Chicago Undertakers Association and the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association.

ROLLIN ARTHUR KEYES.

An extended mention of Rollin Arthur Keyes would yet leave much untold that concerns the life of intense and well directed activity characterized by initiative spirit and qualities of leadership that have brought him to a foremost position in Chicago's commercial circles. As the head of the wholesale grocery house of Franklin MacVeagh & Company he needs no introduction to Chicago. The son of Rollin Webb and Abigail A. (Chandler) Keyes, he was born at Somerville, Massachusetts, December 14, 1854, and after receiving the usual educational training in the public schools he spent one year as a pupil in the Chicago Academy, of which the distinguished Professor Henry H. Babcock was then principal. At an early age he accompanied his parents to Chicago and entered business life as a clerk with the firm of E. H. Sargeant & Company. The initial step in his commercial career was, therefore, not such as would attract the attention of others but, though he started life in a humble capacity, his rapid recognition of opportunity led him continually to broaden the scope of his labors until he has attained a commanding posi-

tion in commercial and financial lines. He remained with his first employers until 1872 and on withdrawing from that service entered the employ of Franklin MacVeagh & Company, wholesale grocers. His rise in that house was rapid, his ability gaining him promotion from time to time until, in 1880, he was admitted to a partnership and a few years later, following the incorporation of the business, was elected to the presidency and thus became head of the company. This house, which is the largest of its class in the west, owes much to the executive ability and administrative direction of Mr. Keyes, whose wisely formulated and carefully executed plans have constituted the motive power in what is today one of the leading commercial enterprises of Chicago. He has not confined his attention, however, to this line alone but has become interested, as an official, in the management of other important business concerns, being now a director in the National Bank of the Republic, the City National Bank of Evanston and the First State Pawnors' Society. He is, moreover, the holder of large property interests and has become a man of wealth and influence.

Mr. Keyes was married in this city October 4, 1876, to Miss Katharine D. Officer and their children are Mrs. Frances Keyes Pearsons, Rollin Webb and Katharine Keyes. The family reside in a beautiful home in Evanston. While a man of large business interests, Mr. Keyes has by no means confined his attention to commercial lines, his labors and sound judgment constituting a helpful element in the control of various public projects and benevolent movements. He is chairman of the finance committee of the Legislative Voters League and is vice president of the Evanston Municipal Association, both of which indicate his interest in affairs that attract and should claim the attention of every citizen. He is also a director of the Evanston Hospital Association and is most generous in his support of benevolent projects. He has many social relations, being a member of the Commercial Club, a member and secretary of the Merchants Club, a member of the City Club, the Chicago Club, the Evanston Club and the Glen View Club. He has always given his political support to the republican party. For nearly half a century he has been a resident of Chicago and in all of his relations to the city has been actuated by a public-spirited devotion to the general good. He is honored and esteemed by his colleagues and associates in business, by friends he has made in social relations and throughout Chicago's commercial and financial circles there is today no man more uniformly honored and respected than Rollin Arthur Keyes.

DAVID L. SEGERSTEN.

With thorough training received in the Hennessey School of Embalming, David L. Segersten entered upon the undertaking business, in which he is now engaged. He has been a lifelong resident of Chicago, where his birth occurred March 15, 1881, his parents being Gustaf and Anna (Larson) Segersten, both of whom became residents of Chicago when young people and were married in this city. They arrived here about 1860. The father entered the undertaking business about 1867, at what was then No. 121 Chicago avenue, and in the early days he manufactured his own coffins and also made various coffins which he sold to the trade. In connection with the undertaking business he also conducted a large livery stable

and he became prominent and well known. Success attended his efforts and in 1887 he opened a branch establishment at No. 3130 North Clark street, after which he conducted both places until about 1895. Afterward he concentrated his efforts and attention upon the conduct of the business on North Clark street. He had the first undertaking establishment in Lakeview and conducted it to the time of his death which occurred in 1904, when he was succeeded by his son, David L., who has since carried on the business. The father was an active and devoted member of the Lutheran church and in his life exemplified the teachings of that organization. He was an active member of the Undertakers Association and he enjoyed the full confidence and respect of his professional colleagues and contemporaries. His first wife died in 1883 and in 1885 Mr. Segersten was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Maria Johnson, of Chicago, who passed away in 1908.

David L. Segersten is indebted to the public school system of Chicago for the educational advantages which he enjoyed, supplemented by a course in a business college. He turned to the business in which his father was engaged and for thorough training along that line entered the Hennessey School of Embalming and when he had finished his course there joined his father in business and was associated with him until the father's death. He has since carried on the business and in its conduct occupies a store twenty by one hundred and twenty-five feet, containing a chapel with a seating capacity of one hundred. He has every adequate arrangement for the conduct of funerals at his place of business, so that they can be carried on with the privacy of a home, and he has every facility and necessary equipment for the care of the dead.

On the 24th of October, 1905, Mr. Segersten was united in marriage to Miss Isabel B. Easson, of Chicago, and to them have been born three children: Leslie, Warren and Kenneth. Mr. Segersten is a prominent representative of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Wright's Grove Lodge, No. 779, A. F. & A. M.; Park Chapter, No. 213, R. A. M.; Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T.; and to Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He also has membership relations with the National Union, the Royal League, the Royal Arcanum, the Loyal Order of Moose, the Knights of Pythias and with the Independent Order of Svithiod and Independent Order of Vikings, two Scandinavian societies. Along the line of his chosen profession he is identified with the Chicago Undertakers Association and with the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association. His political allegiance is given to no party but to the men whom he regards as best qualified for the offices they seek. His religious faith is that of the Lutheran church and, like his father, he has maintained an unsullied reputation in business circles, while his social qualities and genuine worth have made for personal popularity among his many friends.

GEORGE R. WOOD.

George R. Wood is one of the more recent additions to the business circles of Chicago and has already become widely known in trade circles as the secretary and treasurer of the MacLean Drug Company and its office manager. A native of Canada, he was born in Dalston, Ontario, on the 6th of March, 1868, and in that country acquired a public and high school education, while later he entered the Ottawa Normal

College, from which in due course of time he was graduated. He taught school in Canada for twenty-three years and proved an able educator, imparting clearly and readily to others the knowledge which he had acquired, but as the natural outlook of the teacher's profession did not satisfy him as he wished to make liberal provision for his family, he turned to commercial pursuits. In August, 1911, he arrived in Chicago and joined the Central Drug stores, becoming secretary and treasurer of the organization known as the MacLean Drug Company. He was made office manager and is thus active in control of the business, which has rapidly developed in the past few years until the company now operates a chain of nine drug stores and also maintains a wholesale house in order to supply the trade of the retail establishments.

On the 16th of August, 1893, Mr. Wood was united in marriage to Miss Catherine MacLean, a sister of Alexander MacLean, who was the founder and promoter of the MacLean Drug Company. Mr. and Mrs. Wood have become parents of two children, Archibald MacLean and John Alexander. They are members of the Presbyterian church and in social circles occupy an inviolable position, being accorded warm hospitality in those homes where genuine worth and intelligence are received as passports into good society.

RICHARD TELLER CRANE.

What the name of Marshall Field & Company is to the dry-goods trade and of Swift and Armour to the packing industry of Chicago, is the name of the Crane Company to the iron trade. A gigantic enterprise, furnishing employment to several thousand workmen, has been built up through the enterprise, business ability and capable management of Richard Teller Crane, who for a half century or more has been a resident of Chicago and a representative of its foundry interests.

Mr. Crane was born at Passaic Falls, Patterson, New Jersey, in 1832, a son of Timothy B. and Marian (Ryerson) Crane. His paternal ancestors are traced to the original Mayflower colony, which settled at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620. His father, Timothy B. Crane, learned the carpenter's trade in Litchfield, Connecticut, and became a contractor and builder in New York city, when he erected a mansion for Governor DeWitt Clinton, with whom he was intimate. He later removed to Passaic Falls to engage in milling business and erected saw and flour mills in New Jersey. He first married a Miss Teller, a descendant of the original Knickerbocker colony, from Amsterdam, and later married Miss Ryerson, a sister of the late Martin Ryerson, of Chicago.

At an early age, being obliged to seek self-support, Richard T. Crane learned various branches of mechanical work. In 1847, an uncle procured for him a situation in Brooklyn, New York, where he remained until 1851, by which time he had acquired the trade of a brass and iron worker. He moved to New York, where he found employment with several prominent firms, among them that of R. Hoe & Company. In 1855, he came to Chicago, where his uncle, Martin Ryerson, was engaged in the lumber business. Mr. Ryerson assisted his nephew with the means and granted him the privilege of erecting a small brass foundry in one corner of his lumber yard. A few months later, his brother, Charles S. Crane, came to the city, and entered into partnership with him, the firm name being R. T. Crane & Brother. They began the



R. T. CRANE



manufacture of finished brass goods, in a small way. Finding it necessary soon to enlarge their manufacturing facilities, they rented rooms on the north side. In the following year, they leased a lot and erected a building at No. 102 Lake street, where they put in their own power and consolidated the two branches of their business. In 1858, the firm began the manufacture of steam-heating apparatus, which they discontinued in 1877, and, in 1860 they established an Iron factory. Business was prosperous during the early part of the war, and another building, adjoining that already occupied, was erected. During 1864, they established a wrought-iron pipe mill, at the corner of Fulton and Desplaines streets. In 1865, they built their present works, and added three new branches to their business—a malleable iron foundry, the manufacture of malleable and cast-iron fittings, and a general machine shop, in which, later, steam engines were made. Their business soon doubled, and a charter was obtained from the Legislature, incorporating the concern, under the name of the North-Western Manufacturing Company, with a capital stock of one million dollars of which only fifteen thousand was issued. R. T. Crane was the first president and Charles S. Crane the first vice-president. At this time, the amount of business annually transacted was five hundred thousand dollars and the number of employes about two hundred. The higher classes of employes were given an interest in the company's business. In August, 1872, the corporate name was changed to Crane Brothers Manufacturing Company, owing to the adoption by other parties of the word North-Western and the consequent danger of confusion. In 1870, more room was required, and a four-story building was erected on Desplaines street, adjoining that on Jefferson street; and, during 1871, a four-story wing was added. Charles S. Crane retired from the company at this time, and the business has since then been conducted by R. T. Crane. Previous to this time, the company had commenced building steam freight and passenger elevators, of which but few were then in use in Chicago, none having been, up to that time, constructed in the west. The company's first passenger elevator was placed in a hotel on the corner of Michigan avenue and Congress street. In 1874 the manufacture of hydraulic elevators was undertaken, and has since grown steadily, and this branch of the business is conducted under the name of the Crane Elevator Company. It, too, has grown to the proportions of leadership in that line and there is today no civilized country on the face of the globe where the Crane elevator has not been introduced. During 1880, the company established agencies in other states, and they have been especially successful in New York city, despite the disadvantages always attending competition in a distant and thoroughly occupied field. Shortly after the building of steam elevators had been commenced, an accidental discovery showed that the machine was adapted to the hoisting of material for blast furnaces. The company at once set to work to design an apparatus still better suited for this class of work; the result was a great improvement on everything theretofore built. In 1880, the pipe manufacture had entirely outgrown the capacity of the mill erected in 1864, and a new mill was erected, on the corner of Canal and Judd streets. The company employs more than eleven hundred men. The capital invested is about one million three hundred thousand dollars, and the value of the manufactured product—in a comparatively dull season—aggregates two million dollars. Mr. Crane's success is attributable to his own practical knowledge of the machinist's trade, his ability to surround himself with a corps of able assistants and his power of coordinating and combining forces into a harmonious whole.

The development of this vast enterprise would alone entitle him to mention as one of the most prominent factors in the life of Chicago, but Mr. Crane has also become widely known by reason of his activity in philanthropic, benevolent and humanitarian movements. He was associated with John W. Doane, Marshall Field, John Crerar, N. K. Fairbanks, E. W. Blatchford and O. W. Potter on the pledge of one thousand dollars for the building of the Chicago Manual Training School, and one of the largest institutions of this character, situated on Van Buren street and extending from Irving avenue to Oakley boulevard, has been named in his honor. Many of his practical ideas have been embodied in the conduct of the manual training schools of this city, which have found in him a stalwart champion and firm friend. With the exception of Potter Palmer he was the largest subscriber to the Chicago Interstate and Industrial Exposition Company, which was organized in March, 1873, to hold expositions on the lake front. These continued for many years, one of the most attractive features in the public life of the city, drawing to Chicago hundreds of visitors annually and proving a decided stimulus to trade. Many other instances might be cited of Mr. Crane's kindly spirit and generous nature. To his financial assistance and intelligently devised plans many great movements and organizations owe their success today. He is particularly well known because of his advocacy of manual training as opposed to training in the sciences and languages and his own success is a proof of the value of the former. He is an ex-president and member of the Illinois Club and resides at No. 2541 Michigan avenue.

Since the above sketch was written, Mr. Crane passed away in 1912.

CHARLES G. BURMEISTER.

Charles G. Burmeister is a representative of one of Chicago's oldest families. He is now actively engaged in the undertaking business and is conducting the oldest establishment in the city that has been continuously in possession of one family. He was born in Chicago on the 9th of July, 1876, and is a son of Charles and Lena (Kireher) Burmeister, who were early settlers of the city. The father died in the year 1907 but the mother is still living. Mr. Burmeister was engaged in the sash and door manufacturing business through the earlier period of his residence in Chicago but in 1876 turned his attention to the undertaking business. His widow is a daughter of George Kireher, who had established an undertaking business in 1857 in the building that Charles G. Burmeister now occupies. His father purchased the business in 1876 and Charles G. Burmeister eventually became his father's successor, so that he is at the head of the oldest continuous undertaking business in Chicago. The establishment was destroyed by fire in 1871 but a new building was erected on the old site. The present building was put up following the fire and is a two-story structure with twenty-five feet frontage and a depth of one hundred and twenty-five feet. The chapel has a seating capacity of one hundred and fifty. The father was a pioneer undertaker of the city and he served as president of the North Side Undertakers & Liverymen's Association. He had the first undertaking establishment north of the river. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity, in which he attained high rank, becoming a Knight Templar of the York Rite and a

thirty-second degree Mason of the Scottish Rite. He was a republican in politics, stalwart in his allegiance to the party, and he served for ten years as county commissioner. He also occupied the position of alderman in the old sixteenth ward for one term. His family numbered three children: Charles G., of this review; William A., who is engaged in the real estate business; and Mrs. Pearl Webb, also of Chicago.

Charles G. Burmeister supplemented his public school education, acquired in Chicago, by a course in a business college and then became his father's assistant in the work of undertaking, which he has since followed. He has ever maintained the high standards associated with the name and in ever increasing number his friends and neighbors have called upon him in the time of their great bereavement until today he conducts a very large percentage of funerals from his establishment, and such is his kindliness, his tact and consideration that his patrons continuously express gratitude to him for his excellent service.

On the 19th of April, 1907, Mr. Burmeister was united in marriage to Miss Mabel Corper, of Chicago, a daughter of Carl Corper, a brewer. Like his father, Mr. Burmeister is identified with Masonic interests, belonging to Lincoln Park Lodge, No. 611, A. F. & A. M.; Lawn Chapter, No. 205, R. A. M.; Oriental Consistory, S. P. R. S.; and Medinah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Royal Arcanum. Along the line of his chosen profession he is connected with the Chicago Undertakers Association and with the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association. He has developed his business along progressive lines and is today the owner of two auto hearses, a limousine car and a touring car. His equipment is thoroughly modern in every particular and he well deserves mention in this volume as a representative business man of the city and as a member of one of the oldest pioneer families, for his grandfather, Charles Burmeister, came to Chicago in the '30s on crossing the Atlantic from Germany to the new world and established his residence upon the present site of Marshall Field's retail store. Since that time the family have lived in Chicago and great indeed have been the changes which man and the years have wrought until the little city to which the grandfather came has become a great metropolitan center, second to no other city of the entire country save New York.

EDWARD SAMUEL LACEY.

Ever distinguished for ability and thoroughness in methods, Edward Samuel Lacey, formerly the chief proprietor in the development of the Bankers National Bank of Chicago, of which he was president, is now chairman of the board of directors of the Commercial National Bank. The processes of close reasoning as involved in the solution of intricate financial problems have ever characterized his business career and have gained him social and political distinction as well. His life record covers more than seventy-five years. He was born in the town of Chili, Monroe county, New York, November 26, 1835, and is a son of Edward De Witt and Martha C. (Pixley) Lacey. The family has been represented in America for more than two centuries, the first ancestor in this country coming from the vicinity of Belfast, Ireland, and settling in Boston in 1704. Thaddeus Lacey removed

from Boston to Connecticut. He was the father of Ebenezer Lacey, a native of Woodbury, Connecticut, who, responding to the call for troops in the Revolutionary war, served through the Virginia and Pennsylvania campaigns under Generals Washington and Lafayette, becoming an orderly sergeant in the latter's command. Major Samuel Lacey, the grandfather of Edward S. Lacey, was born in Woodbury, Connecticut, and in 1784 accompanied his parents, Ebenezer and Mary (Hurd) Lacey, to Vermont. He established at Bennington the second cloth dressing works in the state and continued in business there until 1818, when he removed to Monroe county, New York, where he became a prosperous and influential citizen. He won his title during the war of 1812, serving as major of the First Regiment of Vermont Militia, which was called into service on the northern frontier. He was one of the organizers of the whig party at Syracuse, New York, in 1845, and for a long period gave to it stalwart and resultant support. His death occurred in Marshall, Michigan, May 9, 1863, when he was in his eighty-fifth year. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Ruth Sigourney, was the eldest daughter of Anthony Sigourney, of Oxford, Massachusetts, one of the American soldiers in the Revolutionary war who participated in the campaign of Long Island and about New York city in 1776, and was twice wounded in battle. He was a descendant in the fourth generation of Anthony Sigourney, a prominent Huguenot who with his wife escaped from Rochelle, France, after the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685, and became one of the founders of Oxford, Massachusetts. Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, the famous writer and poet, married a descendant of the same family.

Edward De Witt Lacey, the father of E. S. Lacey, was a native of Bennington, Vermont, and in a notable degree was the possessor of those qualities of integrity, intelligence and tenacity of purpose for which the people of the Green Mountain state are notable. When a lad of ten years he accompanied his parents on their removal to Monroe county, New York, and was educated in the schools of Henrietta, in that state. For a time he carried on merchandising in Chili and in 1842 became one of the pioneer business men of Kalamo, Eaton county, Michigan. He was recognized as one of the leading citizens of that locality and his fellow townsmen gave evidence of their trust and confidence in him by calling him to various positions of public responsibility. Moreover, his efforts contributed in substantial measure to the development and improvement of that section of the state.

When a little lad of seven years Edward S. Lacey accompanied his parents to Eaton county, Michigan, where he made his home until 1889. His public school education was supplemented by a course in Olivet College and his business training was received as a clerk in a general store at Kalamazoo, Michigan. In 1857 he returned to his home at Charlotte, Michigan, and in 1862 entered banking circles as a partner of Hon. Joseph Musgrave. They established a private bank which in 1871 became the First National Bank of Charlotte. Mr. Lacey was the first cashier and later became the president of that institution, following the death of Mr. Musgrave. From the beginning, however, he was the active factor in its management, nor did he confine his efforts alone to this line. Through many years he was the treasurer of the Grand River Valley Railroad Company, which he assisted in organizing and in other connections he furthered the business development of that section. From 1860 until 1864 he held the office of register of deeds in Eaton county and in 1874 was made a trustee of the State Insane Asylum, in which position he continued for six years.

From early manhood Mr. Lacey took a deep interest in political affairs and has ever kept well informed concerning the leading and significant questions and issues of the day. In 1876 he was made a delegate to the national republican convention and was chairman of the republican state central committee of Michigan from 1882 until 1884. The town of Charlotte honored him with local office, making him its first mayor, during which time he inaugurated an excellent system of public improvements. In 1881 he was elected to represent the third district of Michigan in congress and received indorsement of his first term's service in reelection that continued him in the office until 1885. In 1886 he was unsuccessful in an attempt to win election to the United States senate, although his candidacy showed great strength and popularity. A contemporary biographer in this connection has said: "In congress he served on the committee on postoffices and post-roads, and coinage, weights and measures; but he was distinguished chiefly through the ability displayed in the consideration of financial questions. In the forty-eighth congress he attracted wide attention by a masterly speech on the silver question. His address on the use of silver as money, delivered before the American Bankers Association in Chicago in 1885, was received with marked attention and increased his popularity among financiers. His prominence in monetary circles caused him to be recommended by friends in Michigan, New York, Boston and Chicago for the position of comptroller of the currency, to which he was appointed in 1889. This office, so far as regards national finance, is second only to that of secretary of the treasury. His administration, extending from 1889 to 1892, covered one of the most critical periods in the history of the national banking system. He pursued a vigorous and yet conservative policy, keeping in view the protection of depositors and creditors and his conduct of the office was indorsed by the ablest financiers. His integrity and ability have always been recognized and his national reputation caused his services to be sought by many of the leading financial institutions of the country. Believing in the resources and future of Chicago, he resigned in June, 1892, to accept the presidency of the Bankers National Bank of this city."

Mr. Lacey continued as president of the Bankers National until the institution was merged into the Commercial National Bank of Chicago. In the meantime the Bankers National enjoyed a substantial growth. A year after its opening its deposits were less than one million dollars, but ere it passed out of existence it had more than twenty millions upon its deposit roll. He is now chairman of the board of directors of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago and he was also for some years resident vice president of the American Surety Company of New York. He has filled other positions of equal prominence and responsibility and is widely known in financial circles throughout the country.

On the 1st of January, 1861, Mr. Lacey was united in marriage to Miss Annette C. Musgrave, a daughter of his business partner, Hon. Joseph Musgrave, of Charlotte, Michigan. Their children are Jessie P., Edith M. and Edward Musgrave, who are with their parents in an attractive home in Evanston. The family hold membership in the First Congregational church and Mr. Lacey is identified with a number of societies and clubs. The ancestral record of the family entitles him to membership in the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and he is also a member of the Union League Club, the Bankers Club, which has honored him with the presidency, the Evanston Club and the Glenview Golf Club. Wherever he is known his strongly marked social and personal characteristics, as well as his business promi-

nence, gain him attention and high regard. His geniality, unfeigned cordiality and deference for the opinions of others win him warm friends, while his marked ability has caused him to be selected for public and private positions of grave responsibilities.

LOUIS WALLMAN.

Among the well known undertakers on the northwest side of Chicago is Louis Wallman, a native of New York, who was born on the 17th of January, 1871, and is a son of Joseph and Hannah (Wolf) Wallman, both of whom are natives of Germany. In 1867 they bade adieu to friends and native country and crossed the broad Atlantic to the new world. They located first in New York city, where they resided for four years and then sought the opportunities of the growing west. They came to Chicago in 1871 and the father entered the undertaking business about 1887. He is today the oldest Jewish undertaker of Chicago, having carried on business here for thirty-one years. He was first located on Milwaukee avenue, east of Division street, but afterward removed to Division street, where the business has since been carried on. He remained an active factor in the conduct of the business until 1910, when he retired from active life and is now enjoying well earned rest.

Louis Wallman of this review was only a few months old when brought by his parents to Chicago, where he has since made his home. He acquired his education in the public schools and afterward joined his father in the undertaking business, in which he has since been engaged. He was connected with his father in the management of the business until the latter's retirement in 1910. The following year Louis Wallman removed his establishment to the present location at No. 2116 West Division street, where he has since conducted his interests. He occupies a building twenty-five by eighty-five feet and has a large chapel furnishing accommodation for two hundred people. He also owns a private car which he uses in funeral service.

In December, 1904, Mr. Wallman was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Weiner, of Milwaukee, and they have one child, Harriette Hannah, an interesting little daughter of three years. Mr. Wallman belongs to the Knights of Pythias, also to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and to several other local societies and organizations. In politics he maintains an independent course. His entire life has been passed in Chicago and he has concentrated his efforts and attention upon the business in which he is now engaged, building up an establishment that has had as its basis indefatigable industry and straightforward dealing.

OTTO H. MENTZ.

Otto H. Mentz, a well known druggist, is a representative of one of the old north side families of Chicago. He was born in this city, April 6, 1877, and is a son of Simon and Clara (Raudnitz) Mentz. The father is a native of Germany but became a resident of Chicago prior to the Civil war and manifested his loyalty to his adopted country by enlisting for service with the Union army during the struggle between the north and the south. He removed to the north side in 1886, locating near Belmont

avenue, in the town of Lake View, and there Otto H. Mentz spent the days of his boyhood and youth, acquiring a public school education. After his textbooks were put aside and he started out in the business world he determined to devote his life to the drug trade and entered upon an apprenticeship to William T. Klenze. He felt that the most efficient service could only be attained, however, after securing a collegiate education and he entered the University of Illinois, completing a course in the College of Pharmacy in 1898. He afterward continued to clerk for Mr. Klenze for a few years and later he entered the drug business on his own account in 1903, opening a drug store at No. 1215 Belmont avenue. On the 10th of February, 1911, he purchased the store of his former employer, William T. Klenze, at No. 1057 Belmont avenue, remodeled the place, put in a new stock and has since carried on business at that location, having one of the well appointed drug stores of that section of the city. He has figured very prominently in connection with the drug trade for many years and enjoys the confidence, goodwill and respect of colleagues and contemporaries. He belongs to the Chicago Retail Druggists Association, the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, the National Association of Retail Druggists, the American Pharmaceutical Association and the Chicago Drug Club. In 1914 he served on the entertainment committee of the last named. In 1915 he was made its third vice president, in 1916 became second vice president and was then elected first vice president for the years 1917 and 1918. He is very active in the organization and is very popular among his fellow members.

On the 18th of October, 1905, Mr. Mentz was united in marriage to Miss Martha Toll, of Chicago, and to them have been born two children, but Ralph, the elder, died at the age of seven years. The daughter, Claire Adele, is now a little maiden of four summers. In fraternal connections Mr. Mentz is well known as a member of Constellation Lodge, No. 892, A. F. & A. M., and Fort Dearborn Chapter, No. 245, R. A. M. His political allegiance has always been given to the republican party since he attained his majority, and while he is not an aspirant for office nor does he seek reward for party fealty, he is ever interested in the success of his party and in all matters of progressive citizenship. His entire life has been passed in Chicago and he has witnessed notable changes during the years of his residence here. He can remember when many populous districts of the north side were covered with a growth of native forest trees or were unreclaimed stretches of sand dunes. He is numbered among those who have extended the business connections of the city into the northern district, thus meeting public trade demands, and the enterprise and progress which he has displayed in the conduct of his interests has brought to him substantial and growing success.

WILLIAM C. SMITH.

William C. Smith, who since December, 1915, has engaged in business on his own account at No. 4825 Armitage avenue, was born in Chicago on the 10th of March, 1889, his parents being Charles W. and Elizabeth (Kelley) Smith. The father was born at Grosse Isle, Michigan, while the mother's birth occurred in Kentucky. Both came to Chicago when young people and their marriage was celebrated in this city. The father is now connected with the Chicago postoffice.

William C. Smith acquired a public school education, supplemented by a course of study in Bryant & Stratton's Business College. He was also a student in the Northwest Division high school. He made his initial step in the business world as an employe of the Westinghouse Machine Company, with which he remained for two years, and later he devoted a similar period to clerking in a grocery store. He was next associated with F. P. Smith, proprietor of a wire and iron works, for two years, and later spent one year in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. In 1913 he entered the undertaking business in the employ of P. J. Hursen, one of the best known undertakers of the city, and in that connection received his initial experience in the business in which he is now engaged. He remained with Mr. Hursen for two years, and in December, 1915, opened his present place at No. 4825 Armitage avenue, where he occupies a building twenty-five by one hundred and sixty-five feet. His well appointed chapel, seating one hundred, enables his patrons to hold funeral services there with all the privacy that could be maintained in a home and, moreover, he has every appliance known to the undertaking profession, his equipment being most modern. In addition to his other undertaking accessories he has a limousine car which he uses in funeral service.

On the 23d of November, 1916, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Agnes Mulhern, of Chicago, and to them has been born a daughter, Joan, whose birth occurred October 25, 1917. Mr. Smith is well known as a member of Tonti Council, No. 1567, of the Knights of Columbus, and also of Kelyvn Grove, No. 845, of the Catholic Order of Foresters, and Cragen Camp, No. 4545 of the Modern Woodmen of America. He is also connected with Humboldt Park Lodge of the Loyal Order of Moose and with the Cragen Fellowship Club. Along professional lines he is a member of the Chicago Undertakers Association. His religious faith is manifest in his connection with St. Genevieve's Catholic church. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party but he does not seek nor desire office although loyal to the principles of the party's platform, as he prefers to give his entire time and attention to his business affairs. Desirous of thoroughly qualifying for his chosen life work, he entered the International College of Embalming & Sanitary Science, from which he was graduated with the class of 1911. He thoroughly understands all the scientific principles which underlie his work and his study and experience enable him to speak with authority upon many questions relative to the profession. He has lived in the neighborhood in which he now makes his home for nineteen years and has an extensive acquaintance there, enjoying the warm friendship of many of his neighbors and others with whom he has been brought in contact.

HENRY F. SCHAPER.

Liberal educational opportunities have qualified Henry F. Schaper for his business career and have constituted the basis upon which his success has been built. Since 1902 he has been a druggist of Chicago, conducting a store at No. 3560 North avenue. He was born in Germany, April 14, 1875, and is a son of Henry F. and Augusta Schaper. The father is now deceased but the mother is still a resident of Germany.

Henry F. Schaper acquired his early education in the schools of his native country,

where he remained to the age of fourteen years, when he severed home ties, bade adieu to friends and native land and sailed for the new world. He made his way direct to Chicago and entered upon an apprenticeship to the drug business in the store of R. A. Rhode. He afterward entered the Northwestern University and was graduated from the College of Pharmacy with the class of 1893. He then clerked in a drug store until 1902 but was ambitious to engage in business on his own account and put forth every means to that end. At length his industry and economy had brought him sufficient capital to enable him to start out in business for himself and he purchased a store at No. 3560 North avenue, where he has since remained, conducting a profitable and growing business. His methods are such as will bear close investigation and seek no disguise. He is an active member of the Chicago Retail Druggists Association, belongs also to the National Association of Retail Druggists, to the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, in which he is serving on the executive committee, and is a charter member of the Chicago Drug Club, becoming the secretary of the last named organization, while in 1912 he was its third vice president, in 1913 its second vice president, in 1914 its first vice president and in 1915 he was elected to the presidency. He takes an active interest in the work of the organization as a member of important committees and is now serving on the board of directors. He has done much to further the social interests of the society and was one of its first members.

On the 25th of February, 1903, Mr. Schaper was married to Miss Regina Spescha, a native of Austria, who became a resident of Chicago when a maiden of twelve summers, having crossed the Atlantic with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Schaper have two children: Norman, who was born January 11, 1904; and Georgia, who was born February 22, 1909, and was named in honor of George Washington, for whom Mr. Schaper has always had the greatest admiration.

Fraternally Mr. Schaper is connected with the Royal League and also with the North American Union. He has been an active member in the Alumni Association of Northwestern University, serving as its treasurer in 1908-09 and as its president in 1910. He has the social qualities which render him a congenial companion and his genuine worth and cordiality make him very popular, so that his friends are now legion.

GEORGE J. WESTFALL.

Thoroughly in sympathy with the basic principles that underlie the lodge movement, George J. Westfall is identified with many fraternities in Chicago and has thus become widely known. He is also actively engaged in the undertaking business. He was born in Chicago, September 15, 1883, a son of Fred and Dora (Mink) Westfall, both of whom were natives of Germany and in early life came to this city, where they attained adult age and were married. In 1890 Mr. Westfall turned his attention to the undertaking business, becoming a partner in the firm of Eisfeldt & Westfall at Southport and Clybourn avenues. In 1892 the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Westfall continued the business at the same location. In 1899 his son, Fred Westfall, Jr., who had been his father's associate, established an undertaking business at No. 2838 Lincoln avenue, which he conducted to the time of his death in 1912. In

the meantime the father died after which the mother conducted the business until Mr. Westfall of this review took charge when a youth of sixteen years. Up to that time he had attended school but has since concentrated his efforts upon the business, and before his brother's death in 1912 he had purchased his undertaking establishment and conducted both places until 1916. He then sold out the old place, which had been largely used for livery, and he now conducts the business on Lincoln avenue, having commodious quarters in a building twenty-five by one hundred and twenty-five feet. He has a chapel with a capacity of seventy-five people and he owns an auto hearse. He belongs to the Chicago Undertakers Association and to the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association and he keeps in touch with everything that bears upon the business and its development and improvement.

On the 21st of January, 1911, Mr. Westfall was married to Miss Katherine Rapp, of Chicago, and they have become the parents of two sons, George and Fred. Mr. Westfall is a prominent Mason, belonging to Oriental Lodge, No. 33, A. F. & A. M.; to Lincoln Park Chapter, No. 177, R. A. M.; and to Chicago Council, R. & S. M. He is also connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the United Order of Foresters, the North American Union and the Lincoln Turners, while along political lines he gives his allegiance to the republican party. He keeps thoroughly informed concerning the questions and issues of the day, so that he is able to support his position by intelligent argument, and he is interested in everything that has to do with municipal progress, supporting all well defined plans and measures to uphold those interests which are a matter of civic virtue and of civic pride.

JOHN A. LYNCH.

To be the impelling force that keeps the wheels of a great financial institution in motion, to be the head executive who guides and guards its interests and the interests of its clients, to render just and unerring judgment in times when a mistake might mean ruin and disaster are a few of the arduous responsibilities that rest upon John A. Lynch, president of the National Bank of the Republic, one of the strongest financial institutions of the west. Its progressive policy is tempered by a safe conservatism that indicates the careful management of one who brings to his duties keen discernment, unfaltering purpose and high ideals, long experience and natural adaptability both qualifying him for the solution of the intricate problems which continually arise in the daily routine of banking. He is justly classed among those who have been the builders and promoters of the wonderful commercial and financial enterprises that are features in Chicago's greatness.

The city has every reason to be proud of Mr. Lynch as one of her native sons, his birth having here occurred June 11, 1853. He acquired his early education in the public schools while spending his youthful days in the home of his parents, Thomas and Ann (Flanagan) Lynch. Later he was graduated from the Dyrenforth College of Chicago and following the completion of his more specifically literary course received his business training through the practical experience obtained as an employe of the distilling firm of H. H. Shufeldt & Company. Gradually his ability, diligence and trustworthiness enabled him to work his way upward in that connection and eventually he secured an interest in the business. Later he sold

his stock in the company and turned his attention to banking, becoming one of the organizers of the National Bank of the Republic, of which he was chosen the president upon the resignation of J. B. Mallers. He is the chief executive of this institution, bending his energies to administrative direction, carefully formulating plans for the further expansion of the business and seeking in all legitimate lines to make this a growing and substantial financial concern. It is recognized today not only as one of the strong moneyed concerns of Chicago but also of the entire west, and the business policy that is carefully followed by Mr. Lynch and his associates in the bank management is one which commends the institution to the further support and trust of the public.

Mr. Lynch was married June 2, 1896, to Miss Clara M. Sehmall, of Chicago, and resides with his family at No. 44 Burton place. He is identified with several of the leading clubs of the city, including the Chicago, Bankers and Chicago Athletic. His friends—and they are many—always find him genial and any caller is sure of his courteous attention when the object of the visit comes within the pale of business affairs or of the still wider interests that affect the city along many of its lines of progress and advancement. He is a representative of one of the pioneer families of Chicago and was born at a period when the city was yet in its infancy as regards the development of its commercial and financial enterprises. He has seen with the dawn of the twentieth century the culmination of such great and wonderful improvements, growth and business advancement as seldom greets the birth of a centennial anniversary. In banking and financial interests as well as other departments the advancement has been most marked during the past fifty years. In fact, this field of labor has reached a point of perfection, where it seems almost impossible to better the already high conditions that exist, and yet day by day the officials of the great moneyed institutions are formulating new plans and reaching out for new methods that will not only advance their institutions but will make them of greater worth as features in the system of Chicago's development. Mr. Lynch has kept pace with this march of modern progress and in the institution with which he is most closely allied his capable management and high business ideals have been factors in making it one of the greatest of the national banks of the west.

HAKON THOMPSON.

Chicago with its great cosmopolitan population has drawn upon every country on the face of the globe for its citizenship and a most substantial element has been furnished by Norway. It is from the land of the midnight sun that Hakon Thompson comes, his birth having there occurred on the 6th of February, 1847, his parents being Thomas and Helena Thompson. After spending the first twenty years of his life in the land of his nativity Hakon Thompson bade adieu to friends and family and the scenes amid which his boyhood had been passed and crossed the Atlantic to the new world, arriving in Chicago in 1867. The following year he was joined by his parents. While still a resident of Norway, Mr. Thompson had learned the tailor's trade, which he continued to follow for thirty years, conducting a business of his own on Ohio street, near Center street. At length, however, he determined to turn his attention to the undertaking business, withdrawing from the tailoring business on

account of his health in 1898. He then opened an undertaking establishment on Center, near Erie street, where he remained for about ten years, conducting the business in connection with his brother, John Thompson, who passed away in the year 1911. They also established a second place of business on California avenue, near Cortez street, which was conducted by John Thompson. In 1908 Hakon Thompson opened a place at No. 3429 Fullerton avenue, being the first undertaker in that part of the city. He there erected a new building extending twenty-five feet along Fullerton and having a depth of one hundred and seventeen feet. The second floor has been fitted up as a modern apartment and there Mr. Thompson makes his home. His undertaking establishment is very complete in its equipment and contains a chapel with a seating capacity for eighty. After his brother's death Mr. Thompson admitted Henry Moeller to a partnership and the latter conducts a livery business on his own account while being associated with Mr. Thompson in the undertaking business. The firm has a membership in the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association and Mr. Thompson belongs to the Chicago Undertakers Association as does Mr. Moeller.

Mr. Thompson was united in marriage to Miss Sophia Anderson, a native of Norway, their marriage being celebrated in that country one week before they sailed for the United States. Their union has been blessed with ten children, but six of the number have passed away, four dying in infancy. Those who survive are: Albert, who is engaged in the dried fruit business in Chicago; Henry, who is one of the professors and dean in St. Olaf College in North Dakota; Thorra at home; and Anna, the wife of P. C. Anderson, of Chicago.

In politics Mr. Thompson maintains an independent course nor has he ever been an aspirant for office, preferring to concentrate his efforts and attention upon his business affairs. He has made wise use of his time, his talents and his opportunities and the success which has come to him is the direct and merited reward of persistent labor intelligently applied. Both he and his wife are members of the Lutheran church and they have won a wide circle of friends in the city in which they have made their home continuously for more than a half century, during which time they have witnessed the marvelous changes which time and man have here wrought, transforming a small western city into a great metropolitan center, its population being exceeded by that of few cities of the world.

JAMES WILLIAM STEVENS.

A man who has successfully coped with large business enterprises, who has made the best of and used in the most beneficial way the opportunities of life, a man of clear business record, sound judgment and strong intellectuality is James William Stevens, now president of the Illinois Life Insurance Company. He was born at Colchester, Illinois, May 25, 1853, was educated in the public schools of McDonough county, this state, and is a son of Socrates and Amanda Jane Stevens. His people were of that sturdy and reliable class that all might be proud to claim as ancestors, and the business career which he has pursued has brought out the qualities which make the successful business man. He was married in Colchester,

February 26, 1878, to Jessie Louise Smith and their children are: Raymond W. and Ernest James Stevens.

The family life has always been a most interesting phase in the history of Mr. Stevens and at the same time he has in business affairs achieved a position which ranks him with Chicago's prominent citizens. He started out in business as a representative of the dry-goods trade soon after he had finished his education and after building up a successful business in his native town he left Colchester in 1888 to come to Chicago, where he entered the commercial field as a member of the firm of Charles A. Stevens & Brothers, at first establishing an extensive silk house but gradually extending the scope of the business until their's is today one of the best known dry-goods emporiums of the city. In 1895 James W. Stevens took an active part in organizing the Illinois Life Insurance Company, of which he has since been president and director. This institution, which has stood for nearly fifteen years as a monument of integrity and business probity, is one of the foremost companies in the insurance fields in the city and its success is largely due to the honest efforts and untiring industry of Mr. Stevens, who is head official and active manager. He is also a director in the Western Trust & Savings Bank and the Prairie National Bank. Moreover, he is a prominent member of the Union League, the Washington Park, the Chicago Athletic, the Hamilton and the Chicago Automobile Clubs. In politics he is a staunch republican and is a member of the Christian church. He resides at 4601 Michigan boulevard, with offices at No. 134 Monroe street.

In a review of Mr. Stevens' life it will be seen that it is one of marked success. His ambition has been high and worthy. He has not only been active in building up one of the leading mercantile houses in Chicago but has brought to high financial standing a home insurance company and, moreover, has been the main mover in the erection of the splendid edifice known as the La Salle Hotel. This notable caravansary in the very heart of the city bears a name truly historic and occupies a site locally notable. In the early part of the century many pioneers lived within the square where the La Salle Hotel now stands. The entablature of the Stock Exchange building, which it joins on the north, shows the original building which was the model residence of the city for years. The first churches, public buildings, the old circus grounds and early theaters of the city were only "across lots" from this early settled block. The La Salle Hotel has been built as a permanent, substantial edifice and one hundred years from now will in its turn be doubly historic. This and other large undertakings are monuments to the perseverance and intelligence of Mr. Stevens, who has built up vast enterprises as the city has builded. His contributions to the material welfare of his adopted city have been in the line of vital progress and public-spirited advancement.

ERWIN W. RIECKMANN.

Erwin W. Rieckmann, the president of the Central Park Club and a well known undertaker in the northwestern section of the city, was born in Madison, Wisconsin, January 14, 1886, a son of Henry and Dora (Durhopp) Rieckmann, both of whom were natives of Germany. They came to Chicago in 1869 and the father engaged in the contracting business here for a short time but afterward removed with his

family to Madison, Wisconsin, whence he returned to Chicago in 1888. He then followed the plasterer's trade in this city to the time of his death, which occurred April 13, 1917. His widow still survives.

Erwin W. Rieckmann is indebted to the public school system of the city for the early advantages which he enjoyed and later he became a student in the Barnes School of Anatomy and Embalming. He spent two years in Cassler's Dress Pleating Bazaar. He entered the undertaking business in connection with an uncle at Middleton, Wisconsin, but returned to Chicago and became an employe of the firm of Furth & Company, undertakers, with whom he remained for eight years. He was ambitious to engage in business on his own account, however, and at length industry and economy enabled him to take the desired step. In February, 1914, he established an undertaking business on Armitage avenue and in 1917 removed to his present location at No. 3314 Armitage avenue, where he occupies a building twenty-five by seventy-five feet, containing a large chapel with a seating capacity for one hundred. His residence is a modern apartment on the second floor of this building. He has his operating room on the first floor and there is also a mourners' room and a room in which wakes can be held. His equipment is most modern and extensive and he thoroughly understands every phase of the scientific care of the dead. He belongs to the Chicago Undertakers Association and also to the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association.

On the 24th of April, 1915, Mr. Rieckmann was united in marriage to Miss Anna Wedell, of Chicago, and they had but one child, E. W., who died on the 28th of July, 1917. Mr. Rieckmann is a worthy follower of Masonic teachings, belonging to True Blue Lodge, No. 994, A. F. & A. M., and to the Northwest Chapter, R. A. M. He is also a past noble grand of Central Park Lodge, No. 328, I. O. O. F., and has membership with the Knights & Ladies of Security and with the Eclipse Lodge of Rebekahs, also the Aryan Grotto. He is connected with the Mutual Benefit & Aid Society and with the Oldenburger Society. Belonging to the Weaver Memorial United Brethren church his life closely adheres to its teachings. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, of which he is a stalwart advocate, and he is a member of the Republican Club. He has served as president of the Precinct Club and he does everything in his power to advance the success of the party. The Armitage Avenue Business Men's Association numbers him among its members and he is president of the Central Park Club. He is actuated by a spirit of advancement and progress in all that he undertakes and is the possessor of a social genial nature that wins him friends, while his unfailing courtesy and kindness command for him the respect and regard of all.

BENJAMIN CARPENTER.

The life work of Benjamin Carpenter has been in connection with the management and development of the business conducted under the style of George B. Carpenter & Company, a house that has stood for seventy years as an exemplification of all that is substantial and progressive in commercial lines. A Harvard man, he came to the starting point of his business career well equipped and in the

control and direction of the affairs of the house he has so utilized his time and talents that its trade relations have been extended and its success assured. It is today known as the leading house in vessel and railway supplies in the west, with well established branches at Seattle, Washington, and South Chicago, Illinois. While entering upon active connection therewith at the outset of his business career and giving his attention thereto through the years that have since elapsed, Mr. Carpenter has also become financially interested in other corporations and in some of them has voice in the management.

A native of Chicago, Benjamin Carpenter was born September 16, 1865, and is a son of George B. and Elizabeth Curtis (Greene) Carpenter. He acquired his early education in the public schools and afterward became a student in the University of Chicago, while later he was graduated with the Bachelor of Science degree from Harvard University in the class of 1888. Returning to Chicago he then entered the house of George B. Carpenter & Company which was founded by his father in 1840. In this business he afterward obtained an interest and was subsequently made treasurer of the company. His connection therewith has continued up to the present time and his attention has largely been given to furthering the interests of this concern. The business has kept abreast with the demands of modern trade in railway and vessel supplies, with a house at South Chicago and at Seattle, Washington, and its patronage is now most extensive, making it the leader in this field in the west. It was founded upon a safe substantial basis and the policy of fair dealing was inaugurated from which there has been no swerving as the years have gone by. In addition to his connection with the company of which he is now the treasurer, Benjamin Carpenter is a director of the Elk Rapids Iron Company and is president of the Anniston Cordage Company; treasurer of the Chicago Net & Twine Company and treasurer of the South Chicago Ship Chandlery Company. He is also a director of the Lunde & Erland Company of Seattle, Washington. His interests here named and otherwise are widespread and in the selection of his various investments he has exhibited rare judgment and keen insight.

Mr. Carpenter was married in Chicago, September 18, 1893, to Miss Helen Graham Fairbank and their children are: Benjamin, Jr.; Cordelia Fairbank; Elizabeth Webster; and Fairbank Carpenter. The family residence is a beautiful home at Winnetka, Illinois.

In politics Mr. Carpenter is a strong republican, believing that the safety and perpetuation of the American government lies in the adoption of the party principles. He holds membership in the Unitarian church and his benevolent spirit is manifested in his activity in the United Charities of Chicago, of which he is a director. Prominent in social, church and club life, he has many true and admiring friends in all of his connections. He is an active member of the Chicago Club, the University Club, the Harvard Club, the Skokie Club, the Chicago Yacht Club, the Columbia Yacht Club, the Merchants and Commercial Clubs and also of the Harvard Club of New York. He is deeply interested in the projects which have led to the organization of the Merchants and Commercial Clubs, putting forth earnest effort in cooperation with other leading business men in promoting the trade interests of the city and in working for a greater and more beautiful Chicago. Intent in purpose and undaunted in spirit, his well directed influence and capability are elements in the growth and progress of the city. In none of the walks of life into which he has directed his labors has he ever regarded a position as final. When one result is

achieved he starts out to accomplish others and thus his record has been characterized by a continuous progress that has made Benjamin Carpenter one of the leaders among the young men of the city.

JOSEPH A. McCABE.

There is no man in Chicago who has had wider experience in the undertaking business nor who has done more to advance the business to a high plane than Joseph A. McCabe, who comes to this city from New England. He was born in New Britain, Connecticut, September 27, 1879, and is a son of James and Bridget (Clarkin) McCabe, the former a native of New York city, while the latter was born in Jersey City. They were married, however, in Connecticut. The father engaged in the hotel business for a long period but at the time of the Civil war he put aside all business and personal considerations in order to respond to the country's call for aid and went to the front as a private. Gradually, however, promotion came to him in recognition of his valor, his loyalty and his efficiency in command, and he was advanced to the rank of major of the First Connecticut Volunteers. Both he and his wife have now passed away.

Spending his youthful days under the parental roof, Joseph A. McCabe acquired a high school education and afterward entered the undertaking business in New Britain, Connecticut, as a representative of the firm of John M. Curtin & Company. Thinking to have better opportunities in the middle west, he came to Chicago in 1896 and entered the employ of C. F. Atkinson at No. 509 West Sixty-ninth street, with whom he continued until 1901. He then became associated with D. B. Quinlan, an undertaker with whom he remained for two years, after which he spent the next four years in the employ of James M. Dailey. He was later with N. H. Hultin at the corner of Clark street and Belmont avenue and afterward with P. H. Collins. His next employer was E. J. McGeeney and later he was with P. J. Hursen for two years and three months. He subsequently spent seven months in the employ of T. J. Ahern and then opened business on his own account in Belvidere, Illinois, where he remained through 1911 and 1912. On the 1st of January, 1913, he opened undertaking parlors at No. 3952 Colorado avenue, where he has a chapel with a seating capacity of one hundred and fifty. The place has an office opening on Colorado avenue and also on Harrison street. Success attended the new undertaking from the beginning and in 1915 he opened a branch establishment under the name of the Cicero Undertaking Company at No. 2303 South Fifty-second avenue. There he occupies a building thirty by one hundred and twenty-five feet and has a chapel with a seating capacity for one hundred and fifty. Success continued to attend him and on the 1st of December, 1917, he opened a third place at No. 4824 North Kedzie avenue, where he occupies a building thirty by one hundred feet and has a chapel seating one hundred. He belongs to the Chicago Undertakers Association and also to the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association. He is an expert embalmer and he has had as wide experience in the undertaking business as any man in the United States. He is continually studying how best to improve the service and take away all that funereal effect which is so depressing to the family and friends of the deceased. It was Mr. McCabe who introduced the palms and ferns at funerals in



JOSEPH A. McCABE

Chicago, also the floral door sprays and the wearing of a buttonhole bouquet by pallbearers. He also introduced the use of the pallbearers' automobile list, and the carriage auto list. It was he who put forth the idea of the grave decorations and the lowering device and brought them into practical use. He also introduced the individual system of embalming called the Venos system, which secures wonderful results and has been adopted by many of the leaders of the profession in Chicago. Mr. McCabe was also instrumental in introducing the idea of a man standing at the door of the house in which a funeral is held in order to receive the people and it was he who first put forth the idea of preparing the carriage list the day before the funeral. Mr. McCabe also set forth the plan of being at the place where funeral services are held an hour before the commencement of the service and then to start promptly. He has always stood for personal cleanliness and gentlemanliness and in fact has promoted many of the highest professional standards. On starting in the business he admitted T. J. Finnell to a partnership under the firm style of McCabe & Finnell.

Mr. McCabe has membership in the Presentation Catholic church. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of The Maccabees, the National Union, the Knights and Ladies of Security, the Loyal Order of Moose, the American Yeomen and the Catholic Order of Foresters. In politics he has ever maintained an independent course. While he is beyond age, he would enlist if his health would permit. In order to aid his country he paid five thousand dollars for a liberty bond and he is putting forth every effort that will uphold American interests and ideals, and he also loyally stands for those interests which are a matter of civic virtue and of civic pride.

WILLIAM MELANCTHON HOYT.

Few, if any, of the living men of Chicago today can be any more consistently classed among the city's builders than Mr. Hoyt. A resident for more than fifty-seven years, his identification with the building up and development has been continuous. One of the leading wholesale grocers of the country, and a staunch Chicagoan, he was one of those heroic business men who lost all but their faith and pluck in the historic conflagration of 1871.

W. M. Hoyt was born in New Haven, Addison county, Vermont, on the 26th of July, 1837, being a son of Carlos M. and Lydia Ann (Buttolph) Hoyt. He is of the tenth generation of the American branch of the family, and a direct descendant of John Hoyt, who was one of the original settlers of Salisbury, Connecticut. Seth Hoyt, his grandfather, was a soldier of the Revolution, a justice of the peace in New Haven, Vermont, and one of the censors whose duty it was to pass upon the legislative acts and laws of the commonwealth.

The early life of W. M. Hoyt was spent upon the home farm and in obtaining an education in the public schools and the Ten Broeck Academy at Panton, Vermont. In 1855, at the age of eighteen, he located in Chicago, securing employment in a grocery store conducted by a Mr. Bevans. Eighteen months in this work was followed by a course of study in Bell's Commercial College, from which he graduated. After a service of another year on a salary, in the employment of a fruit

dealer, he started business for himself with a capital of eighty-nine dollars, occupying a room for which the rental was one thousand one hundred dollars per annum. This was the real beginning of his notable business career. Opening as a small dealer in fruits, he later developed into a wholesale grocer, whose trade reaches all parts of the northwest and many sections of the United States.

In 1865, Mr. Hoyt bought the business of James A. Whitaker, at No. 101 South Water street. The great fire of 1871 not only swept away his store at the foot of Wabash avenue, but two stores which he then owned on Dearborn avenue. It was early in the forenoon of October 10 (the day after the fire) when he appeared to sign the lease with Mr. Welsh for the store at No. 63 South Canal street, whereupon the landlord remarked as he looked out of the window and saw the fire raging across the river, "Would it not be well to withhold our signatures until we know that this property may not be destroyed?" To which Mr. Hoyt replied: "No harm in executing the lease now, as in case the store goes the lease will go with it." It was signed, and after a few days he was offered a bonus for it, which was necessarily declined.

"On the evening of the same day," says a published account of his participation in these troublous times, "Mr. Hoyt took a train for New York, where he met his creditors, who were in great doubt as to what would be the outcome of their Chicago business. After a short conference, in which Mr. Hoyt stated that he could not say how he stood as payment of insurance was in doubt and his books not balanced, but one thing was certain—he had a store rented and wanted stock with which to start. The creditors were unanimous in the opinion that it would be best to furnish the new supply and await further developments. The result was that remittances came in so freely that the creditors got all their dues promptly and one hundred cents on the dollar. The New York Times in an editorial announced Mr. Hoyt as the first arrival from Chicago since the fire, and mentioned the good results of the conference in which Chicago pluck would be met by New York generosity."

In 1872 Mr. Hoyt purchased the site of old Fort Dearborn at Michigan avenue and River street, opposite Rush street bridge, which he sold in 1910, and here he erected large salesrooms and warehouse. In addition, the company owned the building opposite, on River street, which contained its coffee and spice mills. Because of the historic site of its main building, Mr. Hoyt built into one of its walls fronting the river a memorial tablet on which is engraved a sketch of the forts (built 1803-4 and 1816) which once occupied this ground. A reproduction of this tablet will be found elsewhere in this work.

The William M. Hoyt Company was incorporated under the state laws in 1883, with the members of the old firm as stockholders, and its present officers are as follows: William M. Hoyt, president; R. J. Bennett, vice president; Phelps B. Hoyt, secretary and treasurer; Albert C. Buttolph, N. Landon Hoyt, Otto C. Mattern and Frank A. Allinger, directors.

In 1910 this company erected at Twenty-second street and the river, one of the largest and probably the best arranged building devoted to wholesale grocery trade in the country. It has ideal shipping facilities by rail or water and affords accommodations for the various branches of the business.

On April 9, 1860, Mr. Hoyt married Miss Emilie J. Landon, daughter of Nelson Landon, of Benton, Lake county, Illinois, and they had four children, as follows: William Landon, who died when five years of age; Emilie Lydia, who died in 1903;

Nelson Landon; and Phelps Buttolph, now deceased. The last named graduated from Yale University in 1893, was then engaged in the management of his father's real estate and later was identified with the wholesale grocery business. Nelson Landon Hoyt is also an active manager in the business. Outside of his great house, Mr. Hoyt is best known as the founder, in 1872, of the *Grocer's Criterion*, which has developed into the leading trade journal of its class in the United States.

Mr. Hoyt is an extensive owner of Chicago real estate, particularly in the downtown district, and though well past the allotted three score and ten, he gives no small amount of personal attention towards the management and direction of those interests unusually well preserved and with scarcely any perceptible diminution in his capacity for work, he is able to consult his pleasure in the matter of business application.

Inheriting a robust constitution, and naturally of great energy, the influence and aid of these characteristics has been augmented by a life of regular and temperate habits, whose reward is founded in the vigor and vitality of one twenty years his junior. The following is so just an estimate of Mr. Hoyt's character that it is here reproduced: "Mr. Hoyt has been helpful to scores of young men who have gone to him for assistance. Many have been aided and encouraged by his counsel; others, through his interposition, have secured positions of responsibility; and still others have obtained from him the necessary means to embark in business. His present partners were former clerks in his employ and were promoted to their present positions on account of business ability and valuable service. Partners with capital cut no figure with him. Honesty, good morals and good business ability he regards as far more valuable than cash capital. In this connection, Graeme Stewart (now deceased) was for many years one of the prominent and active members of the company. His liberality in matters of charity is directed toward helping others to help themselves, and many deserving charities find in him a liberal contributor. Though not a member of any church, he sympathized in a practical way with the charitable and Christian work of his wife." He erected the beautiful memorial church in Winnetka in memory of his daughter, Mrs. Fox, and her three children, who perished in the Iroquois fire of December 30, 1903.

In politics Mr. Hoyt was a republican up to the time of Grover Cleveland's nomination. He then changed his party and helped elect the democratic candidate. He is a home man, having given up all his memberships in the various city clubs to which he was formerly a member. In this we must except the Skokie Golf Club—the game of golf is very popular with him. He feels that the exercise and outdoor life that he gets at the game is what has given him health as well as much pleasure. Mr. Hoyt's summer residence is in Winnetka, Illinois, and his winter home at Green Cove Spring, California.

HARRY P. KLASSEN.

The undertaking establishment of Harry P. Klassen is situated at No. 2819 North Halsted street, where he occupies a building that has a frontage of twenty-five feet on Halsted and has a depth of sixty-five feet. He has here carried on business since 1914 but has been active in the field of undertaking since 1900. He

was born in Chicago, July 10, 1884, and is a son of Michael and Katherine (Schoeben) Klassen, both of whom were natives of Germany. Bidding adieu to friends and native land in early life, they came to the United States and were married in Chicago. The father was a contractor and arrived in this city in 1879, while twenty years before the lady who later became his wife reached this city. Both have now passed away.

Harry P. Klassen acquired a parochial school education and also attended St. Francis College at Quincy, Illinois, where he took preparatory work for the priesthood, but decided that he did not wish to take holy orders and in 1900, when a youth of sixteen, turned his attention to the undertaking business by entering the employ of R. A. Allen of this city. Later he was associated with H. M. Ralston, for many years a well known undertaker of Chicago, and afterward he was in the employ of N. H. Hultin. He engaged in embalming for the trade, however, before becoming connected with Mr. Hultin. It was in 1905 that he established business on his own account by opening undertaking parlors at what was then No. 393 Lincoln avenue. It was not long before he had secured a fair patronage and afterward he removed to No. 2449 Lincoln avenue, where he continued until 1914, when he came to his present location at No. 2819 North Halsted street. Here he has a well appointed establishment and the building contains a chapel with a seating capacity for seventy-five. He maintained a full motor car equipment until 1917, when he sold this equipment, but maintains a private car for his own use.

On the 21st of October, 1911, Mr. Klassen was united in marriage to Miss Louise H. Schuster, of Chicago, and they have two children, Harry P. and Lois Marie. The parents are faithful communicants of St. Clement's Catholic church, in the work of which they take an active part. Mr. Klassen is independent in politics, voting in accordance with the dictates of his judgment but without regard to party ties. He belongs to the Royal League and also to the Knights of Columbus and along the line of his chosen life work he has connection with the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association. He is a man of enterprise and determination in business and his executive force, energy and close application have been dominant factors in the upbuilding of the liberal patronage which is now accorded him.

FREDERIC PERRY VOSE.

Frederic Perry Vose, attorney at law, was born in Chicago, May 4, 1870. His father, William Merchant Richardson Vose, who came to Chicago in 1866, is a native of Lancaster, Massachusetts, and is a descendant of Robert Vose, who in 1640 came to America from London, England, and settled in Boston. Representatives of the family have figured prominently from time to time in connection with the public affairs of New England. His mother, who bore the maiden name of Patience E. Watts, is a representative of an old Rhode Island family. The family home has been at Evanston since May, 1873.

In the public schools of Evanston Frederic Perry Vose pursued his education until graduated from the high school with the class of 1890. He afterward spent some time in the College of Liberal Arts of the Northwestern University and was graduated from the law department of the university with the LL. B. degree in

June, 1894. Upon passing the required examination he was admitted to the bar in December of the previous year and at once entered upon the active work of the profession, becoming a partner of the firm of Vose & Poppenhusen, which relations were maintained for a year. He was afterward associated with James Frake, one of the old leaders of the Chicago bar for one year, and with Parker & Pain for four years. In 1902 he became associated with Judge Charles M. Osburn and Hubert E. Page. The former retired four years ago, at which time the firm became Vose & Page. Their practice has been largely in the field of corporation law and Mr. Vose has specialized particularly as counsel for the electrical manufacturers and jobbers, now representing a number of large corporations in those lines. His clientage is extensive and his work in connection with the courts is of a most important character. He has pleasant associations with representatives of the bar as a member of the Phi Delta Phi, a law fraternity, the Chicago Bar Association, the Illinois Bar Association, the Commercial Law League of America, of which he is recording secretary, and the Law Club of Chicago. While attending Northwestern University he was also a member of the Sigma Chi, an academic fraternity. He is officially connected with numerous financial and commercial interests as a director or a member of executive committees, and his sound judgment proves a potent element for success in the conduct of various business enterprises.

While professional duties make heavy demands upon the time and energies of Mr. Vose, he yet finds opportunity to cooperate in many interests of a public character and Evanston has found him a worthy representative of those projects which count most for the intellectual, moral and aesthetic development of the city. He is a lover of music and was one of the charter members and a member of the executive committee of the Chicago and North Shore Festival Association which has given three annual festivals which were epoch making events in the musical history of Chicago and its suburbs. He has served as a member of district No. 76 of the board of education of Evanston for seven years and for three years was its president. He has also been interested, either actively or as a contributor, in every public movement that has had for its object the benefit of the city. For some years he has been a director of the Evanston Hospital Association and is a member of its executive committee. He was also an organizer and charter member of the Electric Club of Chicago and acted as its president during 1909-10. He is general secretary and also general counsel of the National Electrical Credit Association, which position he has occupied since its organization in 1898. He has also been secretary and treasurer of the Electrical Credit Association of Chicago since its organization in 1896. In 1898 he drafted the constitution and by-laws of the Electrical Jobbers Association and for three years was the commissioner of that association. Out of that movement have grown associations in the electrical manufacturing and jobbing trade that cover the United States and Canada. For two years he was supervisor (the executive head) of the Electrical Contractors Association of Chicago. He has been considered an authority and has acted as arbitrator on complicated electrical questions not only in this city but throughout the country, and it has logically followed that in the practice of law his attention has largely been confined to electrical interests.

On the 30th of January, 1900, in Evanston, Mr. Vose was married to Miss Lucy B. Mason, and they reside at No. 1131 Ridge avenue in that city. They are both very active in good works, especially those of a charitable nature. Mr. Vose has been identified with many philanthropic institutions and for many years was a direc-

tor of the Evanston Young Men's Christian Association and officially connected with various other projects for moral progress or for the benefit of his fellowmen through benevolent channels. He and his wife hold membership in the Second Presbyterian church of Evanston, in which he has served as an elder and is superintendent of the Bible school. The social phase of his life finds expression in his membership in the Union League Club, the University Club of Chicago, the University Club of Evanston, the Evanston Golf Club and the Masonic fraternity. He is a lover of outdoor life and spends a portion of each summer in hunting and fishing. His life has at all times been honorable and upright, characterized by unfaltering adherence to those principles which, aside from any professional or social distinction to which he may attain, win for the individual the unqualified respect and trust of his fellowmen.

FRANK F. DETTLER.

Frank F. Dettler is a successful business man who has triumphed in the face of difficulties and obstacles and his life record illustrates what may be accomplished when there is a will to dare and to do. In his vocabulary there is no such word as fail, and persistency of purpose and honesty of intent intelligently directed have brought him a substantial measure of prosperity. Mr. Dettler is numbered among Chicago's native sons, his birth having occurred in this city, March 9, 1872. His parents, Frank J. and Katherine (Stickling) Dettler, were of European birth and in early life became residents of America, their marriage being celebrated in Chicago. The father was a tanner by trade and after following that pursuit for a time engaged in the boat business, operating vessels on the lake. Later he concentrated his efforts and attention upon the wood and coal trade. His death occurred on Christmas day of 1910. He is survived by his widow and two daughters, who make their home in Chicago. Mr. Dettler was active in fraternal circles and became well known and prominent.

Frank F. Dettler, on reaching the regular school age, began his studies and after putting aside his textbooks started in business with his father in the coal trade. In 1895 he became connected with the undertaking business in association with C. F. Grashoff. In 1871 Mr. Grashoff's interests were destroyed in the great Chicago fire, which burned his house, furnishings and everything that he had. In 1873 Mr. Grashoff opened an undertaking business on his own account on Milwaukee avenue, near Halsted street, and there he remained until 1875. In 1882 he opened an undertaking business on North avenue, near Campbell avenue. He carried on the business with growing success until 1891, when he sold out to L. N. Schmidt. It was four years later that he again opened an undertaking establishment, his new location being also on North avenue. In 1895 he purchased a livery and undertaking business at No. 2412 Division street, at which time Frank F. Dettler joined Mr. Grashoff. After a time Mr. Dettler became sole proprietor and in 1907 he disposed of the livery business to concentrate his efforts and attention upon the other line. He purchased a building at No. 2537 Fullerton avenue. This is fifty by eighty-six feet and has a chapel that will seat eighty people. He still owns the old building at No. 2412 Division street and as the years have passed and he has prospered in his

undertakings he has acquired several other fine properties, from which he derives a gratifying annual income. He belongs to both the Chicago Undertakers Association and the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association.

On the 30th of March, 1896, Mr. Dettler was united in marriage to Miss Julia Grashoff, a daughter of Christian F. and Sophia Grashoff. He is a loyal follower of several fraternal organizations, belonging to Ben Hur Lodge, No. 818, A. F. & A. M.; to Humboldt Lodge, No. 658, I. O. O. F.; the Knights of Pythias, and the Royal Arcanum. Such a record as that of Mr. Dettler is one which people might pause to ponder and study over, for he is truly a self-made man and the methods which he has followed will bear close investigation and scrutiny. He has ever been most persistent and his indefatigable energy has been coupled with an honesty of purpose that has brought excellent results.

ALBERT ARNOLD SPRAGUE.

In every line of business there is an individual or firm corporation that sets the standard for activity in that direction and the name becomes a synonym for all that is most progressive, resourceful and resultant in that particular field. The house of Sprague, Warner & Company occupies such a position in connection with the wholesale grocery trade of Chicago, in which field Albert Arnold Sprague has labored from a pioneer period in the development of the commercial interests of this city. He has kept in touch with the trend of development in commercial circles, manifesting at all times a spirit of enterprise that has led him beyond the bounds that others have reached, while his sound judgment has been proven in new and hitherto untried fields in the inauguration of original methods and an expansive policy. He came to Chicago from New England when a young man. His birth occurred at Randolph, Vermont, May 19, 1835, and his youthful days were passed upon the home farm of his parents, Ziba and Caroline M. (Arnold) Sprague, who, realizing the benefits of education, provided their son with excellent advantages. He supplemented his common-school course by study in Kimball Union Academy to his graduation with the class of 1854. The following year he registered for the classical course at Yale and was graduated from that institution in 1859. During his college days he had cherished the ambition of becoming a member of the bar, but ill health suggested the wiser course of spending three years in outdoor life upon the home farm in Vermont. Then, like many another New England young man, he heard and heeded the call of the west and became a factor in the business circles of Chicago in the spring of 1862.

When he made his trip to the city by the lake he had not definitely decided it should be his future home, but, recognizing the spirit of business activity and progressiveness already manifest, he became connected with the wholesale grocery trade and from that time to the present, covering a period of forty-eight years, has been a prominent representative in this field. He joined Z. B. Stetson in organizing the firm of Sprague & Stetson and, though the original capital was limited, the new venture proved profitable from the beginning, its profits being used to secure an enlarged stock and thus meet the growing demands of the trade. At the end of a year Mr. Stetson retired and was succeeded by Ezra J. Warner in a partnership

relation that has continued to the present time, making this the oldest firm in the wholesale grocery trade in the city. They admitted the third partner in 1864 when O. S. A. Sprague, a younger brother, joined the company, having recently returned from the war. At that time the style of Sprague, Warner & Company was assumed and the name and success of the house have continued without change for more than forty years. The personality of its founders has permeated the establishment from the beginning, making it one of the most reliable as well as one of the most prosperous wholesale enterprises of the city. The house is today without a parallel in the volume of its trade in Chicago and is scarcely equalled in the entire world. Its territory covers the entire middle west from north to south with extensive trade relations in the northwest and in the south in Georgia and the Carolinas. The policy of the house has at all times conformed to the strictest commercial ethics. Regarding satisfied patrons as their best advertisement, they have given to their customers a service that has secured a continuation of the trade and at all times they have maintained the highest standard in the personnel of the house, in the quality of the output and in the promptness with which orders are executed. Not alone in the mercantile field, however, has Mr. Sprague directed his energies, for he is a director of the Chicago Telephone Company, the Edison Electric Light Company and the Northern Trust Company, of which he was one of the organizers. He is prominent among those men whose business activity has constituted the substantial foundation of financial responsibility in Chicago.

On the 29th of September, 1862, Mr. Sprague, having returned to New England, was married at Royalton, Vermont, to Miss Nancy A. Atwood, a daughter of Ebenezer Atwood. With his bride he returned to Chicago and they have since been well known in the leading social circles of the city as is their only daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Coolidge. Mr. Sprague is a member of several of the most prominent clubs and societies of the city, including the Chicago, University, Onwentsia and Homewood Clubs and the Pelee Club of Canada. He is likewise identified with the Chicago Literary Society and became a charter member of the Commercial Club, which he served as president in 1882. The cosmopolitan nature of his interests is further indicated in the fact that he is a director of the Art Institute, a trustee of the Chicago Orphan Asylum, the Presbyterian Hospital and the Rush Medical College. Since 1873 he has been a director of the Relief and Aid Society, of which he was president from 1887 until 1890. In the field of philanthropy his activity has also been conspicuous, for he has made generous response to the call of organized charity and of individual relief. He is quick to note the needs of his fellowmen and, while he does not believe in an indiscriminate giving which promotes vagrancy and idleness, there are few men who realize more fully or meet with greater readiness the responsibilities of wealth.

EDWARD A. FAIRBROTHER.

During the course of his active business career Edward A. Fairbrother has been identified with the automobile trade and with the undertaking business, now concentrating his efforts and attention upon the latter. He was born in Detroit, Michigan, on the 2d of January, 1875, and is a son of William E. and Elizabeth W.

(Vaughn) Fairbrother. The father, who was one of the early undertakers of Detroit, is now deceased. The son acquired a high school education in Detroit and after putting aside his textbooks assisted his father in the undertaking business in young manhood. Thinking to find a broader field of labor in Chicago, he came to this city in 1906 and accepted a position of sales agent and advertising manager with an automobile manufacturing house. He was for a time connected with different motor car manufactories in that relation and later engaged in the automobile business as a retail dealer. In 1915, however, he returned to the undertaking business, in which he had received his initial training, and opened an establishment at No. 4365 Irving Park boulevard, where he occupies a building twenty-five by fifty-five feet, and this contains a chapel with seating capacity for fifty-five.

In 1897 Mr. Fairbrother was united in marriage to Miss Edith McKay, of Detroit, and to them have been born two children: Edward A., who is serving as a member of Company E of the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Regiment, United States National Army, now in Texas; and Helen E., at home. Mr. Fairbrother is a faithful follower of Masonic teachings, holding membership in Portage Park Lodge, No. 1002, A. F. & A. M. He is also a member of Everett Council, No. 463, of the National Union. In politics he is an independent republican, usually voting the party ticket yet not considering himself bound by party ties. He holds membership in the First Baptist church of Irving Park, and the section of the city in which he resides and is carrying on business counts him as one of its valued representatives, for he is always to be found on the side of progress and improvement in all things relating to the welfare of that section.

SAMUEL INSULL.

Samuel Insull, president of the Commonwealth Edison Company, of Chicago, since the commencement of his business and professional career, has been identified with some of the manifold interests which have been established by the great inventor and promoter in the amazingly expanded field of electricity. He is a native of the world's metropolis, born on the 11th of November, 1859, being the son of Samuel and Emma (Short) Insull. After receiving a thorough education in various private schools of London, Reading and Oxford, England, Mr. Insull begun his connection with the electric business as private secretary to Colonel George E. Gouraud, who, as the representative of Thomas A. Edison, was then engaged in forming the Edison Telephone Company, of London. This company was subsequently merged into the Bell Telephone Company, which, in turn, became part of the National Telephone Company.

Mr. Insull's labors in London brought him to the favorable notice of Mr. Edison, and in February, 1881, he came to the United States to assume the position of private secretary to the American inventor, in that capacity having, for many years, full charge of his broad and complicated business affairs. He represented Mr. Edison in the organization and management of the Electric Tube Company, which were the first manufacturers of underground conductors for electric lights in the world; also built and operated, as general manager for Mr. Edison, the Edison Machine Works at Schenectady, New York, as well as being his personal repre-

sentative in the affairs of the Edison Lamp Company. In 1889 the various Edison manufactories and the Edison Electric Light Company were consolidated under the name of the Edison General Electric Company, of which he became second vice president, in charge of the manufacturing and selling departments, and when that company was combined with the Thomson-Houston Company as the General Electric Company he was elected second vice president of the consolidation. In June, 1892, he resigned to accept the presidency of the Chicago Edison Company; in 1897 the Commonwealth Electric Company was formed, and after the two were consolidated under the name of the Commonwealth Edison Company, he assumed the presidency of the new concern.

Mr. Insull is also president of the North Shore Electric Company, operating electric light and power plants in territory around Chicago; of the United Light & Railways Company and the Louisville & Southern Indiana Traction Company. He is president of the Economy Light and Power Company and director of the Union Light and Traction Company. Professionally, he enjoys membership in the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the British Institute of Electrical Engineers.

On May 24, 1899, Mr. Insull was married to Miss Margaret A. Bird, and they reside at 1100 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago. In politics Mr. Insull is a republican, and his remarkably broad social connections are evidenced by his membership in Chicago, Chicago Athletic, Chicago Automobile, Onwentsia, Saddle and Cycle, Exmoor Country, South Shore Country and Mid-Day Clubs, all of Chicago; Metropolitan, Union League, Engineers, Mid-Day, Lawyers and Seawanhaka Yacht Clubs, of New York; Pendennis Club, of Louisville; and the Devonshire, Whitehall and Royal Automobile Clubs, of London, England.

WALTER P. HENRY.

Walter P. Henry was born in Chicago on the 13th of January, 1882, and is a son of Rine and Agnes (Dessart) Henry. The father was born in Germany and came to the United States about 1860. He was engaged in the brewing business for a time but is now devoting his attention to the printers' roller business. His wife has passed away.

Walter P. Henry acquired a public school education and in early manhood took up the study of dentistry under a private tutor. He qualified for the profession, which he then followed for about seven years. In 1902 he established a livery business at Elston and Montrose avenues, where he remained for eleven years, or until 1913. In the meantime he determined to devote his attention to the undertaking business and in preparation therefor was graduated from the Barnes School of Anatomy & Sanitary Science in December, 1905. He then extended the scope of his activities by adding an undertaking business to the livery business and continued in those lines until 1913, when he disposed of the livery stable. In January, 1914, he opened an undertaking business at Nos. 4875-77 Milwaukee avenue. He erected a building thirty-four by one hundred and thirty feet and two stories in height. It is well equipped for the purpose used and contains a chapel with accommodations for one hundred people. He also has a fine garage near his undertaking parlors which

he established in 1914 and which has a capacity for twenty-five cars. Both branches of his business are proving profitable owing to his close application and the intelligent direction of his interests.

On the 10th of April, 1912, Mr. Henry was united in marriage to Miss Adelaide Esdohr, of Chicago, and they have become the parents of a son, Walter H. Along the line of his chosen profession Mr. Henry is connected with the Chicago Undertakers Association and also with the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association. He has various other membership connections, however, being identified with the Knights of Pythias, the Plattdeutsche Gilde, Providence Lodge, No. 711, A. F. & A. M., and Fellowship Chapter, No. 235, R. A. M. He is a loyal follower of the teachings of the craft and exemplifies in his life the beneficent spirit of the fraternity, many times extending a helping hand to those who need assistance. He has always been a resident of Chicago, has a wide acquaintance here, and in his business affairs has made substantial progress by methods that neither seek nor require disguise.

THOMAS P. FLANNERY.

Thomas P. Flannery was born on Halsted street and is now conducting a successful business on the same thoroughfare, having in 1911 purchased a lot on the northwest corner of Halsted and Diversey boulevard on which he erected a fine building, in which he is conducting a large drug trade. He was born on the 9th of July, 1879, a son of Martin and Ellen (Burns) Flannery. His father was a son of Martin Flannery, who became one of the pioneers of the city, bringing his family to Chicago in the early '40s, when the city bore little resemblance to the great metropolitan center of the present day. Its size was then so limited that the present downtown district was largely occupied as a residence district and the family home was at the corner of what is now State and Madison streets. This is said to be the busiest corner in the world, a greater number of people passing at a given time than on any other one spot on the face of the globe. Ellen Burns, the mother of Mr. Flannery of this review, was brought to Chicago in her girlhood days by her mother and was here reared, after which she gave her hand in marriage to Martin Flannery, but, like him, she was a native of the Emerald isle.

Thomas P. Flannery acquired a public school education and then began learning the druggist's trade in the establishment and under the direction of D. R. Dyehe, senior partner in the firm of D. R. Dyehe & Company at State and Randolph streets. He became a registered pharmacist in the '90s. For some time he was a clerk in the employ of the well known house of Dale & Sempell and later he became connected with J. S. Styles. He also engaged in clerking for Charles C. Thiel and others, but was ambitious to engage in business on his own account and he thoroughly embraced every opportunity that led the way to that end. At length his industry and economy had brought to him sufficient capital and he felt that his broad experience also justified the step. Accordingly he purchased a drug store at the corner of Halsted street and Diversey boulevard and in 1911 he purchased the northwest corner of Halsted and Diversey, whereon he erected a fine building, to which he removed his stock of drugs. He is now conducting one of the modern high class drug stores of that section. The place presents the last word in the retail drug business. The

furnishings are modern and attractive, a large stock of drugs and druggists' sundries is carried and the business methods of the house commend the proprietor to a liberal patronage. Mr. Flannery belongs to the Chicago Retail Druggists Association, also to the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, the National Association of Retail Druggists and became a charter member of the Chicago Drug Club. He also belongs to the North Shore Buying Club.

On the 26th of April, 1899, Mr. Flannery was united in marriage to Miss Mary Heaney, of Chicago, a daughter of John B. and Mary D. Heaney. They have one child, Eleanor N., who is sixteen years of age. Mr. Flannery maintains an independent course in politics. He belongs to various trade societies but is not active as a club man. His entire time and attention have been devoted to his business affairs and his social interests are of a private nature when leisure has permitted. His genial qualities have made for personal popularity and wherever known he wins friendship and regard.

GUSTUS WILLIAM HALLEMAN.

Gustus William Halleman is proprietor of one of the well appointed undertaking establishments of Chicago. He was born in St. Charles county, Missouri, on the 13th of August, 1869, and is a son of August Henry and Louise (Schafer) Halleman, both of whom were natives of New Orleans, Louisiana. They removed northward to Missouri in the '50s and the father there engaged in shoe manufacturing. Both he and his wife have long since passed away.

Gustus W. Halleman acquired a public school education in his native county and afterward attended St. Charles College. He has been a resident of Chicago for thirty years, or since 1888, at which time he entered the grocery and meat business in connection with his brother, A. H. Halleman. He was active in that line of business for several years and subsequently turned his attention to the milk trade. He next organized the Wisconsin Lime & Stone Company in 1892 and conducted the business with growing success until 1899, when he turned his attention to the coal and ice trade, which he carried on alone. In 1910 he entered the auto sales business and in July, 1913, he purchased the first white auto hearse in Chicago. He was one of the first to engage in the auto livery business and he introduced his first limousine in this connection in 1912. It was in that year that he started the motor livery business and within a short time he was accorded a very liberal patronage. In June, 1913, he opened an undertaking establishment at No. 3212 North avenue and in the same year he pursued a course in Worsham's School of Embalming, from which he was graduated after successfully passing the required examination. In the spring of 1918, Mr. Halleman purchased the building at 3223 West North avenue and he is now successfully conducting business there. He has a well appointed establishment, containing a commodious chapel with accommodations for one hundred and fifty-two people. He carries an extensive line of undertaking goods and supplies and has everything necessary for the scientific and sanitary care of the dead. He became one of the charter members of the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association and served as its first secretary. He is also a member of the Chicago Undertakers Association.

On the 13th of August, 1896, Mr. Halleman was united in marriage to Miss

Martha Jane Triekle, a daughter of Dr. E. H. Triekle, formerly a member of congress from Marietta, Ohio. Mr. Halleman is identified with the Loyal Order of Moose, the Knights of Pythias, the Royal League, the National Union, the Independent Order of Foresters, the White Star and many other social and fraternal organizations. He is also one of the directors of the Norwegian Old People's Home Society and is a man of benevolent and kindly spirit, ever ready to extend a helping hand where aid and assistance are needed. He votes with the republican party and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, having given to the party his stalwart allegiance since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. His has been an active and well spent life measuring up to high standards of manhood and citizenship and throughout his entire career he has recognized his duties and obligations to his fellows and has ever been ready to assist those to whom fate and fortune have seemed unkind. His own career has been marked by a steady advancement that has resulted from intelligently directed effort and each change in his business career has marked a step in advance, bringing him a broader outlook and wider opportunities.

A. C. BARTLETT.

To be the witness of the growth of a business house from small beginnings to one which has a world-wide scope is to be the observer of quite a wonderful and imposing sight in the practical world; but to be both a witness and an active and leading factor in such a remarkable development is an experience accorded to but few men. This development of a great business can only be partially compared to the rising of a monumental building under the supervision of master minds; for, while in both cases those who have responsibilities of the construction watch and direct with honorable pride the countless details which must be mastered and forwarded in the working out of the general plan, those who rear the structure of a vast business are building with the ever shifting material of humanity instead of with iron, steel, stone and bricks. Immeasurably greater, therefore, is the genius of the man who deals with men and women, molding them to his purposes; who, in the guiding of his enterprise to the heights of superiority, is obliged to meet fierce competition and new conditions—than the architect or the builder, who depends for success upon the exact sciences and solid, substantial, dependable material.

Among those in Chicago to whom this comparison legitimately applies is A. C. Bartlett, president of the corporation of Hibbard, Spence, Bartlett & Company, which operates one of the largest hardware houses in the world, its mammoth establishment on State street between South Water and the Chicago river, being one of the most conveniently arranged and finely constructed buildings for its purposes in existence. It is a fitting outward manifestation of the extent and permanence of the business itself. As would be expected, the presiding genius of this great business is a strong, broad, accurate man, endowed with remarkable mental concentration and fine logical mind; but, what is remarkable in business men of his caliber, he is also cultured and polished, an attractive writer and an easy, effective public speaker. His hard, common sense, which has brought him eminence in the business world, is also refined and mellowed by his generosity and benevolence.

Mr. Bartlett evidently inherited some of his business ability from his father, but

none from his grandfather, who was notoriously a "poor manager." Born at Stratford, Fulton county, New York, June 22, 1844, he comes of brave, sturdy families, who were widely known pioneers of the central part of the state north of the Mohawk river. Colonel Ichabod Bartlett, his paternal grandfather, made a good officer in the Revolutionary war, but when it came to the more prosaic campaign of life he lacked the persistent industry which wins the average success. The family being in rather needy circumstances, one of the sons, Aaron, with the other children, obtained little schooling; it is said that a year covered the educational period of his life. This boy, who was born in 1800, was reared on his father's small farm and his experience there, as well as a short independent venture in the same line, induced him to abandon agriculture and become a partner in a country store. Unlike his brave father, he possessed a good head for business and gained such ground that he associated himself with Isaac Hyde, of New York city, in the erection and operation of a sole leather tannery, the resulting firm of A. Bartlett & Company becoming quite well known in central New York.

Nathaniel Dibell, the maternal grandfather of A. C. Bartlett, was a sturdy, thrifty New Englander, who went to New York shortly after his marriage, bought and improved a large farm, raised a family of eight girls, lived comfortably and happily, was honest and popular, served the public in various official capacities, and altogether passed what may be called an uneventful but eminently useful and honorable existence. His daughter Delia, who was born September 3, 1806, married Aaron Bartlett, and their only son was Adolphus C.

When Mr. Bartlett came to Chicago, at the age of nineteen his plan was to enter a wholesale house, obtain the necessary experience, and then embark as a merchant in some small village, using as capital a few thousand dollars which his father had left him. With this end in view he entered the employ of the hardware store of Tuttle, Hibbard & Company, as a general utility boy, with promise of a nominal salary. But his eyes were open and his brain was busy, and the more he saw of the business life of the bustling city the better he liked it; his original intention to do business in a small place in a modest way gradually and completely oozed away. At the end of the first year the firm name was changed to Hibbard & Spenceer, and three years later, then twenty-three years of age, he was given a silent interest in the business. At the conclusion of another three years Mr. Bartlett was received into the firm as a general partner; on January 1, 1877, the style of the firm was changed to Hibbard, Spenceer & Company, and, upon the incorporation of the business January 1, 1882, to Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Company, with Mr. Bartlett as secretary of the corporation. Upon the death of Mr. Spenceer in 1894 he became vice president, and assumed the presidency January 1, 1904, Mr. Hibbard's death having occurred in the preceding October.

A simple mention is all that can be accorded Mr. Bartlett's connections with the business, financial, educational, social, political and charitable institutions of Chicago; but that mention is sufficient to indicate the great breadth and variety of his activities and how vast is his influence for the material progress and higher good of the city. He has been a member of the Chicago board of education and is a trustee of Beloit (Wisconsin) College and the University of Chicago. He is a charter member of the Commercial Club, an ex-director of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company and a director of the First National Bank, Northern Trust Company, Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company. He has also served on the direc-

torate of the Chicago Athenaeum, and since 1873 has been a director of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society. He is a trustee of the Art Institute; president of the Home for the Friendless, vice president of the Old People's Home, and has been a director of the Orphan Asylum. He is a member of the Chicago Club, and his Republicanism is indicated by his membership in the Union League Club.

Mr. Bartlett was married to Mary H. Pitkin, who died December 19, 1890, the mother of Maie Bartlett Heard, Frederick Clay and Florence Dibell. His second wife, to whom he was united June 15, 1893, was formerly Abbey H. Hitchcock, daughter of Bailey H. Hitchcock, a brother of the late Charles Hitchcock of Chicago. By this marriage there has been one child—Eleanor Collamore.

FRANK J. BURKE.

Frank J. Burke has been a lifelong resident of Illinois and since the 1st of January, 1891, has made his home in Chicago. He was born in Elgin on the 2d of June, 1872, a son of Patrick and Katherine (Murphy) Burke, both of whom were natives of Ireland. They came to the United States in childhood and were married in New York. In the year 1847 the father had come west to Chicago with his parents and later removed to Elgin, after which he returned to New York, where he was married. He conducted business as a dairy farmer for many years and thus provided for the support of his family. In 1876 he removed from Elgin to Chicago but in 1878 became a resident of Chebanse, Illinois. His death occurred in July, 1915. He had for four years survived his wife, who passed away in June, 1911.

While Frank J. Burke was a resident of Chicago from 1876 until 1878, the greater part of his boyhood and youth was passed in other sections of the state. He was largely reared in Chebanse, Illinois, where he acquired a public school education, and on the 1st of January, 1891, he returned to Chicago, where he engaged in the commission business at the stock yards in connection with an uncle, forming the firm of Adams & Burke. He was active in that line until 1912 and then went upon the road as a traveling salesman, spending two years in that connection. He was afterward night superintendent for the Independent Packing Company for two years and during that time he pursued a course in the International School of Embalming, from which he was graduated in 1916. He then established an undertaking business at No. 5542 South Halsted street and in June, 1917, he opened an undertaking business at No. 1303 Devon avenue, where he occupies a building with a frontage of twenty-five feet and has one of the modern and well appointed undertaking establishments of that section of the city. His business has grown rapidly by reason of the satisfactory service which he has rendered to his patrons.

On the 15th of June, 1907, Mr. Burke was united in marriage to Miss Alice Dryden, of Chicago, and to them have been born six children: Katherine and Alice, twins, nine years of age; Helen, aged seven; Francis, five years of age; and two who died in infancy. The parents are members of St. Ignatius Catholic church.

Mr. Burke belongs to the Catholic Order of Foresters and also to the Knights of Columbus. He is active in the work of the church and is a member of the church choir. Along the line of his chosen profession he is identified with the Chicago Undertakers Association and is an associate member of the Chicago Motor Livery-

men's Association, thus keeping in touch with the trend of progress in connection with the work. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party and he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, but he does not seek nor desire office. He has never had occasion to regret the fact that he returned to Chicago, for in its broad business opportunities he found the chances which he sought and step by step he has worked his way upward until he is now active in control of an important and growing business.

HORATIO O. STONE.

Horatio O. Stone, one of the pioneers of Chicago and a leading citizen, merchant and real estate dealer of the city for upwards of forty years, was born on Boughton Hill, in the town of Victor, Ontario (now Monroe) county, New York, January 2, 1811, and died at his home in Chicago, on July 20, 1877. Mr. Stone was descended from a line of sturdy farmers in the eastern states. His father, Ebenezer Stone, born at Stonington, Connecticut was one of the early settlers of western New York and, with his compeers in the advance of civilization, was engaged in many of the Indian battles then frequent on the frontier. He likewise served in the war of 1812. He died in 1843, at the residence of his son in Chicago. He was a widower at the time, his wife, whose maiden name was Clarissa Odell, having died six weeks after the birth of the subject of this sketch.

Horatio Stone was brought up on his father's farm and obtained his education in the common schools of the district. At the age of fourteen years he apprenticed himself to the trade of shoemaking and incidentally acquiring the trade of tanner and currier, with which the first-named craft was generally combined in those early days. Not finding these occupations congenial, he only served out his apprenticeship, and, at the age of eighteen, struck out into a new field. The Laekawanna canal was then being constructed and he secured a position in connection with it on the canal, and later as overseer of a force of laborers. A year later he was boating on the Erie canal. Perhaps of all his occupations this was least to his taste and it was not long before he gave it up. Uncertain what to do, and no opening presenting itself that sufficiently appealed to his energetic nature, he paid a visit to his brother in Wayne county, Michigan. Being favorably impressed with the possibilities of farming in that state, he took up eighty acres of government land near Clinton, Washtenaw county, and established himself thereon as a farmer. During the Black Hawk war, being drafted, he served twenty-two days under General Jacob Brown. At the expiration of two years he sold his farm and, sending his family to Erie, Pennsylvania, started still farther west to seek his fortune.

On the 11th of January, 1834, after a long and toilsome journey, he arrived at Chicago. Developed from a village of a dozen houses in 1831, Chicago at the time he reached it, was, to all appearances, anything but an inviting place in which to settle. Situated on "a bleak, uninviting lake-coast of sand-hills, morasses and swamps," and containing but a few hundred inhabitants, including traders and Indian-halfbreeds, it was a veritable outpost of civilization—nothing more. That its location was in its favor was at once apparent to the discerning eye of the young pioneer; and believing that with advancing years the place would rise to a position of prominence



H. O. STONE

and importance, if not real greatness, he decided to make a trial of its possibilities. He lived at first at the hotel kept by Mark Beaubien on the corner of Lake and South Water streets. As a spectator in Judge John D. Caton's court, one morning, he met a Mr. Blanchard, from whom he bought a lot on Clinton street, and after paying ninety dollars therefor he had only about fifty dollars left. Immediate work was found in chopping timber on the north branch of the Chicago river, to be used in building the piers for the Chicago harbor. For this labor the government paid sixteen dollars a month and board. This work ended, he went, in the following spring, to Wisconsin, and upon reaching Sheboygan, entered a claim near the mouth of the river. After working several months in a sawmill there, he returned to Chicago in time to attend the first government land sale held June 16 and 17, 1835. Here he sold his Clinton street lot for three hundred and fifty-eight dollars cash. With his capital he started a general store and later a hardware store at Lake and State streets, and also dealt in grain to a considerable extent. Mr. Stone remained in trade twenty-seven years. He invested largely in real estate, buying several extensive tracts of land in and near Chicago, of which, in later years, subdivisions to the city were created. His judgment in buying and selling property was almost unerring, and during the last twenty-five years of his life he stood in the very front rank as an operator in Chicago real estate.

In business pursuits he found his chief pleasure. He was active and energetic to a remarkable degree, and after retiring from trade, continued in the real-estate business. He was an earnest republican in politics, and being widely known and highly respected, he might, had he cared for office, have been elected to very responsible positions. He was still active in business at the time of his death. Through his energy and foresight he accumulated a large fortune. He was of genial disposition, gave cheerfully of his means to forward public measures for the good of all, and by an honorable and extremely useful life earned universal respect. He was married three times—first to Miss Jane A. Lowry, of Erie, Pennsylvania; second, to Miss Frances M. Pearce, of Chicago; and, third, to Miss Elizabeth Yager, daughter of David H. Yager, of Clifton Springs, New York. By the last wife, who survives him he was the father of eight children, five of whom are deceased. Those living are: Horatio O., Robert E., and Althea I.

Mrs. Stone is a recognized social leader, and is one of the most popular and respected women in Chicago. She possesses literary, musical and artistic tastes, and has always taken a sincere pleasure in fostering art and encouraging American artists. Her liberal support of every good and charitable work undertaken in Chicago for many years has given her a warm place in the hearts of all.

MICHAEL H. ZUBER.

For forty-seven years Michael H. Zuber has been a resident of Chicago, in which city he was born October 12, 1871, a son of Christian and Anna (Rauch) Zuber, who came to Chicago in 1854. They were both natives of Bavaria, Germany, and on coming to the new world Christian Zuber cast in his lot with the early business men of Chicago and was engaged in the shoe trade on the present site of the store of Siegel, Cooper & Company. Later he was connected with the grocery, flour and feed

business on Halsted and Willow streets. He lived to witness a remarkable change in the city as the years went by, for time and man wrought a notable transformation in the comparatively little city in which he arrived in 1854. Both he and his wife have now passed away.

Their son, Michael H. Zuber, was educated in the parochial schools and afterward spent two years in college in Dayton, Ohio. Starting out in the business world, he learned the stonecutting trade and followed that and other lines until 1907, when he opened an undertaking business at Larrabee and Eugenia streets. In 1910 he opened a branch at No. 2938 Lincoln avenue and in 1912 he discontinued his old place and removed his entire business to Lincoln avenue. The building which he there purchased in 1910 is twenty-five by one hundred and seventy feet and he has equipped it for the conduct of the undertaking business along the most modern and progressive lines. He has a chapel with a seating capacity for fifty and he has his residence on the second floor.

On the 18th of April, 1893, Mr. Zuber was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Reichert, of Chicago, and to them have been born three children: Irene, who is now the wife of J. Elliott Jennings, of Chicago; Mildred, who married Henry Lind, of Chicago; and Jeanette, at home.

In politics Mr. Zuber is a democrat and has been an active worker in party ranks. In 1912 he was a candidate for the nomination for city treasurer but was not successful. He and his family are connected with St. Alphonsus Catholic church and he is identified with the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Knights and Ladies of Honor and also with several German organizations. He belongs to the Bavarian Society, the German American Society and several others which foster sociability and friendliness between the representatives of German nationality or lineage.

ELIPHALET WICKS BLATCHFORD.

Eliphalet Wicks Blatchford, financially interested in the firm of E. W. Blatchford & Company, manufacturers of lead pipe, has in recent years left the active management of the business to his younger brother while his attention has been given to those activities which are a matter of interest and enjoyment to him and which in large measure have constituted potent forces in Chicago's educational, benevolent and philanthropic work. He has passed the eighty-fifth milestone on life's journey, yet his labors still remain a factor in much that is proving beneficial to the city. His birth occurred at Stillwater, New York, May 31, 1826, his parents being the Rev. Dr. John and Frances (Wicks) Blatchford. His grandfather, Samuel Blatchford, D. D., came from Devonshire, England, to the United States in 1795, settling in New York.

In preparation for a professional career E. W. Blatchford pursued a course in the Lansingburgh Academy of New York, afterward attended Marion College of Missouri, and finally entered the Illinois College at Jacksonville, Illinois, from which he was graduated with the class of 1845. Some years afterward that institution conferred upon him the LL. D. degree. He entered business circles in connection with the law offices of his uncles, R. M. and E. H. Blatchford, prominent attorneys of New York, but after several years his health became impaired, owing

to the close confinement of his work, and he relinquished his plans for a professional career and returned to the west. In St. Louis he entered upon the manufacture of lead and subsequently was joined in partnership by Morris Collins, of that city. They extended the field of their operations in 1854 by establishing a branch at Chicago, Mr. Blatchford assuming the management of their interests in this city. With the dissolution of the firm a few years later he became a permanent resident of Chicago and concentrated his energies upon the control of an extensive manufactory of lead pipe, sheet lead and shot and linseed oil to which other related manufactures were added. The keen business sagacity and executive ability of Mr. Blatchford constituted the broad basis on which the substantial success of the house was built, and upon his retirement from the active management of the business his younger brother, Nathaniel H. Blatchford, assumed control. The undertaking is still one of the foremost concerns of this kind in the city.

The home relations of Mr. Blatchford have always been most pleasant. He was married October 7, 1858, to Miss Mary Emily Williams, a daughter of John C. Williams, one of the old and honored residents of Chicago. They became the parents of seven children, as follows: Paul; Amy, who became the wife of Rev. Howard S. Bliss, D. D.; Frances May; Edward Williams; Florence; Charles Hammond; and Eliphalet Huntington.

Mr. Blatchford has long been a prominent representative of the leading clubs of Chicago, including the Union League, the University, the Chicago, the Literary and the Commercial Clubs, serving at one time as president of the last named. He likewise belongs to the Congregational Club of Chicago and this indicates one of his most active interests in life. He has throughout the period of his residence here been an officer of the New England Congregational church and is deeply interested in all of its varied lines of work and its allied activities. He became a charter member of the Chicago City Missionary Society and is a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, serving as its vice president from 1885 until 1898. For nearly forty-two years he was the president of the board of directors of the Chicago Theological Seminary and has cooperated in all of the movements which have tended to promote the moral progress and uplift of the city. But the broad scope of his usefulness covers a still wider field and educational projects have also felt the stimulus of his cooperation and sound judgment. He was one of the trustees of Illinois College from 1866 until 1875, has been president of the Chicago Academy of Science, is a member of the board of trustees of the Chicago Eye and Ear Infirmary and for seventeen years was its president. He is likewise a trustee of the Chicago Art Institute and was made executor and one of the trustees of the estate of the late Walter L. Newberry, becoming president of the board of trustees of the Newberry Library upon its incorporation. He is likewise a trustee of the John Crerar Library, was one of the founders and president of the board of trustees of the Chicago Manual Training School and is a life member of the Chicago Historical Society. He has not disregarded his country's claims for political activity and while he has never sought office he has never failed to exercise his right of franchise and thus give unmistakable evidence of his loyal support of principles in which he believes. His early political allegiance was given to the whig party and upon the organization, in 1856, of the republican party, he joined its ranks. His spirit of patriotism during the Civil war was never questioned and throughout the period of the struggle he devoted the major portion of his time

to the northwestern branch of the United States Sanitary Commission, serving as its treasurer. A contemporary biographer has written of him as: "Not only a prominent business man of Chicago but a leader as well in the development and conduct of many institutions of ennobling influence. His keen, practical insight, his sound judgment and his disinterested counsel are still valued and generally utilized and his personality is strong, inspiring and elevating."

DAVID D. MEE.

David D. Mee, engaged in the undertaking business in Chicago, was born in Lake county, Indiana, on the 19th of June, 1851, and is a son of George and Rachel (Fowler) Mee. The father was born in England and the mother in Canada, and they became residents of Lake county, Indiana, in 1845, in which year their respective parents took up their abode in that section. George Mee was a tailor by trade, carrying on business for a long period at Lowell, Indiana, but both he and his wife are now deceased.

David D. Mee acquired a public school education in his native state and also pursued a course of study in the normal school at Valparaiso, Indiana, after which he took up the profession of teaching, to which he devoted five years. He entered the livery and undertaking business at Lowell and was active along that line until 1887, when he removed to Chicago, where he established a grocery store on Irving Park boulevard. In 1888, however, he returned to the undertaking and livery business at Oakley boulevard and Milwaukee avenue, becoming senior partner in the firm of Mee & Dodson. That relationship was maintained for about fourteen years or until 1902, when Mr. Dodson sold out and Mr. Mee removed to 3918 and 3920 Irving Park boulevard, where he erected a building thirty-eight by ninety-two feet upon a lot of fifty feet frontage. This is a two-story building, designed especially for the purpose to which it is put. He has a chapel seating one hundred and fifty. He owns an auto hearse, two limousine cars and one touring car. In 1913 he opened a branch establishment at No. 4806 Kimball avenue, which was managed by his son, Charles Edward, until the latter's death in September 1917, since which time the branch has been closed. Mr. Mee has built up a business of large proportions and his patronage comes to him not only from his immediate neighborhood but from other sections of the city as well. He is a member of both the Chicago Undertakers Association and the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association.

On the 14th of March, 1872, Mr. Mee was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Jeanette Binyon, of Cedar Lake, Indiana, a daughter of John Binyon, of Tennessee, who was a pioneer of Lake county and a veteran of the Civil war. To Mr. and Mrs. Mee have been born the following named. Charles Edward, born December 14, 1872, passed away in September, 1917. He had graduated from Valparaiso University and afterward went to Chicago Heights, where he was engaged in the undertaking, furniture and livery business for ten years. He then removed to Chicago and joined his father in business in 1912, having charge of one of the undertaking establishments until his demise. He wedded May Birch and they had one child, who is now Mrs. Samuel Smith, of Chicago. The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David D. Mee is Mrs. Flora Fox, the wife of Ray Fox, a banker of Marquette, Michigan.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Mee is a prominent Mason, holding membership in Myrtle Lodge, No. 795, A. F. & A. M.; Irving Park Chapter, R. A. M.; Siloam Council, R. & S. M.; and St. Elmo Commandery, K. T. While a resident of Indiana he served as master of the Masonic lodge at Lowell and at all times he has been loyal to the teachings and purposes of the craft, which is based upon a recognition of the brotherhood of mankind and the obligations thereby imposed. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias lodge of Irving Park and is a charter member of Irving Park Lodge of the National Union. His political endorsement is given to the republican party and he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day but does not seek nor desire office, preferring to concentrate his efforts and attention upon his business interests, which have been constantly growing in volume and importance and which have won for him a substantial and gratifying measure of success.

ARTHUR BURRAGE FARWELL.

Long recognized as a leader in the movement for civic virtue, putting forth practical and effective effort toward the attainment of honorable and ideal conditions in municipal government, Arthur Burrage Farwell stands as a representative of the highest type of American manhood and citizenship, subjugating party interests to general welfare and personal aggrandizement to the good of his fellowmen. Descended from New England ancestry, he was born at Leominster, Massachusetts, October 2, 1852, and was educated in the village and preparatory schools of that town. During the periods of vacation and until seventeen years of age he assisted his father in the management of a farm owned by the family and situated near the town limits. From his youth he was interested in the study of economies and of questions of vital import to the welfare of humanity and, wishing to become a factor in life where the limitations were not as great as those imposed by the farm, he came to Chicago. His first commercial venture was as clerk in the office of the Babcock Extinguisher Company, of which his brother was then secretary. He remained in that position for a year, at the end of which time he entered the employ of J. V. Farwell & Company, continuing with that great dry-goods firm until 1876 and advancing from stock clerk by successive gradations until he became traveling salesman. He was with the house through the fire of 1870 and also through the great conflagration which destroyed Chicago's business center in 1871. After leaving J. V. Farwell & Company he connected himself with C. M. Henderson & Company, for many years recognized as one of Chicago's great factors in the wholesale shoe trade. There he remained for twenty-six years and when the Watson-Plummer Company succeeded C. M. Henderson & Company he remained with the new firm for five years. At the time of the dissolution of his connection he was one of the oldest as well as one of the most honored representatives of the house.

In the early days of his residence in Chicago, Mr. Farwell became a member of the Plymouth Congregational church and it was while connected with Dr. Bartlett's congregation that he became aroused to the necessity for concerted action looking to the betterment of existing municipal conditions. He became one of the leaders in organizing the ballot box brigade, whose efforts in the direction of political reform are matters of history. In 1880 he was chosen chairman of the Young Men's

Republican Club and took active part in the Brand-Lehman legislative contest in the old eighteenth ward, claiming that the saloon was no place for a political meeting and succeeding in establishing the precedent which has ever been maintained, preventing such meetings being held in saloons. In 1885 he removed to Hyde Park and five years later was made chairman of the finance committee of the Hyde Park Protective Association. In 1892 he was elected its secretary, in which position he has always contended for the enforcement of the Hyde Park ordinances and is justly proud of the fact that nine out of ten saloon cases in that district have been decided in favor of decency. Mr. Farwell has always believed that character is more valuable than life itself and has ever acted upon this principle to the benefit of the community at large. He is president of the Chicago Law & Order League and has been conspicuous in the contest for the supremacy of law, decent politics and honest administration of public affairs.

On Christmas day of 1882 was celebrated the marriage of Arthur Burrage Farwell and Miss Floretta Woodberry. Unto them have been born four daughters and two sons, one of whom died in 1888. The surviving son, Stanley P., is a professor in the Central University of Danville, Kentucky. The eldest daughter, Florence, is a teacher in Youngstown, Ohio, and Elizabeth is a student in the Lake Erie College at Painesville, Ohio, while Louise and Dorothy are pupils in the Hyde Park schools. The family residence is at No. 1454 Hyde Park boulevard. Mr. Farwell is widely known as a representative citizen and a man of high personal integrity, who, appreciative of the duties and obligations as well as the privileges of citizenship, has put forth earnest and resultant effort, counting that time well spent which promotes progress along the lines of municipal reform and improvement. His public-spirited devotion to the general good is unquestioned, for he has never sought the rewards of office nor does he seem to care for public recognition of his labors. He who keeps in touch with the history of the times, however, must recognize the fact that Mr. Farwell has played an important and helpful part in bringing about those purifying and wholesome reforms which have been gradually growing in the political, municipal and social life of the city.

LEO F. GRODSKI.

Leo F. Grodski is a member of the firm of Grodski & Kamka, well known undertakers of Chicago. He was born in Elmira, New York, June 1, 1878, a son of Maximilian and Kate Grodski. The father was a native of Prussia, while the mother was born in Ireland. The father came to Chicago in 1880 and took up the business of cigar manufacturing, in which he continued for a number of years, but death terminated his labors in 1887. His wife long survived him and passed away in March, 1916.

Their son, Leo F. Grodski, acquired his education in the Annunciation parochial school and he prepared for a professional career by a course in the Barnes School of Embalming, from which he was graduated in 1907. He then established an undertaking business at No. 834 Lawrence avenue and in 1908 he removed to No. 2129 Webster avenue, where he has since been located, occupying a building with a frontage of twenty-five feet and a depth of one hundred and twenty-five feet. He has

been accorded a liberal patronage in the undertaking business and he is also interested in an extensive garage business. In 1914 he admitted Frank E. Kamka to a partnership under the present firm style of Grodski & Kamka. Mr. Grodski belongs to the Chicago Undertakers Association and is interested in everything that tends to advance professional activity and promote the standards of the profession. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Columbus, the Royal Arcanum, the Knights of The Maccabees and the Owls. He is a faithful communicant of St. Hedwig's Catholic church and his political allegiance is given to the democratic party.

FRANK E. KAMKA.

Frank E. Kamka, junior partner in the firm of Grodski & Kamka, was born in Germany in 1886, a son of Joseph and Madeline Kamka, who became residents of Chicago in 1892, when their son was a little lad of but six years. The father worked for the Central Lumber Company until about 1897, when he established an undertaking business at No. 176 Frankfort street. Later he removed to Grand avenue, near May street, where he engaged in business in partnership with Mr. Limborg. In 1905 he removed to No. 2129 Webster avenue and later established his business at No. 2121 Webster avenue, where he continued to the time of his death, which occurred on the 22d of April, 1913. He is still survived by his widow. In 1914 Frank E. Kamka entered into partnership with Leo F. Grodski and the firm of Grodski & Kamka has since conducted a successful and growing business.

On the 24th of August, 1911, Mr. Kamka was united in marriage to Miss Wanda Smeja, of Chicago, and to them have been born two sons, Leo and Joseph, but the latter is now deceased. The parents are communicants of St. Hedwig's Catholic church and Mr. Kamka also belongs to the Roman Catholic Union, the Polish National Alliance and to various church societies. His political support is given to the democratic party.

Gus Kamka, a brother of Frank E. Kamka, conducts a motor and livery business, which the firm uses in connection with their funeral service. He has three limousine cars and a gray hearse and he cooperates with the firm when his services are needed in the conduct of funerals.

Both Mr. Grodski and Mr. Kamka are representative business men among the Polish residents of the city and along straightforward lines they are winning the success which is crowning their efforts.

DON ALONZO MOULTON.

Don Alonzo Moulton, a banker and well-known Chicago financier, whose record is typical of modern progress and development in this field of activity, is now vice president of the Corn Exchange National Bank, with which he has been identified for ten years or more. A native of Ohio, he was born in Wellington in September, 1852, a son of D. A. and Adeline (Wallis) Moulton. At the usual age he began his education in the public schools of his native city and afterward had the benefit of

instruction in the University of Cleveland. He entered upon active connection with banking interests at a comparatively early age, putting forth his initial effort in this connection as a representative of the First National Bank of Ironton, Ohio. After several years of faithful service he resigned his position with that institution to accept a position with the First National Bank of Topeka, Kansas, remaining in that establishment until 1889. Coming to Chicago in that year, he formed a desirable connection with the Globe National Bank, which was maintained until 1897, when he transferred his interests to the Corn Exchange National Bank, of which he has since been vice president. He is regarded with esteem and respect in the best financial circles of the city and his labors have been of marked value to the institution which he now represents. He never falters in his adherence to a high standard of business ethics nor has he ever deviated from his purpose of making the Corn Exchange National Bank one of the strongest and most reliable among the institutions of Chicago. Throughout his entire business career he has adhered to sound and practical business principles upon which must depend the growth and progress of every worthy business enterprise.

Mr. Moulton was married in 1878, at Ironton, Ohio, to Miss Alice H. Willard and resides at No. 4812 Kimbark avenue. His political views are in accord with the principles of the republican party and he is a member of the Union League Club, the Forty Club, and the Press Club. His fellow men say of him that he has done with all his might whatever his hand has found to do and that every public and private service has been discharged with a sense of conscientious obligation.

JOSEPH KORZENIEWSKI.

Joseph Korzeniewski, actively engaged in the undertaking business in Chicago, was born in Germany in 1863, a son of Peter and Kate Korzeniewski. The father died in Germany, after which the mother came to America, crossing the Atlantic in 1880 and taking up her abode in Chicago. The following year she was joined by her son Joseph, who was at that time a youth of eighteen years. He started upon his business career in this city as fireman in a shop and in 1891 he established an undertaking business on Noble street. The following year he removed to No. 810 North Carpenter street and in 1910 erected the building which he now occupies. He conducted both a livery and undertaking business until the use of horses for driving was practically discontinued, being superseded by the automobile. He was one of the first Polish undertakers in his part of the city and has built up a large business among people of his nationality. He belongs to both the Chicago Undertakers Association and the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association.

In 1888 Mr. Korzeniewski was united in marriage to Miss Mary Zakszewski and to them have been born the following named: Joseph, who is now a practicing physician of Chicago and is married and has two children; Annie, deceased; John, who passed away at the age of twenty-six years; Mary, at home; Cecelia; Victoria, who died at the age of sixteen years; Hattie, who died at the age of three and a half years; and Lillie, who died at the age of two and a half years.

The family are communicants of St. John's Catholic church and Mr. Korzeniewski belongs to the Catholic Order of Foresters, also to St. John's Society and the St.

Cross Society. He has connection with the Polish Alliance, also with the Knights and Ladies of Security and the New York Life Insurance Company. His political allegiance is given the democratic party but he has never been an aspirant for office, preferring to concentrate his efforts and attention upon business affairs, and his indefatigable energy has been one of the basic principles of his grown prosperity.

STANLEY SCHLIEBEN.

Stanley Schlieben, engaged in the undertaking business in Chicago, was born in Poland, November 12, 1872, a son of Charles and Jadwiga Schlieben. He spent the first seventeen years of his life in his native country and then bade adieu to friends and family and sailed for the new world, arriving in Chicago on the 25th of January, 1890. By trade he was an artistic wood turner and he followed that pursuit in this city for fourteen years. In 1909 he turned his attention to the livery business and in 1915 he opened undertaking parlors at No. 1509 West Superior street, where he was also conducting his livery business. After a time he purchased the property and removed another building onto the site. His attention has since been given to undertaking and he is conducting his business along progressive lines that have won for him a liberal and well deserved patronage.

On the 24th of October, 1897, Mr. Schlieben was united in marriage to Miss Frances Harloa of Chicago, and to them have been born eight children, four sons and four daughters. Mr. Schlieben belongs to the Catholic Order of Foresters and also to the Polish Roman Catholic Union and he has membership in St. Innocent's Catholic church. In politics he is a democrat, exercising his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the party but not seeking office as a reward for party fealty. Along the line of his chosen profession he is connected with the Chicago Undertakers Association.

LOUIS MOHR.

To see Louis Mohr in his office one would think his entire interest was concentrated upon his business affairs as secretary of the firm of John Mohr & Sons, manufacturers and engineers; to hear him discuss mining properties one could imagine that his life had been devoted to the development of mines; to discuss with him music, art, literature, political or social science, one might imagine his reading was confined almost exclusively to any one of these lines. All this is indicative of the secret of his success which lies in his power to concentrate every energy and every thought upon the things nearest at hand. In this way there have been no waste moments, no futile effort, and he is justly accounted one of Chicago's broad-minded citizens with whom association means expansion and elevation.

On the 27th of September, 1858, in Chicago, Louis Mohr was born, his parents being John and Theresa (Meyer) Mohr. The father, a native of Nuremberg, Germany, came to America in 1846 and in 1848 engaged in the steel-plate engineering business, establishing the house of which he continued as the head until his death

in 1895. His wife's birth occurred in Strassburg, Alsace, Germany, and in 1849 she arrived in America, her residence here covering a period of about forty-four years, her death occurring in 1893. In their family were eight children and five of the sons are now associated in business under the firm style of John Mohr & Sons.

Louis Mohr, the third of the family, passed through consecutive grades of the public schools of Chicago until graduated from the grammar school with the class of 1873. He remained a student of the Central high school through the three succeeding years and was a special student in the Chicago Athenaeum from 1876 until 1878. He then entered the University of Illinois, where he pursued the full four-years course in mechanical engineering in three years but did not apply for a degree. He also spent one year in the North Chicago Rolling Mills in advanced metallurgy and has since devoted his attention to the profession of consulting engineer, remaining a member of the firm of John Mohr & Son from 1882 until 1893, when the business was incorporated, Louis Mohr becoming secretary and consulting engineer of the firm of John Mohr & Sons. As steel-plate engineers the firm occupies a prominent position, having a business scarcely second to any in Chicago. Outside of this particular field Mr. Mohr has largely placed his investments in gold-bearing property and became one of the organizers of the Whitlatch Mining Company of which he has continuously served as secretary. He was also one of the promoters and the secretary of the Gould Mines Company and the Landers Power Company. All of these are operating in Montana. He is likewise a member of the firm of Mohr Brothers and his business interests are so managed and conducted that success follows as the natural sequence.

Mr. Mohr has always given his political allegiance to the republican party. His interest in benevolent work is manifest in his service as a director of the German Hospital of Chicago. The scientific investigation and practical effort being done in engineering and mining circles awaken his deep interest and because of this he has extended his membership to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Society of Naval Engineers and the Western Society of Engineers. His interests, however, seem to cover all lines of investigation which are broadening knowledge and bringing to light any information that bears upon the country or life of the people. He is a member of the American Geographical Society, the National Geographical Society, the Geographical Society of Chicago, the American Economic Association and the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He belongs to the Grolier Club of New York, the Bibliophile of Boston, and was one of the organizers of the Society of Ethical Culture. He is a valued representative of the Caxton Club of Chicago, the Industrial Club, which he has represented on the executive committee, the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, in which he has served on the legislative committee, and the American Society for the Advancement of Science. In more strictly social lines his membership is with the Union League, Calumet, South Shore Country, Germania Maennerchor, Marquette and City Clubs, and of the last named he has been a member of the legislative committee since 1908. He is also affiliated with Arion Council of the Royal League. Every movement or activity, every volume that brings to him a new thought, is of interest to him and there are few men whose life is of broader range. Music, art and literature are sources of intense pleasure to him and he has one of the finest private libraries of the city, consisting of over five thousand volumes and covering all subjects of general interest. His love of music

has its origin in his own native talent and for many years he was active in musical circles. For a time he was leading first bass in the Apollo and Beethoven Society and from 1878 until 1881 was leader of the University of Illinois Orchestra and the University Glee Club. It would be difficult to meet Mr. Mohr and not find some point of contact because of kindred interests, owing to the breadth of his research, investigation and activity. It is therefore an easy matter to find the secret of his popularity and his extensive acquaintance.

FRED KLANER.

Close application, business ability and executive force have brought Fred Klaner to a most prominent position among the undertakers of Chicago, and his success in this field of labor is the merited reward of capability and persistency of purpose. Chicago numbers him among her native sons and classes him with her representative citizens. He was born on the 4th of July, 1859, and is a son of Gerhard and Elizabeth (Lies) Klaner, both of whom were natives of Germany. Coming to the new world, they made their way to Chicago in 1852 and the father engaged in business in the embryo city as a cabinet manufacturer. In this connection he began making caskets for the firm of C. H. Jordan & Company and later for the firm of Wright & McClure. This constituted the initial step toward the development of an undertaking business on his own account. In 1860 he opened an undertaking establishment at what was then No. 64 Milwaukee avenue and continued at that location until his death, which occurred in 1878. He developed a business of substantial proportions and at the time of the Chicago fire he had the contract for the city undertaking business and at one time in his establishment there were three hundred and sixty-four bodies, victims of the awful conflagration. Fred Klaner, then a lad of twelve years, well remembers this catastrophe. Another event that was indelibly impressed upon the youthful mind of Fred Klaner was the funeral ceremony held in Chicago when Abraham Lincoln's body lay in state in this city en route to Springfield for interment.

Mr. Klaner has spent his entire life in Chicago and in its public schools acquired his early education, while later he studied for a time at Notre Dame, Indiana. He was eighteen years of age at the time of his father's death and he then took charge of the undertaking business, continuing at the original location on Milwaukee avenue until 1896. In 1889 he opened a branch establishment at No. 143 Monroe street and in 1892 opened a second branch at No. 242 Wabash avenue, near Jackson, after which the Monroe street establishment was closed. In October, 1893, he removed to No. 1253 North Clark street and in 1896 closed out the Milwaukee avenue place. Today he conducts only the Clark street place, which is one of the largest undertaking establishments of the city. The building which he occupies is fifty by ninety feet. His is the largest chapel in the city. It contains a seating capacity for two hundred and is seated with church pews and the windows are of art glass. He uses his own automobile hearses, ambulances, touring cars and limousines, which are used only for the business. He belongs to the Chicago Undertakers Association, also to the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association. He joined the former as a charter member in 1878 and has since been identified with that organization. He

is one of the leading undertakers of the city and has conducted as many funerals of prominent people as anyone in the business. He was one of the first in Chicago to use the arterial method of embalming, which he adopted in the early '80s. Speaking of the great changes which have affected the undertaking business, he says that the first was brought about through the telephone, the second through the discontinuance of the use of ice and the third through the introduction of the automobile. Mr. Klaner was one of the first in the city to adopt the motor car for funerals and at all times has kept abreast with the spirit of progress in anything that has to do with his profession.

On the 21st of November, 1882, Mr. Klaner was united in marriage to Miss Kate Schrickel of Chicago, and their children are as follows. Elizabeth, the eldest, is the wife of W. G. Ireland, a resident of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, who is general manager of the Jamison Coal & Coke Company, and they have four children, two sons and two daughters. Mabel, the second of the family, is at home. Fred is married and is engaged in the advertising business. Harriet is the wife of Glenn G. McConnell, of Dayton, Ohio, who is with the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company, and they have two children.

Mr. Klaner is prominently known in Masonic circles, belonging to Hesperia Lodge, No. 411, A. F. & A. M.; Lawn Chapter, R. A. M.; St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K. T.; and is a life member of Medinah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and also a life member of Oriental Consistory, No. 1, S. P. R. S. He also belongs to the Germania Club (now Lincoln Club), to the Chicago Turners, and in his political affiliation is a republican. While he believes firmly in the principles of the party and gives to it unfaltering allegiance, he has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking, preferring to concentrate his time and efforts upon his business, which has steadily grown and developed. Mr. Klaner is today one of the oldest undertakers, in years of continuous connection with the business, in Chicago, and throughout the entire period his house has maintained an unassailable reputation for thorough reliability as well as for progressiveness.

JOHN POKLENKOWSKI.

John Poklenkowski is well known among the Polish residents of Chicago, where he is now engaged in the undertaking business. He was born in Posen, Germany, December 13, 1861, and is a son of Paul and Mary (Rybarczyk) Poklenkowski. He acquired a public school education in his native country and was reared upon the home farm, early becoming familiar with the best methods of tilling the soil and caring for the crops. At length he determined to try his fortune in America, having heard favorable reports of the opportunities here offered and the chances for advancement. He was a young man of twenty years when he bade adieu to friends and native land and sailed for the new world, arriving in Chicago in 1881. He was here employed until 1892 but was ambitious to engage in business on his own account and put forth every effort to carry out that plan. At length his industry and economy brought to him sufficient capital to enable him to engage in the undertaking business and he opened an undertaking establishment at what was then No. 316 Webster avenue. In May, 1900, he removed to his present location at 2058 Webster avenue,

erecting a building twenty-four by fifty-six feet and two stories in height. The first floor is used for the conduct of the undertaking business, while the second floor has been made into a modern apartment.

On the 28th of April, 1885, Mr. Poklenkowski was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ramian, a daughter of Ignatz Ramian, of Wisconsin. She passed away in January, 1900, and on the 28th of May, 1900, Mr. Poklenkowski was married to Miss Martha Litterski, a daughter of John Litterski, of Chicago. His children born of the first marriage are: Katie, who is now in a convent; Frank, a member of the United States army; and Wladislawa, who is also in a convent. The children of the second marriage are: Henry, who is acting as his father's assistant in business; Hedwiga, at home; Helen; Aloysius; and John.

The religious faith of the family is indicated in their membership in St. Hedwig's Catholic church and Mr. Poklenkowski is identified also with the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Polish Roman Catholic Union, St. Joseph's Society, St. Hedwig's Society, St. Mary's Scapula Society and others. His political endorsement is given to the democratic party. He was the first Polish undertaker in his section of the city and one of the first in Chicago and since starting in business he has enjoyed a liberal patronage from people of his own nationality and from many others as well. He belongs to both the Chicago Undertakers Association and the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association.

DR. JOHN B. MURPHY.

This eminent practitioner, who stands easily in the very foremost rank of American surgeons, and whose fame extends over two continents, was born in Appleton, Wisconsin, December 21, 1857. His boyhood was passed upon a farm, where he developed those magnificent powers of physical endurance which came to him by inheritance, and which have stood him in such good stead during a life of arduous, unremitting professional labor. His early educational advantages were those afforded by the public schools of his native place, and after graduating from the Appleton high school, he at once began the study of his chosen profession. His first preceptor was Dr. John R. Reilly, also of Appleton. He subsequently completed a course at Rush Medical College, receiving his degree in 1879. In February of that year he was a successful candidate for the position of interne at the Cook County Hospital, and continued to discharge his duties until October, 1880, when he formed a partnership with Dr. Edward W. Lee, at that time an attending surgeon at the hospital, a connection which he continued for ten years.

In September, 1882, Dr. Murphy went abroad with a view to pursuing his clinical studies in the great educational centers of Europe. For eighteen months he availed himself of the opportunities afforded in the hospitals of Vienna, Berlin, Heidelberg, Munich and London, returning to Chicago in April, 1884. From that time until the present he has been actively engaged in practice in that city, although of late years he has devoted himself wholly to surgery.

Few of his contemporaries have achieved a higher, more widespread, or better deserved reputation as a surgeon than he. Every physician is willing to concede

that the practice of surgery, like the profession of medicine, because of its very nature, cannot be reckoned as one of the exact sciences, and Dr. Murphy is one of those few, rarely gifted men, who seem endowed with an intuitive perception of probabilities, whereby he is immeasurably aided in arriving at correct conclusions. The sentiment of the profession toward him, and the recognition by its members of this rare characteristic, is well expressed by Dr. N. S. Davis, Sr., who says of him: "Dr. Murphy is one of those active, thoroughly practical surgeons who is not contrary to follow implicitly the routine prescribed by authorities. On the contrary, he boldly devises new operative procedures, such as his 'button' for uniting severed intestines, and the compression of the lung for the cure of tuberculosis, which have widened his reputation on both sides of the Atlantic."

Another equally pronounced trait in Dr. Murphy's character is the promptitude with which he acts when once his conclusion has been reached. Hesitancy is foreign to his restlessly energetic temperament, while the accuracy of his conception is usually equaled by the brilliant success attending its execution. Speaking of his distinguished ability in this direction, Dr. Frank Billings says: "He has a striking personality. It is impossible to meet him without recognizing at once a masterful man. His natural ability and his culture are recognized by the medical world. Few men have gained so great a reputation in twenty years. His ability as a diagnostician of surgical diseases and his skill as a surgeon are phenomenal. I never saw a more dexterous operator. He has wondrous executive ability, and in consequence it is a pleasure to see the quiet, orderly, unhesitating and rapid completion of an operation under his hands, with the aid of his silent and ready assistants."

Few men of his years have had the honors heaped so thickly upon them. His unexcelled skill has won for him the chair of surgery in the Northwestern University Medical School, the Chicago Clinical School, and the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital of Chicago. For eighteen years he has been attending surgeon to the Cook County Hospital, and sustains the same relation to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, as well as to the West Side and Mercy Hospitals. He is also consulting surgeon to the St. Joseph's and the Hospital for Crippled Children. He has been a member of the International Congress of Rome and Moscow, and foreign societies have honored both themselves and him by electing him to membership—the Surgical Society of Paris and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Chirurgie. Of the last named body he is a life member. Among the American organizations with which he is connected the most prominent are the American Surgical Association, the American Medical Association, the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, the Academy of Medicine of Chicago, and the Chicago Surgical Society.

His principal professional writings have been: "Gunshot Wounds of the Abdomen;" "Actinomyces Hominis" (he was the first surgeon to recognize the disease in America); "Early operation in Perityphlitis;" "Early operation in Appendicitis;" "Echinococcus Hepatis;" "Original Experimental Researches in the Surgery of the Gall Bladder and Intestinal Tract" (illustrating the utility and application of his anastomosis button); "Ileus, its Diagnosis and Treatment;" "Surgery of the Lung, Experimental and Clinical;" "Surgery of the Blood Vessels, Resection and End-to-end Union of Arteries and Veins Injured in Continuity;" "Traumatism of the Urinary Tract;" "Intestinal Fistulae, Pathology and Treatment;" "Surgery of the Gasserian Ganglion;" "Tuberculosis of the Testicle treated by Epididymectomy;" "Plastic Surgery of the Face;" "Surgery of the Prostate;"

"Tuberculosis of Female Genitalia and Peritoneum" and "The Yearbook of Surgery."

His professional brethren have written much of him. Dr. Nicholas Senn says: "Dr. John B. Murphy is a self-made man who has reached the position he now occupies in the surgical world by his own efforts. He is an original thinker and investigator. His anastomosis button, after a long trial, remains in extensive use."

Dr. Christian Fenger wrote: "Dr. Murphy is an earnest student whose success is well deserved. His mechanical ability, technical skill and contributions to the literature have combined to make his name well known both in Europe and America."

Dr. Eugene S. Talbot writes: "Two decades ago the late Wilbur F. Story, editor of the Chicago Times, commenting upon medical students, remarked that he did not see how it was possible to make gentlemanly, refined physicians out of such hilarious, restless material. Dr. John B. Murphy was one of those students who, coming from a country home, full of life and ambition, soon became an enthusiastic scientist. Though requirements of attendance upon lectures was not as rigid twenty years ago as today, Murphy the student was always present, neglecting nothing in lecture or clinic which would be useful to the physician or surgeon in after life. His fertile brain was always ready to grasp all things that were taught, and, as history has shown, to apply such teachings to the best advantage. Ambition and restlessness made him a life long student. Not satisfied with the teachings of his college days, he has spent a lifetime in study and original research. Such ambition backed by a strong, well developed physique, has naturally given Dr. Murphy a world-wide reputation for skill and original methods of practice. Kind and charitable to his patients, affable and agreeable to his fellow practitioners, Dr. Murphy is an excellent type of the cultured American physician."

Dr. William E. Quine writes: "I regard Dr. John B. Murphy as a great man. He is one of the good surgeons of the world, accurate as a diagnostician, expert as an operator, and prominent as a teacher of surgery. He is a student of tireless industry with a mind not bound by authority, but disposed to original research. His numerous contributions to the literature of his profession are enough to give him high standing without further effort on his part. Dr. Murphy is a man of commanding presence and conspicuous neatness, pleasing personality and the highest moral standard. He is courteous and friendly always, a genial companion and a loyal friend. He is true to every trust reposed in him. As a man of affairs he deserves to rank with the most eminent of our successful business men. As a citizen he is public-spirited, charitable and of extensive influence. He is quick and springy in every movement, and his mental processes are just as active. He is a penetrating observer, a rapid and accurate reasoner, and a quick and dauntless operator."

Perhaps no better conclusion can be given to this necessarily imperfect sketch of an eminent man than the following eulogy upon him by Dr. John Ridlon: "The most brilliant figure in surgery in the west and perhaps the most brilliant in the country, is Dr. John B. Murphy. It is no small thing to go in the front rank with the most favoring environment, but it means much more to gain that rank from obscurity, with the opposition, or at least without the support of the strongest workers in the field. Thus Dr. Murphy must be accorded greater credit for success than for the work which he has done in surgery, which work alone would place him in the

front rank. By this I mean that a man may gain a place without those qualities provided he has professional skill and can do better than another those things that no other can do. Dr. Murphy can do things and do them in a way that counts for success. When I first met him, some ten years ago, he was modestly seeking the recognition which he felt his due; today, the world (of surgery) is his."

ALBERT L. BRAITHWAITE.

Among New England's native sons who have sought the opportunities and advantages of the great and growing middle west is Albert L. Braithwaite, of Chicago, who was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, on the 21st of June, 1871, and is a son of the Rev. Charles and Martha (Platt) Braithwaite, the former a minister of the Baptist church. As the father was called to various pastorates, the family lived in different places but came to Chicago in 1892, where Rev. Charles Braithwaite accepted the pastorate of the Rogers Park Baptist church. He afterward occupied the pulpit of the Lakeview Baptist church and later he organized the Ravenswood Baptist church and was instrumental in bringing about the erection of its house of worship but did not become pastor of that congregation. He was a strong and forceful member of the Baptist ministry and his life was not denied the full harvest of his labors nor the aftermath. All who knew him recognized that he was a strong force for good in the community in which he lived and his words of truth and wisdom yet bear fruit in the lives of many who came under his teaching. He passed away in 1913, while his wife was called to her final rest in 1912.

Albert L. Braithwaite, spending his youthful days under the parental roof, acquired a public school education and when his textbooks were put aside made his initial step in the business world as a clerk. He was employed in that way for several years and then turned his attention to the printing business in connection with his brother, Charles W. Braithwaite. His identification with the undertaking business dates from 1914, when he purchased a half interest in the business of Charles K. Drake & Son, at No. 2221 Lincoln avenue. In April, 1917, he purchased his partner's interest and became sole proprietor of the business, which had been established in 1900 at what was then No. 393 Lincoln Avenue, near Fullerton avenue, while subsequently a removal was made to No. 1148 North Halsted street, where the business was conducted for six years. In 1912 it was removed to the present location. Mr. Braithwaite occupies a building fifty by seventy-five feet and has a large chapel with a seating capacity of one hundred. The appointments of his establishment are thoroughly modern. The chapel is seated with church pews and can contain fifty extra seats if necessary. He has a well appointed operating room on the first floor and a display room is also on the same floor. He owns an auto hearse, two ambulances and a limousine car and is splendidly qualified to arrange and care for funerals in the best possible manner. His business was incorporated in 1914. Mr. Braithwaite keeps in touch with the most progressive ideas of the profession through membership in the Chicago Undertakers Association and the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association.

On the 30th of June, 1896, Mr. Braithwaite was united in marriage to Miss Olive E. Masters, a native of Canada, who came to Chicago with her parents during her



ALBERT L. BRAITHWAITE

girlhood days. They now have one child, Marion Lucile, who is at home. Mr. Braithwaite's aid and influence are always given on the side of progress, improvement and right. He stands staunchly for moral development and for twenty-five years has been a deacon and active member of the Belden Avenue Baptist church. In politics he is a prohibitionist and is a staunch advocate of the cause of temperance, recognizing the great good that would come from the adoption of prohibition principles. His own life has been characterized by high ideals and wherever he is known he is spoken of in terms of the warmest regard because of his fidelity to the most advanced standards of manhood and citizenship.

FREDERIC WILLIAM UPHAM.

Frederick William Upham was born January 29, 1861, at Racine, Wisconsin, a son of Calvin H. Upham. The early ancestors of the family were prominent figures in the Revolution. He obtained his education at Ripon College, from which institution he graduated, and then went to Marshfield to his uncle, who was in the lumber business, and who was later elected governor of the state. In 1894 he moved to Chicago, where he entered business for himself. Mr. Upham received the nomination for alderman and was elected by a large majority. He distinguished himself by contributing his salary to his constituents who were in financial need. He was appointed member of the board of review of Chicago and chosen president of that body, which office he still holds. His service to the city in this capacity has been conspicuous for fearlessness and justice. Totally disregarding the present impractical tax laws of the state, he has directed the work of this body in such a manner as to fulfill the mission for which it was created, being governed only by his keen sense of justice and the best interests of the community which he represents. Mr. Upham will always be remembered as being active in compelling the corporations to pay every dollar owing to the city by them, and at the same time considering their rights as fairly as those of the city or the individual. He was a delegate to the national republican convention in 1892, and was vice chairman of the committee on arrangements of the republican national convention in 1904. He was chairman of the same committee in the convention of 1908, which nominated President Taft. He was assistant treasurer for the west of the Taft campaign.

Mr. Upham is the principal owner of the Upham & Agler Lumber Company; he is president of the City Fuel Company; president of Simplex Metal Board Box Syndicate, and a director in the Peabody Coal Company, the Chicago & Illinois Midland Railway, the Knickerbocker Ice Company, the Calumet Insurance Company, the Security Life Insurance Company, the American Surety Company, the Western Trust & Savings Bank, the Single Service Package Corporation of America, and a trustee of Ripon College. Mr. Upham is a member of the Chicago, Union League, Commercial, Chicago Athletic, Hamilton, Mid-Day, Marquette, City, Press, South Shore Country, Glen View Golf, Exmoor Golf and Chicago Golf Clubs, all of Chicago, also of the Lambs, the Union League and the Automobile Club of America, of New York city, and of the Metropolitan Club, of Washington, D. C. He is in addition to those mentioned a director and past president of the Illinois Manufacturing Association, chairman of the executive committee of the

National Business League of America; member of the Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the American Revolution, New England Society and Military Order of the Loyal Legion. Mr. Upham married Miss Helen Hall of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

RUDOLPH LIETZAU.

Rudolph Lietzau was born in Germany on the 31st of December, 1857, his parents being August and Augusta (Klein) Lietzau. He spent the days of his boyhood and youth in his native country and acquired his education in its public schools. He was a young man of twenty-seven years when he crossed the Atlantic to the new world, arriving in Chicago on the 4th of April, 1885. He had learned the baker's trade in Germany and followed that business for a short period after coming to this city. He afterward drove a hack until June 14, 1895, when he turned his attention to the undertaking business at No. 1514 North Paulina street. He purchased the building which he occupies and has remained at the location to the present time. For a considerable period he conducted both a livery and undertaking business and in 1916 disposed of his horse livery but owns a limousine car, which he uses in funeral service.

On the 3d of July, 1886, Mr. Lietzau was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Rhode, a native of Germany, who in her girlhood became a resident of Chicago and who by her marriage has become the mother of a large family, namely: Minnie, at home; Paul, who is engaged in teaming in Chicago; Otto, who is with the national army for active service in France; Emma, the wife of William Sievert, a resident of Chicago; Ida, William, Rudolph and Helen, all at home; Herman and Charles, who have passed away; and Edward, Elsie, Martha and Mildred, who are still under the parental roof. The son William is associated with his father in business and is a member of the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association and looks after the motor business of the firm.

Mr. Lietzau is a member of the Plattdeutsche Gilde. He is also a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, while along the line of his chosen life work he has connection with the Chicago Undertakers Association. His has been an upright career, actuated by sterling devotion to duty and faithfulness in the discharge of all duties of citizenship. Those who know him esteem him highly and he has a wide acquaintance in this city, in which he has now made his home for a third of a century.

WILLIAM E. SCHMIDT.

William E. Schmidt is the owner of a splendidly equipped undertaking establishment and has developed a business of very substantial proportions. He was born in Chicago, March 23, 1884, and is a son of Ernst T. and Margaret Schmidt, both of whom are natives of Germany but left that country in childhood and became residents of Chicago, where they were reared and married. The father entered the undertaking business in this city about 1887, opening his store at what was then

No. 32 Belmont avenue. He is now located at No. 2058 Belmont avenue and is one of the leading undertakers of that section of the city. He has been identified with the profession for thirty-one years and has become prominently known in this connection.

William E. Schmidt acquired a public school education, which he supplemented by a course of study in the Metropolitan Business College in 1900. In order to qualify for the profession to which he is now devoting his time and energies he entered the Barnes School of Embalming in 1902. He also received practical training under the direction of his father, with whose undertaking business he was connected until 1911, when he started out independently, opening a place of business at No. 3960 Elston avenue, the building which he occupies being owned by his father. It has a frontage of twenty-five feet and a depth of one hundred and twenty-five feet and is two stories in height. His chapel has seating accommodations for one hundred and in addition to the thorough equipment of his undertaking establishment and a large line of undertaking supplies, Mr. Schmidt now owns an auto hearse and three limousine cars, which he uses in his work. He belongs to the Chicago Undertakers Association, and also has membership with the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association.

On the 21st of January, 1911, Mr. Schmidt was united in marriage to Miss Lillian Schultz, of Chicago. Fraternally he is prominently known as a Mason, holding membership in Constellation Lodge, No. 892, A. F. & A. M.; Irving Park Chapter, No. 195, R. A. M.; Siloam Council, No. 53, R. & S. M.; St. Elmo Commandery, No. 65, K. T.; and Oriental Consistory, A. & A. S. R. He is also identified with Aryan Grotto and with Medinah Temple of the Mystie Shrine. He has membership in Irving Park Lodge, No. 195, I. O. O. F.; Irving Park Lodge, No. 597, K. P.; and in the National Union. His religious faith is that of the Evangelical Lutheran church, while his political endorsement is given to the republican party, which he has supported since reaching adult age. He was reared in that faith and has never had occasion to change his allegiance, for he believes that the party platform contains the best elements of good government. He stands for progress and improvement in community affairs and at all times is willing to give his aid and influence to plans and measures for the general good.

CHARLES RICHARD CRANE.

Charles Richard Crane, first vice president of the Crane Company, with offices in an extensive plant on South Canal and Twelfth streets, is a son of R. T. and Mary (Prentiss) Crane. He acquired his education in the public schools of Chicago and through personal study, and after leaving school he entered the service of the Crane Company, manufacturers of iron pipe, fittings, boilers and elevators—a business which, organized by his father, has grown to be the most important enterprise of this character in the west. Here his rise was rapid and advancing through intermediate positions, he was at length elected first vice president in 1894, since which time he has continued as the second executive officer of the company. This does not limit the extent of his activities, however, for he is a director in the National Bank of the Republic and is allied with various organizations and movements of

which the public is a large direct beneficiary but which returns him no profit. He is now the president of the Municipal Voters League and is a member of the American Economic Association. His identification with these indicates his deep interest in the questions which are of vital significance to the city. He is independent in politics, giving his support where he believes the best interests of the city, state and country will be conserved. He belongs to the Presbyterian church and has long interested himself in worthy philanthropic and charitable movements which have come under his observation. His service in this connection, too, is of a most practical character and is attended with no outward display or ostentatious parade. He belongs to the Chicago Literary Club, the Chicago Club, the Calumet Club, the University Club, the Chicago Athletic Club and the Iroquois Club, and is regarded as a valuable acquisition to these organizations.

Mr. Crane was married at Paterson, New Jersey, to Miss Cornelia W. Smith, and resides with his family at No. 2559 Michigan avenue. While he had the advantage of starting upon a business already established, he has contributed to its further development and upbuilding, and is recognized as a strong and forceful factor in manufacturing circles and in connection with those movements which are a recognition of the responsibilities and obligations of wealth.

MAX F. DERENGOWSKI.

Max F. Derengowski is one of the younger and representative business men of Chicago, having worked his way upward since starting out on his business career. He was born in Germany on the 14th of March, 1884, and is a son of William and Katherine Derengowski, who in 1889 crossed the Atlantic to the new world and established their home in Chicago.

Max F. Derengowski was but a little lad of five summers when brought by his parents to the new world and has since been a resident of Chicago. Here he pursued his education by attending the Holy Trinity parochial school, the Wells evening school and the Chicago Business College, thus becoming well trained for life's practical duties and responsibilities. He was then identified with Mr. Summers, an embalmer, for a short time. He afterward graduated from the Barnes School of Embalming and later spent a brief period in connection with the Morris undertaking establishment. He was subsequently with Mr. Perrigo, an undertaker, for several months, working in these different places without compensation in order to gain experience. He received his city license on the 12th of March, 1903, and opened an undertaking business for himself at No. 822 North Carpenter street, where he has since continued. In 1911 he purchased the property, which has a frontage of forty-one and a half feet, and he uses for his business a room having a frontage of twenty-five feet. In May, 1916, he opened a branch establishment at No. 3142 Forty-first street and he expects to erect a fine modern building there. He has two automobiles for his private use and he is conducting an extensive business, for his efforts have been highly satisfactory to his patrons, who have ever been ready to speak a good word for him to their friends in need of such service.

On the 20th of November, 1907, Mr. Derengowski was united in marriage to Miss Katherine Dusza and to them have been born three children; Harry, who is being

educated in music and displays considerable talent on the piano; Irene, four years of age, attending school; and Max F., two years of age. Mr. Derengowski and his wife are members of St. John Cantius Catholic church and he is also a member of the Catholic church at Kedzie avenue and Forty-first street. He takes an active part in the work of the Bohemian Catholic church and is identified as well with the Trinity Catholic church. He belongs to the Polish Roman Catholic Union, the Polish National Alliance and twenty-two other organizations, largely those formed among the Polish people of the city. Along the line of his chosen occupation he is identified with the Chicago Undertakers Association and the Chicago Motor Livestockmen's Association. His political endorsement is given to the democratic party and he never hesitates to express his honest convictions but is not bitterly aggressive in politics.

ALBERT J. EARLING.

The life history of Albert J. Earling is an interesting one because of the steadfastness of purpose and loyalty to duty that has marked his career, winning him advancement from a humble position to the presidency of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company. Born at Richfield, Wisconsin, January 19, 1849, he acquired his education in the public schools of that place and came to Chicago at the age of eighteen years.

Seeking employment, he secured a position with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company and has since been identified with the road, reaching finally the highest official position it has to offer. He spent five years as telegraph operator and was then promoted to train dispatcher. After five years' service in that position he served for four years as assistant superintendent and for two years was division superintendent. He was next made assistant general manager and after four years' preparatory service in that position became general superintendent, serving from 1888 until 1890. In the latter year he was elected the vice president as well as general manager and in 1899 succeeded Roswell Miller to the presidency. The steps in his orderly progression are thus easily discernible and his advancement has followed as the logical recognition of his constantly expanding powers. He does not claim genius or any phenomenal characteristics, but all familiar with his history recognize that he is capable of mature judgment of his own capacities and of the people and circumstances that make up his life contacts and experiences. He is eminently a man of business sense and easily avoids the mistakes and disasters that come to those, who, though possessing remarkable faculties in some respects, are liable to erratic movements that result in unwarranted risk and failure. Possessing sufficient courage to venture where favoring opportunity has presented, he has by the faithful performance of each day's duties qualified for the larger responsibilities that have come to him in his various promotions, and his judgment and even-paced energy have carried him forward until he now occupies a foremost position in the ranks of railway officials in the middle west.

Moreover, he has voice, as a director, in the management of the Central Trust Company of Illinois, the Continental National Bank and the St. Paul Coal Company. He resides at No. 514 North State street and has his office in the Railway Exchange building. Fifty years' identification with railway interests has made

him familiar with the various departments of this system and developed his efficiency to cope with propositions of great magnitude and render correct judgment in matters of the deepest import. Contemporaries and associates alike honor him for what he has accomplished, recognizing in him a dependable man in any relation and any emergency.

BART FIALA.

Bart Fiala was born in Bohemia on the 2d of August, 1867, and spent the first fifteen years of his life in his native country. He then bade adieu to Bohemia and crossed the briny deep to the new world. He did not tarry on the Atlantic coast but made his way at once into the interior of the country and became a resident of Chicago. His financial condition rendered it imperative that he secure immediate employment and he began work at the stock yards, where he remained until 1892. He then established an undertaking business at Fifty-first and Robey streets and afterward erected a building at No. 4954 South Hermitage avenue, where he has since been located, there carrying on a successful and growing business. That he is well qualified for the profession which he has chosen as a life work is indicated in the fact that in 1893 he was graduated from the National School of Embalming, and he was the first Bohemian undertaker to secure a state license. He has always adhered to the highest standards of the profession and puts forth every effort to advance the work done, so that scientific and sanitary results will be achieved.

On the 15th of June, 1890, Mr. Fiala was united in marriage to Miss Anna Krijci, a native of Chicago, and to them have been born the following named. Joseph, the eldest, is a graduate of the Hedges public and a parochial school and of Watson's Business College and after his textbooks were put aside he entered the undertaking business with his father. On the 1st of September, 1915, he married Louise Hybs, of Chicago. Lillie, the second of the family, is the wife of Frank Homolka, of this city. Edward, John and Agnes are all at home and one child of the family died in infancy.

The parents are communicants of SS. Cyrill and Methodius Catholic church, in the work of which they take an active and helpful interest, doing all in their power to promote the growth and extend the influence of the church.

BERNARD TRANDEL.

Bernard Trandel has spent almost his entire life in Chicago although he is of German birth. His natal year was 1873, his parents being Frank and Frances Trandel, who in 1874 bade adieu to friends and native country and sailed for the new world, establishing their home in this city.

Bernard Trandel, spending his youthful days under the parental roof, acquired a parochial school education and after his textbooks were put aside learned the machinist's trade, which he followed from the age of twelve years until 1905, or for a period of about two decades. He then became actively connected with the under-

taking business as manager of an undertaking establishment at No. 128 West Blackhawk street owned by Mrs. Singer. In 1907 he opened an undertaking business on his own account at No. 4736 South Paulina street, where he continued until December, 1909, when he removed to No. 1720 West Forty-eighth street. There he erected a building twenty-five by one hundred and twenty-five feet, using the first floor as a place of business and the second floor as his place of residence.

On the 2d of October, 1901, Mr. Trandel was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Pionke, a native of Chicago, and to them have been born nine children, John, Andrew, Bernard, George, Raymond, Walter, Pruxceda, Florence and Margaret all of whom are living with the exception of the second named.

Mr. Trandel and his family are members of St. Joseph's Catholic church and he is active in various church societies. Mrs. Trandel is also a licensed embalmer and undertaker, having secured a state license in 1916. She pursued a course of study in Worsham's School of Embalming and has been associated with her husband in business since that time. They have a branch establishment at No. 4604 South Lincoln avenue, which was opened on the 1st of April, 1917. Mr. Trandel owns an automobile hearse, a service wagon and two auto combination cars. In fact, he was the first in Chicago to adopt the combination automobile and hearse. He belongs to the Chicago Undertakers Association and also to the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association. He closely studies the questions which bear upon the profession and has mastered the scientific phases of the business, thoroughly understanding the care of the dead in order to prevent the spread of contagion or disease in any form. Moreover, the systematic manner in which he conducts funerals and looks after every detail, promoting in every possible way the comfort of mourners and their friends, has made him highly esteemed by many patrons and his business has accordingly steadily grown. He gives his political allegiance to the republican party and is a staunch advocate of its principles, believing firmly in the planks of the party platform as factors in good government.

HENRY BAIRD FAVILL, M. D.

Dr. Henry Baird Favill, medical educator, physician and surgeon, enjoys a large private and consultation practice and extensive hospital connections, and is well known for his work in philanthropy and civics.

Dr. Favill is the son of Dr. John and Louise (Baird) Favill and was born at Madison, Wisconsin, on the 14th day of August, 1860. After acquiring his preliminary education through the usual channels, he entered the University of Wisconsin, where he completed the classical course and won his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1880. Preferring to direct his labors along professional lines, he made specific choice of the practice of medicine. Matriculating in Rush Medical College, at Chicago, he won his professional degree from that institution in 1883. His standing in his class may be inferred from the fact that when a vacancy occurred on the staff of internes at the Cook County Hospital during his senior year he was appointed to fill the position, which he held for the full period of the term. He then returned to Madison and began practice in partnership with his father, a prominent physician of that city. Upon the death of his father eight months later,

Dr. Henry B. Favill continued in practice alone. He was for three years connected with the law school of the University of Wisconsin as lecturer on medical jurisprudence. In 1893 he accepted invitations from the Chicago Polyclinic and Rush Medical College to come to this city and fill the respective chairs of medicine and of adjunct professorship of medicine in those institutions. At the same time he entered upon private practice in the city.

In 1898 Dr. Favill was chosen to fill the Ingalls professorship of preventive medicine and therapeutics in Rush Medical College and in 1900 was appointed professor of therapeutics. His private and consultation practice is extensive and his hospital work is important. He is now attending physician at St. Luke's, Passavant Memorial and Augustana hospitals. In his practice he makes a specialty of internal medicine.

Dr. Favill is a member of the American Academy of Medicine, the American Medical Association, the State Medical Society, the Chicago Medical Society, Physicians' Club of Chicago, the Chicago Pathological Society, the Chicago Society of Internal Medicine, the Wisconsin State Medical Society and numerous other organizations. He has been president of the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute for six years. He was president of the Chicago Medical Society in 1907-8; chairman of the council on health and public instruction of the American Medical Association; president of the National Society for Mental Hygiene; and has held other important offices.

Dr. Favill is a man of striking personal appearance, tall and of splendid physique. With firmness he combines gentleness. He abhors deceit or pretense and his position is never equivocal. He is notably generous and self-sacrificing in his service to the needy and unsparing in his demands upon his physical self. He is an effective public speaker. As a writer Dr. Favill is clear and forceful and while not a prolific author, some of his publications are recognized as among the most valuable contributions to the literature of the profession. Among the best known are: *Treatment of Chronic Nephritis* (1897); *Treatment of Arterio-Sclerosis* (1898); *Modern Methods of Medical Instruction* (1898); *Toxis Correlation* (1898); *Rational Diagnosis* (1899). Dr. Favill has rendered a great service to his profession and to the public in his constant labors for the elevation of the professional and ethical standards of his profession. By reason of his position as a medical educator and as an officer or member of the most influential medical organizations he has had unusual opportunity to exert his influence for the elevation of his calling, and his accomplishments in this regard constitute perhaps his greatest contribution to the medical history of his time.

Distinguished as he has been within his profession Dr. Favill has acquired even greater distinction in public affairs. He is already recognized as one of Chicago's most useful citizens. Space will permit of only a bare recital of his quasi-public services.

He has been for two years president of the City Club of Chicago, an organization of two thousand members, having as its main purpose the investigation and improvement of municipal conditions and public affairs in Chicago. During his administration the club has completed a splendid new home on Plymouth court, and is in a highly prosperous condition. He has been for two years chairman of the civic industrial committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce, a committee which has always been active and effective in its specified work. For three

years Dr. Favill was president of the Municipal Voters' League, an influential organization working for an honest and efficient city council. He was one of the first directors of the Bureau of Public Efficiency, organized for the purpose of improving the efficiency of local governmental agencies. In the charitable field he has always been active. He is now a director of the United Charities and is associated with the management of various other charitable and philanthropic organizations of the city.

In 1885, in Brooklyn, Dr. Favill was married to Miss Susan Cleveland Pratt, and their only child is John Favill, a graduate of Yale and now a student in the Harvard Medical School. Dr. Favill is well known in club circles, holding membership in the University Club, City Club, Commercial Club, Chicago Golf Club, Saddle and Cycle Club, Saddle and Siroin Club, and others.

Dr. Favill is greatly interested in farming and stock-raising. He has a farm in Wisconsin, not far from Madison, where he is developing a fine herd of Holstein cattle. He is a striking example of the combination of high professional attainment with great usefulness as a citizen.

ADAM SCHATZLEIN.

Adam Schatzlein is a charter member of the Chicago Undertakers Association and since 1889 has continuously been engaged in the business to which he now devotes his time and energies. He is a native of Germany, his birth having occurred in that country on the 1st of May, 1849. There he spent the period of his minority and acquired a good public school education, while later he learned the butcher's trade. He was twenty-one years of age when he severed home ties and came to the new world, arriving in Chicago at the time of the big fire, the streets being so filled with debris that the train could not get down to the center of the town. Mr. Schatzlein had a cousin and friends living in Chicago and it was this which led him to make this city his destination. Soon after his arrival he entered the employ of Andrew Miller, a butcher, for whom he worked for a year, and later he was employed for a time by others, but he was ambitious to engage in business on his own account and carefully saved his earnings until his industry and economy were sufficient to enable him to embark in business for himself. In 1875 he opened a meat market and slaughterhouse in Washington Heights, where he conducted business for a time and then sold out. Later he again worked in Chicago and for a time was employed as a butcher at the stock yards. He afterward turned his attention to the teaming business, in which he engaged for eleven years. He then sold out in 1888 and established a livery stable, which he conducted until 1889, when he disposed of his interest in the livery business and entered the undertaking business, spending a brief period with the firm of Coyle & Downey. The same year he was admitted to a partnership in the business and in 1892 he withdrew from that connection to engage in business independently at the corner of Twenty-sixth and Wallace streets. There he remained until 1895, when he removed to No. 2418 Lowe avenue, where he continued until February, 1917. At that date he opened his present establishment at No. 2469 Archer avenue but has been in this neighborhood altogether for forty-four years and is one of the best known undertakers of that section of the city. He has always been

closely interested in the trade and its development and has cooperated with others in the same profession for maintaining the highest professional standards and giving the best possible service. He is not only a charter member of the Chicago Undertakers Association but also a member of the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association.

On the 6th of February, 1879, Mr. Schatzlein was married to Miss Bertha Werner, a native of Germany, who in her childhood days was brought to Chicago. She has become the mother of five children, Helena, Alice, Bertha and two who died in childhood.

Mr. Schatzlein is connected with various fraternities and societies. He has membership with the Druids, the Sons of Hermann, the United Workmen, the Chosen Friends, the Loyal Order of Moose, the American League, the Plattdeutsche Gilde, the Chicago Turners, the Knights of The Maccabees, and with the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Constantia Lodge, No. 783, A. F. & A. M., and Wylie M. Egan Chapter, R. A. M. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, but while he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day he does not seek or desire office in reward for party fealty. In fact, he has always preferred to give undivided attention to his business affairs, recognizing what close application means in the attainment of success. He also early recognized the eternal principle that industry wins and industry became the beacon light of his life.

MAX RYTLEWSKI.

Max Rytlewski is one of the energetic and progressive young business men of Chicago, in which city he was born January 25, 1892, his parents being Michael and Frances (Zilinski) Rytlewski, both of whom were natives of Poland and became residents of Chicago in 1880. The father turned his attention to the teaming business and later extended the scope of his activities to include the undertaking business in 1891, in which year he opened an undertaking establishment at No. 2215 Whipple street, where he remained for eighteen years. In 1909 he removed to No. 2245 South Whipple street and in May, 1917, he sold out his livery business but is still active in the undertaking business in connection with his son Max.

The latter acquired a parochial school education and for a short time attended the public schools. He afterward went into business with his father and in order to thoroughly qualify for work along this line pursued a course of study in the Worsham School of Embalming, from which he was graduated in 1915. He has since been in charge of the business. His father is a member of the Chicago Undertakers Association, while the son belongs to the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association.

On the 22d of November, 1911, Max Rytlewski was married to Miss Emma Hoffman, a native of Chicago and a daughter of Joseph and Katherine Hoffman. Her father is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Rytlewski have a daughter, Florence, who was born November 30, 1915. They are communicants of St. Catherine's Catholic church and Mr. Rytlewski also has connection with various church societies. He belongs to the Catholic Order of Foresters and to the C. S. P. S. However, he devotes the greater part of his time and attention to his business affairs. His father was the first Polish undertaker in his part of the city and was among the first residents in that neighborhood. The firm now occupies a building twenty-five by sixty feet with a

residence above. They have a limousine car and a touring car and their equipment for the conduct of funerals is most modern and scientific. Their patronage has steadily grown and the success of the undertaking is due to the long experience and ability of the father, combined with the enterprise and enthusiasm of the younger member of the firm.

FRANK H. AHLBORN.

For more than a third of a century Frank H. Ahlborn has been connected with the drug trade in Chicago and throughout the greater part of the period has carried on business on his own account. He is now located at the corner of Broadway and Bryn Mawr avenue, where he has carried on business since 1904. He was born in this city, April 2, 1863, his parents being Louis and Johannah Ahlborn, who came to Chicago in 1853, the father here following bookkeeping.

Frank H. Ahlborn, spending his youthful days under the paternal roof, acquired a public school education and afterward entered upon an apprenticeship to the druggist's trade in the establishment of Louis Matthews at the corner of Canalport and Union avenues. Feeling that he must have college training as a preparation for his chosen calling, he then entered the Chicago College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated with the class of 1884. He clerked during the period of his college course and in fact provided for his tuition by his own labors. He was at different periods with Edward Otto, George Winholt and others, and for a time was manager of the Winholt store. In April, 1886, he purchased the Thompson drug store at the corner of Wabansia and Elston avenues and there continued for a year, after which he rented a larger place at the corner of Elston and Clybourn avenues, where he continued for a year. He next opened a store at the corner of Wells and Division streets in 1888 and carried on his business at that location until 1904, when he removed to the corner of Broadway and Bryn Mawr avenue, where he purchased the store of F. A. B. Moore. He has since continued at that location and has built up a business of large, gratifying and satisfactory proportions. In 1916 he completed a six apartment building at No. 1344 Bryn Mawr avenue, from which he derives a substantial annual rental, and the building stands as a monument to his thrift and industry, for he started out in life empty-handed and all that he has achieved and enjoyed is the direct reward of his persistent and earnest labor.

On the 11th of August, 1897, Mr. Ahlborn was united in marriage to Miss Florence Mooser, of Chicago, whose grandfather Sulzer came to Chicago in 1833 and was the owner of much land on the north side of the city, including the present site of Graceland cemetery.

Mr. Ahlborn is well known in Masonic circles. He belongs to Lincoln Park Lodge, No. 611, A. F. & A. M., also to Loyal Chapter, R. A. M., Lincoln Park Commandery, K. T., and Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is likewise connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. In politics he maintains an independent course. In the line of his trade he is connected with the Chicago Drug Club, the Chicago Retail Druggists Association, of which he was at one time a vice president and trustee, the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, of which he was formerly a trustee, the American Pharmaceutical Association, and since 1916 has been

a member of the Chicago Veteran Druggists Association. Forty-one years have been added to the cycle of the centuries since he started in the drug business and he is therefore one of the oldest representatives of the trade in the city. Throughout the entire period he has stood for the highest standards in the line of his chosen vocation and at all times has been actuated by a spirit of progress and advancement. There have been no spectacular phases in his career. He has never depended upon speculation but upon the legitimate lines of trade for the upbuilding of his fortune and his persistency of purpose and genuine worth have brought the results which he now enjoys.

WILLIAM J. FRECKELTON.

William J. Freckelton makes his home at No. 1355 Garfield boulevard, where he has resided continuously since about 1898, and for more than forty years he has lived in his present ward. He has been identified with various business interests, all of which show him to be a forceful and resourceful man, alert, energetic, enterprising and progressive.

He was born in Ireland in 1854 and acquired a public school education in that country. He came to the new world in 1872, when a youth of eighteen years, arriving in Chicago on the 17th of March. He started in business here as an employe of the gas works and later he spent two years in the position of night foreman at the Chicago Stove Works. He afterward turned his attention to gardening and teaming and in that connection was employed by various packing companies of the city from 1877 until 1888. He next became a contractor in the town of Lake, where he carried on business for two years. On the expiration of that period he returned on a visit to Ireland and he has crossed the Atlantic altogether eleven times. After spending some time with relatives and friends and renewing the acquaintances of his boyhood he again came to the new world, and when he once more made the trip to Chicago he brought with him a shipment of twenty-five Shetland ponies. He then entered the feed business, which he conducted for fifteen years, beginning in 1890. Since that time he has gradually broadened the scope of his activities and is one of the prominent business men of his section of the city. About 1897 he entered the livery and undertaking business at Forty-fifth street and Ashland avenue, where he owned a lot with a frontage of one hundred feet. On this he erected a building especially adapted to his needs. About 1904 he removed his business to No. 5438 South Ashland boulevard, where he has a frontage of one hundred feet. He is one of the best known and most liberally patronized undertakers of that section of the city but this does not indicate the entire scope of his activities, for he conducts a large auto livery and garage business and in 1893 he also established a coal yard at the corner of Forty-seventh and Loomis streets and has won a very liberal patronage in that connection. He is straightforward and reliable in all that he undertakes and carries forward to successful completion any business project to which he turns his attention.

In 1874 Mr. Freckelton was united in marriage to Miss Sarah J. Callan, a native of Ireland, who came to Chicago about six months after the arrival of her future husband. The children of this marriage are as follows: William, who is now engaged

in business with his father; Margaret, who is the wife of George E. Florey, a resident of Chicago and now manager of her father's coal yard; Emma, the wife of Fred H. Krantz, of Philadelphia; Ada, who met death in the Iroquois theatre fire when twenty-two years of age; and Ella, who was killed in the same tragic event.

The religious faith of the family is that of the Presbyterian church, to which Mr. Freckelton has always loyally adhered. Fraternally he is a prominent Mason, belonging to Mizpah Lodge, No. 768, A. F. & A. M.; Delta Chapter, R. A. M.; Delta Commandery, K. T.; and Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. His son, William, is master of Sherman Lodge, A. F. & A. M., while his daughter Margaret is worthy matron in the Order of the Eastern Star. Along business lines he is connected with the Chicago Undertakers Association and the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association. His political allegiance has always been given to the republican party since he became a naturalized American citizen. Mr. Freckelton has never had occasion to regret his determination to come to the new world, for here he has found the business opportunities which he sought and in their utilization has worked his way steadily upward. His has been an honorable and straightforward career, actuated by a laudable ambition, and his determined industry, intelligently directed, has brought to him growing success that has in time made him the possessor of a most comfortable competence.

FRANK BECVAR.

Frank Becvar was born in Chicago, May 15, 1883, a son of Michael and Josephine Becvar, who came to this city from Bohemia in young manhood and womanhood. They were married here and the father, who was a tailor by trade, followed the business for a time but afterward turned his attention to the milk business, becoming one of the first milkmen in the town of Lake. He remained active in business to the time of his death, which occurred in 1907. His widow still survives.

Their son, Frank Becvar, acquired a public school education and started upon his business career as an employe of the Desel Can Company. He continued in the can manufacturing business as an employe for some time and afterward drove a carriage until the 25th of November, 1907, when he turned his attention to the undertaking business, opening an establishment at No. 1850 West Forty-seventh street, on property rented from his mother. The building has a frontage of twenty-five feet and contains a nice chapel. In fact his establishment has excellent appointments and the business is conducted along progressive lines.

On the 8th of June, 1908, Mr. Becvar was united in marriage to Miss Mary Pesek, a native of Chicago and a daughter of Frank and Rosalie Pesek, who became residents of this city about 1885, making their way to the new world from Bohemia. The father was for many years employed as a butcher in the stock yards and passed away in 1900. To Mr. and Mrs. Becvar have been born five children: Carl; William; Frank and Joseph, twins; and George. All are yet living with the exception of Joseph.

Mr. Becvar and his family are members of SS. Cyril and Methodius Catholic church, in the work of which they take an active and helpful interest, and Mr. Becvar is also identified with the Catholic Order of Foresters, with St. James

Catholic Union, with the Knights of St. James, the American Foresters and the Bohemian Turners. His political endorsement is given to the democratic party, which he has supported since attaining adult age. Along the line of his chosen profession he is connected with the Chicago Undertakers Association and the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association. In addition to his undertaking establishment he has added to his equipment a motor touring car and a limousine car. He belongs to the Forty-seventh Street Business Men's Association and is interested in all that has to do with the progress and development of that section of the city, giving hearty cooperation to all well defined plans and measures for its improvement.

JOSEPH PATKA.

Among the residents of Chicago who have come as a contribution to its citizenship from German Poland was Joseph Patka, who was there born in 1855 and who passed away on the 10th of October, 1909. He was a lad of but nine years when he accompanied his parents on the voyage across the broad Atlantic to the new world, the family home being established in this city. It was in 1891 that Joseph Patka entered the undertaking business, opening his establishment at No. 4726 South Hermitage avenue. About 1900 he removed to No. 1751 West Forty-eighth street and later he erected a building twenty-five by one hundred and twenty-five feet at No. 1750 West Forty-eighth street, the first floor being used for the undertaking business, while the second floor is utilized as a family residence.

Mr. Patka was united in marriage to Miss Victoria Gapa, also a native of German Poland and a resident of Chicago from her girlhood days. They became parents of a large family. Rose, the first born, is the wife of John Dziwior, a resident of Chicago. The second child died in infancy. Andrew, the third member of the family, died at the age of seven years. Nettie is also deceased. Peter H. attended the parochial schools and afterward entered the undertaking business in connection with his father and is now conducting the business with others of the family. He manages the branch establishment at No. 1258 West Fifty-first street. This was established in December, 1915. He married Lottie Strzelecki and they have three living children. John Patka, the next of the family, secured a parochial school education and entered the undertaking business with his father. He is now manager of the branch at No. 3756 South Paulina street, which was established in 1905. He married Miss Albie Smola and to them have been born three children. Frank, the next member of the family, was a student in the parochial schools and is now acting as manager of the main store at No. 1750 West Forty-eighth street. He married Hattie Knowski and they have one child. Joseph, who is a chauffeur, married Stella Cichowicz and they have two children. Gertrude married Joseph Dzierlinga, of Chicago, and they have one child. Henry is engaged in the undertaking business with his brother Frank but is now a member of the national army. Cecelia, who is at home, completes the family.

The family are all members of St. Joseph's Catholic church. The sons are representative business men, alert and energetic, and are putting forth every effort in their power to advance the interests of the trade. The firm has a membership in the Chicago Undertakers Association. They have a splendid motor car equipment in

connection with the undertaking business, including one auto hearse of gray and five motor cars, including three limousines and one touring car besides one auto car. They have kept in touch with the trend of progress along undertaking lines and they are quick to adopt any new idea or method that will be of benefit in the conduct of funeral service.

JOSEPH PACHOLSKI.

Among the well known and respected Polish residents of Chicago is Joseph Pacholski, who was born in the kingdom of Poland on the 13th of February, 1885, his parents being Joseph and Antoinette Pacholski, who came with their family to Chicago in the year 1888. The mother is deceased, but the father is still living. However, he has retired from active business and is enjoying a well earned rest.

Joseph Pacholski enjoyed the educational opportunities accorded by the public schools and after starting out in the business world was employed for two years at the stock yards. He afterward occupied a position as fireman in a public school and still later he learned the barber's trade and conducted a shop of his own for five years, winning a substantial measure of success during that period. In 1912 he entered the undertaking business and remained in the employ of others for two years or until the 15th of December, 1914, when he established business on his own account, opening undertaking parlors at No. 2528 West Forty-seventh street, where he has since been located. A little thoughtful consideration of his business career will indicate the steps in his orderly progression. He has steadily worked upward, making substantial advance from time to time, and his thoroughness, capability and energy have brought him at length to the creditable position which he occupies as a leading undertaker in his section of the city.

On the 24th of August, 1909, Mr. Pacholski was united in marriage to Miss Mary Skolna, a native of Pennsylvania, who in her girlhood days was brought to the middle west, the family home being established in Chicago. To Mr. and Mrs. Pacholski have been born four children: John, Florence, Gertrude and Charles. The religious faith of the family is that of the Catholic church, their membership being in the church at Forty-first street and Albany avenue. Mr. Pacholski gives his political support to the democratic party. Along the line of his chosen profession he is identified with the Chicago Undertakers Association and also with the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association. He has made an excellent record in business since starting out for himself and his course should serve to inspire and encourage others, showing what may be accomplished by individual effort.

ALFRED O. BAKER.

Alfred O. Baker has been identified with the undertaking business in Chicago since 1907 and since March, 1915, has conducted his present establishment at No. 3336 Indiana avenue, utilizing a large residence for this purpose and thus robbing the place of much of that funereal air which is oftentimes so oppressive. In a word

Mr. Baker has maintained a most progressive spirit in the conduct of business since starting out for himself and is today one of the leading undertakers of his section of the city. He was born in Elbridge, New York, February 7, 1880, a son of Dr. Charles O. and Jennie M. (Sheldon) Baker. Liberal educational advantages were accorded him. He completed a high school course and afterward attended Renard's School of Embalming in New York city, in 1900. For two years he was in the employ of G. W. Hennessey at Auburn, New York, before going to the undertaking school. His father was a prominent surgeon of New York city and the son had good advantages to qualify him for his chosen life work. He followed his profession in New York city for two years and then removed to Harrison, Ohio, where he remained for a year. He afterward went upon the road as a traveling salesman for two years and in 1907 he arrived in Chicago, where he spent six months in the employ of J. W. Buffum. He afterward engaged as embalmer to the trade for ten years, during which time he handled over fifteen thousand bodies, being the first in Chicago to make a business of embalming in this way. He also taught embalming in the International College of Embalming and has had very wide experience. In March, 1915, he established his present undertaking business at No. 3336 Indiana avenue, where he has a large private residence with three parlors opening into a chapel having a seating capacity of one hundred and fifty. There are also adequate rest rooms and he has private phones and everything necessary for the conduct of the business.

On the 4th of November, 1903, Mr. Baker was united in marriage to Miss Inez M. Haywood, of New York, and to them have been born a daughter and a son, Ruth and Charles. Mr. Baker belongs to the National Union and is also connected with the Loyal Order of Moose, while along the path of his profession he has connection with the Chicago Undertakers Association and the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association. In both politics and religion he maintains an independent course, reserving the right to think for himself. At all times his aid and influence are given on the side of development, progress and improvement and his entire career has been an exemplification of a high type of manhood and citizenship.

CONSTANTINO BACIGALUPO.

Constantino Baeigalupo, now a well known resident of Chicago, was born in Genoa, Italy, on the 29th of September, 1873, and spent the first eighteen years of his life in his native country, where he pursued his education. It was in 1891 that he crossed the Atlantic to America and made his way at once into the interior of the country, settling in Chicago, where six years later he was joined by his parents. After reaching the new world he worked as a bridge tender and was employed in other lines for a time or until February, 1897, when he entered the undertaking business at Desplaines and Forquer streets. He afterward removed across the street and in 1905 established his business at No. 753 Forquer street. He there purchased a lot and erected a building twenty-five by eighty feet, two stories in height, the second floor being used as an apartment which he and his family occupy. He owns a limousine car and has splendid equipment for the conduct of the business, being widely recognized as one of the leading Italian undertakers of the city.

In April, 1897, Mr. Baeigalupo was married to Miss Elizabeth Brizolara, a



CONSTANTINO BACIGALUPO

native of the sunny land of Italy, whence she came to Chicago in her girlhood days. Mr. and Mrs. Bacigalupo have become parents of four children: Joseph J., who is now associated with his father in business; Louis; Mary; and Constantino. The parents are members of the Guardian Angels Catholic church and Mr. Bacigalupo is identified with the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Woodmen of the World, St. Peter's of Rome and several other societies which foster a deep interest in the welfare of Italian residents in Chicago. He deserves much credit for what he has accomplished in a business way, for his industry and close application have been the basic elements of his growing success.

JOHN KOSTECKA.

John Kostecka is well known as a representative of the undertaking business in Chicago, where he is conducting his interests as a partner in the firm of Cermak & Kostecka. He was born in Bohemia in 1874 and was brought to this country when five years of age. He is indebted to the public school system of the city for the educational opportunities which he enjoyed and which qualified him for life's practical duties and responsibilities. Having determined to engage in the undertaking business as a life work, he qualified for activity in that field by entering the W. S. Haller School of Embalming, from which he was graduated on the completion of the full course. He started in business in 1908 in partnership with Albert Cermak, who took over the business that had previously been established by his father, and they are therefore conducting one of the old undertaking houses of the city. They have a well appointed establishment, thoroughly equipped with a full line of undertaking goods and supplies, and their patronage is substantial and gratifying. He has been connected with the Cermak firm since 1895.

In 1898 Mr. Kostecka was united in marriage to Miss Mary Cermak and their children are Blanche and John. Mr. Kostecka maintains an independent course in politics and is active in fraternal circles. He has a wide acquaintance in his section of the city and that his has been a well spent life is indicated in the fact that many of his staunchest friends are those who have known him from his boyhood to the present time.

CYRUS HALL McCORMICK.

Theodore Roosevelt said: "In all this world the thing supremely worth having is the opportunity coupled with the capacity to do well and worthily a piece of work, the doing of which shall be of vital significance to mankind." Such opportunity and its utilization constitutes the life history of Cyrus Hall McCormick. Again his life record might be cited as a masterful example of mind over matter. The passion of his life was the use of natural resources and a constructive plan to make the earth yield its fruits. The work of no other man, perhaps, has touched so closely the lives of all mankind as did that of Cyrus Hall McCormick, for agriculture is the basis of all business activity and material progress, and there is no civilized country today that has not felt in immeasurable manner the influence of

his work upon its agricultural development. He was born February 15, 1809. He came of Scotch-Irish ancestry but was of the fourth generation of the family in America, his great-grandfather, Thomas McCormick, having left Ulster county, Ireland, in the troublous days of 1735. He was a soldier at Londonderry and later became an Indian fighter in Pennsylvania. His son, Robert, who removed southward to Virginia, participated in the battle of Guilford Courthouse, and in other engagements which led up to the final victory that crowned the American army in the war for independence. He was a farmer and weaver and the ancestral history shows a strong mechanical strain combined with an interest in agricultural pursuits in the ancestry of Cyrus Hall McCormick. His father, Robert McCormick, residing in Rockridge county, Virginia, occupied a large two-story brick dwelling of the Colonial type that stood in the midst of a fertile valley lying between two mountain ranges, and in his most prosperous days he was the owner of four farms aggregating eight hundred acres. Like almost every farmer of that period, there was a workshop for most farm machinery and tools were made by those who wished to use them, but on the McCormick place there were other evidences of mechanical activity and ingenuity. The father was the owner of two gristmills, two sawmills, a smelting furnace, a distillery and a blacksmith shop. He possessed considerable skill with tools and his inventive genius brought forth a hemp-brake, a clover huller, a bellows and a threshing machine. The little log workshop upon the place is still standing, and there on rainy days father and son worked at fashioning tools and farm implements and in repairing those which much use had disabled. The household, too, was a hive of industry where cotton, flax and hemp were spun into yarn, woven into cloth and fashioned into clothes for the whole family. In early manhood Robert McCormick wedded Mary Ann Hall, whose father, Patrick Hall, was a Virginia farmer, also of Scotch-Irish descent, his ancestors having been driven out of Armagh, Ireland, by the massacre of 1641. His daughter has been described as "a thorough Celt, impulsive, free-spoken and highly imaginative. . . . a woman of exceptional quality of mind." The children of that household were eight in number of whom Cyrus Hall McCormick was the eldest. The mother never countenanced idleness in the least measure, and the children were all wisely employed at such tasks as age and strength qualified them to undertake. One of his biographers said of the eldest son: "From his father he had a specific training as an inventor; from his mother he had executive ability and ambition; from his Scotch-Irish ancestry he had the dogged tenacity that defied defeat; and from the wheatfields that environed his home came the call for the reaper, to lighten the heavy drudgery of the harvest." As a boy he attended the "Old Field" school, a log structure not far from his father's home, his textbooks consisting of Murray's Grammar, Dilworth's Arithmetic, Webster's Spelling Book, the Shorter Catechism and the Bible. As opportunity offered he further improved his mind by reading and study at home, and in that way largely mastered surveying and mathematics. The mechanical bent of his mind, developed through the assistance which he gave his father in the workshop, found expression in invention when he was but fifteen years of age. His work was a most elaborate map of the world, showing two hemispheres side by side, but from that time forward his labors assumed a most practical character for the arduous task of swinging the cradle in the wheatfield under the hot summer sun suggested to his mind that there might be easier and better ways of performing the same labor. This idea took tangible

form in the manufacture of a smaller cradle which, while doing the work as effectively, was not as heavy as the ones then in use. He was about twenty-two years of age and was described as "a tall, muscular, dignified young man" when he first seriously undertook the task of perfecting the reaper.

America, free and independent, with no system of serfdom to depend upon for agricultural labor, was finding out that she must solve problems not common in the monarchies of the old world. For two or three decades in the republican form of government there was little progress made on this side of the Atlantic, and then the people awoke to the fact that the vast prairie areas of the country might be utilized to counteract the conditions of poverty which were all too prevalent. But to cultivate fields, labor was required and it was therefore that the mind of man was directed toward labor-saving devices. It is a matter of current knowledge that up to the nineteenth century the world was still following the primitive processes of farming in use before the Christian era. Robert McCormick's broad farmlands required cultivation, and the mechanical bent of the father aroused in him the ardent ambition to invent a reaper. His attempt of 1816 was a failure, and then with the aid of his sons he worked behind the locked doors of his shop or at night and in 1831 he produced another reaper, but with scarcely better results than before. The machine cut the grain fairly well but flung it in a tangled heap. All this time Cyrus McCormick was sharing in his father's enthusiasm concerning the building of a reaper and, investigating the reasons for his father's failure, there developed in his own brain a new plan and from the outset showed that his work was in advance of all other attempts made at the building of a reaper. He attempted to solve the problem of cutting the grain that lay in fallen and tangled masses and concluded that the reaper which would cut such grain must separate it from that which was left standing; it must have at the end of its knife a curved arm—a binder. For the first time this idea was put into use in reaper construction. Then, too, to cut this prostrate grain he saw that the knife must have not only a forward motion as drawn by the horse but also a slashing, sidewise motion, and this led to the invention of the reciprocating blade. The problem of supporting the grain while it was being cut was met by placing a row of fingers on the edge of the blade and a simple revolving reel was introduced to lift up and straighten the grain that had fallen. Another important feature of his labor was a platform on which to catch the cut grain as it fell and which was to be raked off by a man who walked beside the machine. The sixth idea was in putting shafts on the outside, or stubble side, of the reaper and the seventh new idea was the building of the whole machine upon one big driving wheel which carried the weight and operated the reel and cutting-blade. The seven features have been used in all the successful reapers manufactured since that day, although, of course, improved upon. Mr. McCormick, working untiringly on his invention, had it ready just at the close of the harvesting season of 1831. The machine was placed in a field and although the work was roughly done as compared with that of the present improved McCormick reapers, it was nevertheless successfully done. Shortly afterward Mr. McCormick gave public exhibitions of his reaper at the near-by village of Steel's Tavern and in 1832 a public exhibition near the little town of Lexington, Virginia, where a six-acre field of wheat was successfully cut and Professor Bradshaw, of the Lexington Female Academy, a visitor on that occasion, announced loudly and emphatically: "This machine is worth one hundred thousand dollars!" From his father came the

quiet word of praise: "It makes me feel proud to have a son do what I could not do."

It must not be supposed that Cyrus Hall McCormick was the first man to attempt the building of a reaper or the first to secure a patent. He was the forty-seventh, twenty-three patents having been issued in the United States, but no machine had done the work that he accomplished. He was a farmer and his practical experience in the field told him what were the needs and the difficulties, and added to this was the inventive genius that brought forth a machine that has revolutionized the history of agriculture throughout the world.

The invention of the reaper, however, was but one step. The public press did not herald it and it came into being in a little, isolated community among the Virginia mountains. For a year after producing the reaper he lived upon a tract of land received from his father and attempted to farm it, hoping that from the profits he might build reapers. After a year, however, he saw that this could not be done. He needed money to buy iron, to advertise, to appoint agents. At length he resolved to build a furnace and make iron from a large deposit of iron ore near by. He persuaded his father and the school teacher to become his partners and in 1835 they began the manufacture of iron, Cyrus McCormick making the patterns for the molds and doing much of the heaviest labor, but his work was so incessant that he had no time to build reapers. Then came the financial panic of 1837 and by 1839 the price of iron fell and Cyrus McCormick became bankrupt. He turned over his farm and other property that was salable to his creditors but he still had his reaper, although eight years had passed and it was not yet marketable. This was one of the darkest hours in his life history, but when obstacles and difficulties have been greatest his dominant qualities of perseverance and determination have come most strongly to the front, and thus he was able to turn seeming defeats into victories. In this hour of debt and defeat he became the leader of the family: he began manufacturing reapers in the little log workshop on his father's farm and in that year, 1839, gave a public exhibition on the farm of Joshua Smith near Staunton. Though the machine did the work, there were no buyers, for farmers were not accustomed to using machinery in those days. It was not until the following year that he made a sale of one of his reapers, the price being fifty dollars. Several weeks later two more were sold. Experiment had found that the reaper did not do good work in the wet grain and the study of this obstacle led to the making of a more serrated edge on the blade and the difficulty was obviated. By 1841 he had a wholly satisfactory reaper and fixed his price at one hundred dollars. He attempted to market his invention and by great persistency sold seven reapers in 1842, twenty-nine in 1843 and fifty in 1844. Moreover, the public was beginning to recognize the value of his invention and one man wrote: "My reaper has more than paid for itself in one harvest." Then came offers from two men, one agreeing to pay him twenty-five thousand dollars for the right to sell in southern Virginia, while another bought an agency in five counties for five hundred dollars. But best of all the reaper was becoming known in the west, the great center of the wheat industry. Orders came from two farmers in Tennessee and one each in Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois and Ohio. But the difficulty of shipment to those far away points confronted him and at length he determined to establish business in the west. Traveling largely by stage, he traversed Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri, and for

the first time saw the prairies. In Illinois he saw hogs and cattle turned into the fields of ripe wheat for the lack of laborers to gather it in. Men with sickle and the scythe could not cut it. Here surely was the need of his invention. He secured the cooperation of manufacturers who, together with the McCormick family, built one hundred and ninety reapers for the harvest of 1846, but he learned that all of these manufacturers were either not using good materials, or knew not how, or were careless in the construction of the machine. This was intolerable to him, for he wanted none but reapers of the best possible manufacture to be sold. His thoughts turned to the little village of Chicago on the lake, for he recognized that shipments must be made by water.

Cyrus McCormick, therefore, became the first of the prominent manufacturers of this city and the McCormick factories have remained to this day one of the greatest sources of the city's growth and development, for every reaper sold has brought back wheat for sale and shipment to this point. It has made Chicago a shipping center as well. Without capital or credit, Mr. McCormick sought the cooperation of William B. Ogden, then undoubtedly the leading citizen here, and after hearing the proposition he agreed to invest twenty-five thousand dollars in a half interest in a reaper factory. The plant was built and equipped and the business proved a profitable one from the beginning. In 1849, however, the partnership was dissolved, Mr. McCormick paying to Mr. Ogden the twenty-five thousand dollars he had invested and twenty-five thousand additional for profits and interest.

It was after the establishment of the factory that Mr. McCormick proved his worth not only as an inventor but as a business man of marked executive ability and administrative direction. He instituted the system for selling his reapers, planning the methods of advertising. At that time such a thing as distributing agencies were unknown and also the plan of a written guarantee. This, however, Mr. McCormick agreed to give with every machine which was also to be sold on easy terms. Moreover, he established a suitable price for his reapers, laying down the principle of equal prices to all and special rebates to none. He advertised more extensively than other merchants and manufacturers of that day and the business grew. This development is a matter of Chicago's commercial and industrial history, yet it was not all "smooth sailing." There were many difficulties and obstacles to be encountered that would have deterred a man of less resolute spirit and less abundant business ability. His original patent expired in 1858 and his application for its extension brought about one of the most extraordinary legal complications ever known in the field of patent law. Lincoln, Stanton, Seward, Douglas, Harding, Watson, Dickerson and Reverdy Johnson were the lawyers arrayed in this great contest. For eight years the question of his suit was discussed in patent office and in congress and in the meantime competitors made the most of this. If Mr. McCormick had won his case they would have to pay him a royalty of twenty-five dollars on each machine. Shrewd men they were, who not only employed the ablest counsel and lobbyists, but also secured petitions from farmers, combining the public in one great body to "beat the common enemy." Mr. McCormick lost his suit in that year, again in 1859 and a third time in 1861. The granting of his patent would have been no more than was done for many other inventors and yet the hue and cry was raised against his "monopoly" and it was said that if he were granted the exclusive right to manufacture and sell his reapers it would take the bread out of the mouths of thousands. In 1861, however, D. P.

Holloway, the commissioner of patents, said: "He is an inventor whose fame, while he is yet living, has spread through the world. His genius has done honor to his own country and has been the admiration of foreign nations. He will live in the grateful recollection of mankind as long as the reaping-machine is employed in gathering the harvest." Then, in an abrupt postscript to so fine a eulogy this extraordinary commissioner adds: "But the reaper is of too great value to the public to be controlled by any individual and the extension of his patent is refused." His biographer, H. M. Casson, in this connection, writes: "The truth seems to be that McCormick was too strong, too aggressive, to receive fair play at the hands of any legislative body. The note of sympathy could never be struck in his favor. He personally directed his own cases. He dominated his own lawyers. And he fought always in an old-fashioned, straight-from-the-shoulder way that put him at a great disadvantage in a legal conflict." After this Mr. McCormick took the aggressive stand and attempted the prosecution of people who were manufacturing his reapers, bringing suit against Manny and Emerson, of Rockford, Illinois, for making McCormick reapers without a license. Mr. McCormick was represented by W. H. Seward, E. N. Dickerson and Reverdy Johnson. Opposing him were Lincoln, Douglas, Edwin M. Stanton, P. H. Watson, George Harding and H. W. Davis. The powerful, eloquent, logical address of Stanton turned the day in favor of his opponents. This one speech was national in its significance, inasmuch as it was on this occasion that Lincoln became so impressed with Stanton's ability that he made him secretary of war after he (Lincoln) had been called to the presidency.

While engaged at times in these law suits Mr. McCormick's first thought was for the reaper and its improvement. Of course it was evident from the beginning that it was a labor saving device, not only because of the amount of work accomplished but because it did mechanically what had previously been done by two men, the siekler and the cradler, but the raker and the binder were still at work by the side of the machine and Mr. McCormick turned his attention to the problem of doing away with the services of these men. The question of the raker was soon solved but it was a more difficult task to supplant the binder. Others were at work upon this question and eventually the Marsh Harvester was perfected, a platform being built on the machine that caught the grain and obviated the necessity of the binder's walking from bundle to bundle, enabling him to do about twice as much work in tying the bundles. Still the problem remained of the producing of a machine that would not only collect the grain for the sheaf but would tie the knots. This was brought about by an inventor by the name of Withington, who, calling upon Mr. McCormick, showed him his model of a reaper on which were two steel arms, each of which caught a bundle of grain, whirled a wire tightly around it, fastened the two ends together with a twist, cut it loose and tossed it to the ground. The self-binder was perfect in all its details and Mr. McCormick perfected arrangements with Mr. Withington to use his invention. Other self-binders were upon the market but he was the first to manufacture them upon a large scale, putting fifty thousand upon the market the first year. The new device proved most successful and seemingly adequate until 1880, when William Deering began the manufacture and sale of twine self-binders and it became at once evident that the farmers were prejudiced against the use of the wire, which, they said, got mixed with the straw and killed their cattle. It also caused trouble in

the flour mills, sometimes falling into the wheat. Besides, it was more difficult to use. With the keen vision always characteristic of Mr. McCormick he recognized the superiority of twine binding and called to his assistance a mechanical genius, Marquis L. Gorham, who took up the idea of making a twine binder and his inventive genius resulted in producing one by the time the grain stood ready for the harvest. From the time the twine binder was introduced the sales of the McCormick plant increased with astonishing rapidity. It must be evident to all, even in a sketch as brief as this, that Mr. McCormick's business career was one of battle as well as of invention and manufacture, and yet his labors, ability and resources were rewarded by victory, and not only in America did his reaper take prominent place but also in foreign lands. The London Exposition of 1852 gave him his opportunity for its introduction into Europe. At that exposition, which was the pride of England, there were the finest works of art and manufacture from all the centers of Europe and Asia. It was said that the American department contained only articles of utility and for three weeks was the joke of the exposition. Among America's exhibit was the McCormick reaper, which was alluded to as "a cross between an Astley chariot, a wheelbarrow and a flying-machine." But one day the exposition was visited by John J. Mechi, an Anglo-Italian much interested in scientific farming, and when he saw the reaper he proposed that it be tested upon his farm not far from London. Another reaper was first put into the field and failed of its purpose. Then the McCormick reaper was tested. Said Casson: "It swept down the field like a chariot of war, with whirling reel and clattering blade—seventy-four yards in seventy seconds. It was a miracle. Such a thing had never before been seen by Europeans. 'This is a triumph for the American reaper,' said the delighted Mechi. 'It has done its work completely; and the day will come when this machine will cut all the grain in England. Now let us, as Englishmen, show our appreciation by giving three hearty English cheers.' Horace Greeley, who was present on this occasion, described the victory of the McCormick reaper as follows: 'It came into the field to confront a tribunal already prepared for its condemnation. Before it stood John Bull—burly, dogged and determined not to be humbugged—his judgment made up and his sentence ready to be recorded. There was a moment, and but a moment of suspense; then human prejudice could hold out no longer and burst after burst of involuntary cheers from the whole crowd proclaimed the triumph of the Yankee reaper. In seventy seconds McCormick had become famous. He was the lion of the hour; and had he brought five hundred reapers with him he could have sold them all.' " The London Times wrote: "The reaping machine from the United States is the most valuable contribution from abroad, to the stock of our previous knowledge, that we have yet discovered. It is worth the whole cost of the exposition." Mr. McCormick soon won recognition and his reaper was sent to the Paris Exposition and in 1862 he took his family to London and devoted the succeeding two years to the upbuilding of his business in Great Britain, Germany and France. Later Emperor Napoleon III conferred upon him the Cross of the Legion of Honor, probably the last time a sovereign of France ever bestowed the coveted emblem. Since the '60s the American reaper has by far lead all others in sales in all European countries. As a result of its introduction four-fifths of the harvesting machinery of the world is today made in the United States.

In speaking of the marvelous business ability of Mr. McCormick, Casson says:

"His energy was the wonder of his friends and the despair of his employes. His brain was not quick. It was not marvellously keen nor marvellously intuitive. But it was at work every waking moment, like a great engine that never tires. The work that he chose to do himself was invariably new business. He cared little for the mere making of money. The success always pleased him much more than the profit. He was at heart a builder and therefore when he had finished one structure he moved off and began another." He realized large profits from his investment in Chicago real estate and in placing his investments he did not seek out the companies whose stock was selling at par, but rather new ventures, operating in gold mines in South Carolina and Montana, and also aiding in the building of railways, including the Union Pacific. The immense plant which had gradually grown up with the development of his business was totally destroyed in the fire of 1871. At this time was manifested the close relationship in business interests as well as home affairs that existed between Mr. and Mrs. McCormick. Telegraphing for his wife, who at that time was in New York, he asked her whether he could then retire from business or rebuild. Thinking of her son, the answer came promptly "rebuild." It was what Mr. McCormick wished and men were at once set to work to secure lumber and other necessary supplies, and the McCormick interests therefore became a vital element in the upbuilding of the greater city of the present day, just as they had been in the development of the little frontier city of pioneer times.

It was in 1858 that Mr. McCormick was united in marriage to Miss Nettie Fowler, of New York. Their interests in every phase of life were most closely interwoven. Mr. McCormick discussed with her his business projects and she with him her philanthropic work. One biographer has said: "Mrs. McCormick was a woman of rare charm, and with a comprehension of business affairs that was of the greatest possible value to her husband. She was at all times in the closest touch with his purposes. By her advice he introduced many economies at the factory and rebuilt the works after the great fire of 1871. The precision of her memory and the grasp of her mind upon the multifarious details of human nature and manufacturing made her an ideal wife for such a man as Cyrus H. McCormick. As he grew older he depended upon her judgment more and more; and as Mrs. McCormick is still in the possession of health and strength, it may truly be said that for more than half a century she has been a most influential factor in the industrial and philanthropic development of the United States." Unto Mr. and Mrs. McCormick were born seven children. His sons have become his successors in the management and control of the immense business established by the father, Cyrus Hall McCormick, Jr., being now president of the International Harvester Company, Harold its treasurer and Stanley its comptroller. The second son, Robert, died in infancy. The daughters were Mary Virginia, Anita and Alice. Mary Virginia was born May 5, 1861. Anita, born July 4, 1866, was married September 26, 1886, to Emmons Blaine, who died June 18, 1892, leaving a son, Emmons Blaine, born August 30, 1890. Alice McCormick, born May 15, 1870, died January 27, 1871.

Those who saw Mr. McCormick only in business relations and witnessed evidences of his irresistible energy and unfaltering determination, sometimes felt that there was no other side to his life, and yet he was a man of deep sentiment, who loved music and was "as fond of flowers as a child." He said: "I love best the

old-fashioned pinks, because they grew in my mother's garden in Virginia," and on more than one occasion the tears came into his eyes at the sight of mountains, recalling memories of his old Virginian home. He held friendship inviolable and the accumulation of wealth affected in no way his relations with his fellowmen.

In early manhood Mr. McCormick united with the Presbyterian church and to that faith always adhered, but his was the practical working Christianity rather than that of dogma or creed. When wealth came to him he remembered the impressions which he formed on one of his early trips through the west concerning profanity, infidelity and immorality then prevalent. He felt that the people of these towns and villages needed religious instruction and soon after his success had reached the million dollar mark he determined to establish the best possible college for the education of ministers. In 1859 he offered one hundred thousand dollars for the founding of a theological school in Chicago and thus McCormick Theological Seminary, originally called the Northwestern Seminary, came into existence. His first bequest was but the forerunner of a generous support which he always accorded the school. About 1872 he purchased *The Interior*, a religious weekly of the highest rank, and it is said that no matter how weighty or important were business affairs, he always had time to talk to his editors and his professors. His last public speech, read by his son Cyrus, because he was too weak to deliver it himself, was given at the laying of the cornerstone of a new college building that he had erected. This speech closed with the words: "I never doubted that success would ultimately reward our efforts, and now, on this occasion, we may fairly say that the night has given place to the dawn of a brighter day than any which has hitherto shone upon us."

No one ever had reason to question the position of Cyrus Hall McCormick upon any vital issue or problem. He stood with the same fearlessness in support of his political views that he did when defending his rights in commercial and manufacturing circles. He was an advocate of Jefferson democracy but found the greatest delight in listening to the distinguished statesmen in the senate. He was himself never successful in politics, although several times a candidate for office. One of his biographers said: "He was not the sort of man who gets elected. He stood for his whole party at a time when the average politician was standing only for himself. He talked of 'fundamental principles' while the other leaders, for the most part, were thinking of salaries. He gave up his time and his money as freely for politics as he did for religion; but he was out of his element. He was too sincere, too simple, too intent upon a larger view of public questions. He could never talk the flexible language of diplomacy nor suit his theme to the prejudice of his listeners. No other man of his day, either in or out of public office, was so free from local prejudices and so intensely national in his beliefs and sympathies." After the close of the Civil war, which had divided churches as well as the country, he was one of the first to advocate unity among them, saying: "When are we to look for the return of brotherly love and Christian fellowship so long as those who aspire to fill the high places of the church indulge in such wrath and bitterness? Now that the great conflict of the Civil war is past and its issues settled, religion and patriotism alike require the exercise of mutual forbearance and the pursuit of those things which tend to peace." He himself never held personal prejudice or cherished resentments and was very quick to forgive. He ever attempted to maintain a most just and kindly policy

with his employes and felt the keenest pride in the loyalty of his workmen. Even when his employes were many in number he could call a large majority of them by name and he never refused to extend a helping hand when he felt that aid was needed.

Death came to Mr. McCormick on the 13th of May, 1884. He was a man of splendid physique, six feet in height, weighing two hundred pounds, well proportioned and with erect bearing. Even in his later years when infirmities of age came upon him he was a masterful man and to him was accorded the precious prize of keen mentality to the last. He was extremely neat in dress and personal appearance and always a dignified figure. His social interests were comparatively few, yet it was not because he did not enjoy the companionship of his fellowmen but rather because he felt that there was a work for him to do in the world and business claimed his time and energies. Figure, if you can, what America would be today without her perfected agricultural machinery; shut down all of the workshops, factories and salesrooms where the products directly concerned with reaper and binder manufacture are made and handled, the mills and the elevators that are in operation because the great wheat harvests of the world can be gathered—estimate all this and you will know what Cyrus Hall McCormick's contribution to the world and advancing civilization has been. In the perspective of the years he will stand out even more strongly as a central figure on the canvas of history than he does today. When he lay in state, in his Chicago home, there was a reaper, modelled in white flowers, at his feet; and upon his breast a sheaf of the ripe, yellow wheat, surmounted by a crown of lilies. These were the emblems of the work that had been given him to do and the evidence of its completion.

CYRUS HALL McCORMICK, JR.

No position is more difficult, perhaps, than to stand in the colossal shadow of the dead. There are various institutions in which a name has come to stand for certain work, for certain characteristics and for certain brilliant achievement, and it is made to reflect against the individual who bears that name if his lines of life are not cast at least somewhat after the same pattern or in the same mold. Thoughtful consideration shows one that conditions change with each generation and that duties and obligations arise that were unknown to the preceding generation. Cyrus Hall McCormick, Jr., belongs to that younger generation of business men of Chicago called upon to shoulder responsibilities differing materially from those resting upon their predecessors. In a broader field of enterprise they find themselves obliged to deal with affairs of greater magnitude, and to solve more difficult and complicated financial and economic problems. While he entered upon a business that was not only already established but had already reached mammoth proportions, he has met and solved new problems not the least of which were brought about in the merging of the various manufacturing interests that are now conducted under the name of the International Harvester Company. He had received thorough business training under his father's guidance, leaving college to become a factor in the management of the McCormick interests. His birth occurred in Washington, D. C., May 16, 1859, when his parents were temporarily residing

there. He was a pupil in the public schools of Chicago until graduated from the high school with the honors of his class, and then he entered Princeton University, being numbered among its alumni of 1879. In the succeeding fall he became identified with the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, filling various positions both in the manufactory and in the office, for it was the father's purpose as well as the son's desire that the latter should become thoroughly familiar with the business in every feature. Following the father's death in May, 1884, Cyrus Hall McCormick, Jr., was elected to the presidency of the company, thus continuing as its chief executive officer until 1902, when he was elected to the presidency of the International Harvester Company, which purchased the plant and business of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. With various financial enterprises he is officially connected, being a director of the Merchants Loan & Trust Company, the National City Bank of New York and the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. He is also a director of the McCormick Theological Seminary, the Field Museum of Natural History and is a member of the board of trustees of Princeton University and of Lake Forest University. He is well known in club circles in both Chicago and New York, his membership being with the Chicago and University Clubs and the Chicago Athletic Association of the former city, and the Metropolitan and University Clubs of New York. In 1889 he represented the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company at the Paris Exposition and was there decorated as *Officier du Merite Agricole*, a decoration rarely bestowed upon others than citizens of the French republic. In 1900, as a representative of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company at the Paris Exposition, he received the decoration of *Officier of the Legion of Honor*.

In 1889 Mr. McCormick was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Bradley Hammond, a niece of Mrs. Elizabeth Hammond Stickney, of Chicago. Their children are: Cyrus McCormick III, born September 22, 1890; Elizabeth, who was born July 12, 1892, and died January 5, 1905; and Gordon McCormick, born June 21, 1894.

HAROLD FOWLER McCORMICK.

Harold Fowler McCormick, the third son of Cyrus Hall McCormick, Sr., was born on the 2d of May, 1872, and prepared for his college training by study in the University School of Chicago and the Browning School of New York city; attending the latter from 1889 until 1891. He then entered the freshman class of Princeton University in the fall of the latter year and was graduated from that institution in 1895.

Before his graduation Mr. McCormick had already commenced to familiarize himself with the business of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. In August, 1896, he assumed control of the general agency at Council Bluffs, where he managed the company's business for the next year. He then entered the general offices of the company and was elected vice president on the 4th of January, 1898, filling that position until the organization of the International Harvester Company, of which corporation he was chosen vice president in 1902.

Mr. McCormick is a member of the Chicago and University Clubs of Chicago,

the Chicago Athletic Association, the Onwentsia Club of Lake Forest, Illinois, and the University Club of New York city. He is a trustee of the University of Chicago, the McCormick Theological Seminary, and the Chicago Orchestral Association, and is also a director of the First National Bank of Chicago.

On the 26th of November, 1895, occurred the marriage of Harold Fowler McCormick and Miss Edith Rockefeller, a daughter of John D. Rockefeller, and unto them have been born five children, namely: John Rockefeller, born February 24, 1897, who passed away on the 2d of January, 1901; Harold Fowler, Jr., born November 15, 1898; Muriel McCormick, born September 10, 1902; Editha McCormick, born September 17, 1903, who died June 11, 1904; and Mathilde McCormick, born April 8, 1905.

WALTER HOEST.

Walter Hoest is actively engaged in the undertaking business as senior partner in the firm of Hoest & Wright. He was born in Germany, August 25, 1884, and is a son of Charles and Emma Hoest, who came to the United States in 1887. The father was for a long period connected with the mail service. Walter Hoest was only three years of age at the time the family residence was established in Chicago and when a lad of six years he entered the public schools, in which he pursued his education, passing through consecutive grades until he had mastered the various branches of learning that constitute the public school curriculum. He then started out in the business world as an employe in a wholesale millinery house, with which he was connected for two years. He was afterward associated with the Rosehill Cemetery Association for a number of years and in that connection worked his way upward to the position of cashier. For six years he was employed at night by S. H. Cochran, an undertaker of Ravenswood, and in 1912 he pursued a course in the International School of Embalming of Chicago. On the 1st of December of the same year he opened an undertaking business at No. 7008 North Clark street, where he occupies space thirty by sixty feet. His establishment contains a well appointed chapel with a seating capacity for seventy-five. He is now a member of the firm of Hoest & Wright. He has one of the well equipped undertaking establishments on the north side. His partner, George F. Wright, is an old resident of that section of the city and is connected with the E. L. Mansure Company. His son, George G. Wright, expects to take an active part in the undertaking business with Mr. Hoest in the near future. He is a grandson of the late Gustave A. F. Meyer, one of the first engravers of Chicago, and the family is well known in the northern section of the city, the Meyers having settled in Chicago at a very early day. Mr. Wright's wife, Mrs. Ida E. Wright, is a past department president of the Ladies of the Grand Army, and is the lady assistant in the undertaking establishment of Hoest & Wright. The Wright family are very active members of St. Ignatius' Catholic church and the son, George Wright, Jr., is a member of the Uniform Council of the Knights of Columbus.

Mr. Hoest is connected with several fraternal organizations, being a member of the Royal League, the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In both politics and religion he maintains an independent course, preferring to hold himself free of membership connections. He is actuated, however, in all that he does

by high and honorable principles and by a public-spirited citizenship that has prompted his active cooperation in many well advised plans and movements for the general good.

SAMUEL KOSTELNY.

Samuel Kostelny was born in Austria on the 12th of April, 1894, a son of Stephen and Anna Kostelny. The father came to the new world in 1891 but afterward returned to Austria on a visit with his family and was there at the time of the birth of his son Samuel. The family again became residents of Chicago in 1902 and through all the intervening period Stephen Kostelny has been identified with industrial interests of this city, being now foreman at the Ross & Sons tannery.

At the usual age Samuel Kostelny became a pupil in the public schools of Chicago and passed through consecutive grades to his graduation. Later he attended the Metropolitan Business College and he started upon his business career as a stock keeper with the Mead Bicycle Company. Subsequently he was with the Kimball Piano Company for a period of five and a half years and in 1914 he pursued a course of study in Worsham's School of Embalming and when he had qualified for the practice of the profession he entered the employ of Lester Lanyon, with whom he remained for a part of a year. In August, 1915, he opened an undertaking business on his own account at No. 1427 West Chicago avenue. Success attended him in business and with the growth of his patronage he opened a branch establishment at 1911 Canalport avenue on the 20th of September, 1917. In the Chicago avenue establishment he has a chapel seating twenty and in his other store a chapel with accommodations for fifty. He belongs to the Chicago Undertakers Association and also to the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association.

On the 14th of April, 1916, Mr. Kostelny was united in marriage to Miss Judith Valko, of Chicago. He is a member of SS. Peter and Paul Lutheran church and is identified with several church organizations and societies of both the north and south sides of the city. He is a socialist in political belief and is a man of many advanced ideas who reads broadly and thinks deeply.

PETER M. KELLY.

Peter M. Kelly, a Chicago undertaker, was born March 14, 1886, in the city which is still his place of residence, his parents being Peter M. and Ellen (McCloy) Kelly, both of whom were natives of Ireland. The father crossed the Atlantic about 1866 and settled in Chicago but afterward returned to Ireland and was there married. Subsequently he brought his wife to the new world and again took up his abode in this city. He served as a member of the police department of Chicago for twenty-five years and eleven months and was widely known in this connection. He was holding the position of inspector at the time of his death, which occurred in 1908. His widow survived him for about two years and passed away in 1910.

Peter M. Kelly, whose name introduces this review, has been a lifelong resident

of Chicago and after attending the public schools of this city continued his education in the Christian Brothers school in Ireland, living with his grandparents in that country for a period of eleven years, or from the age of three to fourteen years. He finished his education, however, in Chicago and after putting aside his textbooks was employed in connection with street car interests for about five years. He ran the first through route in Chicago—from Seventy-ninth street south to Calvary cemetery on the north side. Later he was connected with the mail order house of Sears, Roebuck & Company for three years, being identified with the carpet department. He then turned his attention to the teaming business, in which he engaged for five years, and since 1914 he has been connected with the undertaking business. He pursued a course in Worsham's School of Embalming and afterward engaged in business on his own account, entering into partnership with F. J. Smith, under the firm style of Smith & Kelly, at No. 2347 Van Buren street. That association was maintained for a time but afterward he purchased the interest of his partner. In July, 1916, he opened another place at No. 227 South Cicero avenue, where he remodeled the building, which has a frontage of twenty-five feet and a depth of sixty-six feet. It contains a chapel with a seating capacity of seventy-five. He also still conducts the Van Buren street business and the two branches make heavy demands upon his time, attention and energies. He is very painstaking and careful in the conduct of his business and puts forth every effort to please his patrons, knowing how ill advised would be a false move at a time when hearts are sore and nerves most sensitive. He is kindly and considerate and ever watchful of the interests of others. He belongs to the Chicago Undertakers Association and also to the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association.

On the 3d of June, 1914, Mr. Kelly was married to Miss Christina Mullen, a native of Chicago, and to them have been born two daughters, Mary and Reta. The parents are members of the Resurrection Catholic church and Mr. Kelly is identified with the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Knights and Ladies of Security, the North American Union, the Modern Brotherhood of America and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party and he is interested in all that has to do with general welfare, improvement and progress. He is now serving as a member of Exemption Board No. 86 and is thus passing upon the availability of the men for the national army.

GEORGE HAMANN.

George Hamann has since 1914 engaged in the undertaking business on his own account in Chicago and during this period has developed a liberal and substantial patronage. Mr. Hamann comes to this city from Peoria, where he was born on the 26th of November, 1890, his parents being Fred and Mary (Altman) Hamann. The father was engaged in the commission business in Peoria and while spending his youthful days there under the parental roof George Hamann attended the public schools, passing through consecutive grades to the high school. When his schooldays were over he started out in the business world in the employ of an undertaker of Peoria and he also had some experience as a traveling salesman, representing a grocery house. He took up his abode in Chicago in 1912 and pursued a course of

study in the International School of Embalming. He afterward worked at the undertaking business in the employ of others until 1916, when he established undertaking parlors at No. 1962 Montrose avenue, where he occupies a building with a frontage of twenty-five feet and having a depth of seventy-five feet. This contains a chapel with seating accommodations for fifty. Mr. Hamann is familiar with all of the latest ideas and improvements which have to do with the undertaking business and he keeps in touch with the progress of the profession through his membership in the Chicago Undertakers Association and the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association.

On the 10th of June, 1915, Mr. Hamann was united in marriage to Miss Hazel Uhler, of Chicago. Mr. Hamann is a member of Community Lodge, No. 1005, A. F. & A. M., in the work of which he takes a very active part, while in his life he exemplifies the beneficent spirit upon which the craft is based. In politics he maintains an independent course, voting for men and measures rather than for party. His religious faith is that of the Lutheran church and he is loyal to its teachings, endeavoring throughout his life to follow the Golden Rule in his relations with his fellowmen.

FRED BUSCHER.

Fred Buscher is a representative of one of the pioneer families of Chicago and spent practically his entire life here although he was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on the 2d of November, 1854. His parents were Herman and Minnie Buscher, who came to Chicago in December of that year, and at the time of the Civil war the father was conducting the "Fort Donelson House," in which a number of rebels were captured. He was for a long period a well known hotel man through the pioneer epoch in the history of the city.

Fred Buscher acquired a public school education in Chicago and after his textbooks were put aside turned his attention to the upholstering business, thoroughly learning the trade. He afterward engaged in the grocery business, with which he was identified until 1880, when he established an undertaking business in connection with his father-in-law, William Niemeyer, who had been engaged in undertaking in this city since 1860. Previous to that time he had conducted a hotel where the Hotel Sherman now stands, carrying on business at that point in 1843. He was the only undertaker after the great Chicago fire of October, 1871, who had a complete supply of burial goods. He had buried his supplies in his yard before the fire reached his place and thus the equipment was saved to be used at a much needed period. Mr. Buscher continued in the employ of Mr. Niemeyer until 1890, when he established business on his own account on Wells street. In 1898 he removed his establishment to No. 1554 Wells street, where he has since remained. He also opened a second place of business at No. 6224 Broadway, where he erected new buildings. He has been engaged in the undertaking business in Chicago for thirty-seven years and is one of the oldest and best known representatives of the profession here.

In 1880 Mr. Buscher was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Niemeyer of this city, and their children were: Herman, who died at the age of twenty-six years; Fred, who married Laura Gloechler, by whom he has a son, Richard George; and Carrie, the wife of Arthur Seeger, who is connected with Marshall Field & Company, of

Chicago, and has one daughter, Vera. The son Fred is associated in business with his father.

Mr. Buscher is a member of Germania Lodge, No. 182, A. F. & A. M.; of Lincoln Park Chapter, R. A. M.; of Robert Blum Lodge, No. 58, I. O. O. F.; the Royal League; the Knights of Pythias; and the Schwaben Society. He holds membership in St. Paul's Lutheran church and he gives his political endorsement to the republican party, believing firmly in its principles as factors in good government. For sixty-four years a resident of Chicago, Mr. Buscher has lived to witness remarkable changes, the development and growth of this city being one of the marvels of the age. He has always borne his part in the work of general improvement and development and has made for himself a creditable place in business circles.

JOSEPH W. SCHULTZ.

Joseph W. Schultz is one of the youngest representatives of the undertaking business in Chicago. He has been identified with this line of activity since 1912, when he entered into business in partnership with his father. He was born in Chicago, August 24, 1891, and is a son of Joseph and Anna Schultz. The father was born in Chicago in 1858, while the mother is a native of Bohemia. The father was for fifty-two years a resident of the nineteenth ward of the city and he passed away on the 30th of August, 1915, at the age of fifty-seven years. His widow still survives. Joseph Schultz acquired a parochial school education and after putting aside his textbooks learned the trade of marble cutting and setting. He entered the undertaking business in 1883 at 612 DeKoven street and continued at that locality until 1914, when he closed out his business there and removed to 1415 South Crawford avenue, where he had opened a branch establishment in 1906. He erected a building twenty-five by eighty-two feet and containing a chapel with a seating capacity of fifty. He developed a substantial patronage and was one of the best known and most efficient undertakers of that part of the city. To him and his wife were born five children: Edward, who was engaged in the undertaking business with his father but died June 6, 1912, leaving a widow to mourn his loss; Rose, at home; Anna, the wife of Joseph Tomsa, a resident of Chicago; Jennie, the wife of Arthur Zika, also of Chicago; and Joseph W., of this review.

The last named was graduated from the Chicago Business College with the class of 1910, thus supplementing his public school training. He also pursued a course of study in the Barnes School of Embalming, from which he was graduated in 1912, and at the death of his brother became his father's associate in the business, which he has conducted independently since the death of his father.

On the 3d of June, 1916, Mr. Schultz was united in marriage to Miss Anna Adamek, of this city, and to them has been born a daughter, Lillian. Mr. Schultz has membership with the National Union, the Catholic Order of Foresters and St. John's Court, I. U. J. His religious faith is indicated in the fact that he is a communicant of Our Lady of Lourdes Catholic church. He was reared in that faith, his father having for many years been a very active and prominent member of St. Wenceslas Catholic church on DeKoven and Desplaines streets. Joseph W. Schultz, along the line of business, has membership relations with the Chicago Undertakers



JOSEPH W. SCHULTZ

Association and the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association. He is well qualified by training and experience for the business in which he is engaged, although he is still a young man, and his success has come to him as the direct result of business ability along his chosen line.

LINN BROTHERS.

The firm of Linn Brothers is well known in connection with the undertaking business in Chicago and the business which they are now conducting had its inception in the efforts of the late John A. Linn, their father, who in 1879 opened an undertaking establishment at what was then No. 308 Division street. John A. Linn was born in Sweden in 1849. He came to the United States in his boyhood days and established his home in Chicago. He was active in public affairs as a member of the police force and in other lines and in 1879 he established the business as indicated.

John A. Linn had two sons: J. Rodger, who is now married and has one child; and Edward A. The two brothers are now associated in business. J. Rodger Linn is a graduate of the public schools of Chicago and of the Metropolitan Business College and he entered into the undertaking business as an associate of his father and has since been active along that line. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons, becoming a Knight Templar and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He also has membership in the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Royal Arcanum.

Edward A. Linn acquired a high school education and was a student in the Metropolitan Business College. He entered the undertaking business in 1898 in connection with his father and after a time the firm of John A. Linn & Sons was established, the partnership being formed in 1898 to succeed to the business which up to that time had been carried on with the father as sole proprietor. Ten years later, after the father's death, the present firm of Linn Brothers was established in 1908. They erected a large building at Nos. 12-14 Clybourn avenue, where they remained for several years. In 1898 a branch had been opened at Nos. 3415 to 3419 North Clark street, where a large building with a frontage of fifty feet was erected, the building being one story in height. The entire business was moved to that location in 1916 and they have a splendidly equipped undertaking establishment with a chapel seated with pews holding one hundred and fifty, while there is room for additional chairs, making the seating capacity of the chapel two hundred and fifty. The firm owns its hearse and some motor cars and the equipment is of the best, while their manner of conducting funerals gives great satisfaction, thus making their business one of growing importance.

Edward A. Linn has three children, John A., Edward A. and Dorothea. He is a charter member of King Osear Lodge, No. 855, F. & A. M., of which he has been the treasurer for the past fifteen years, and he belongs also to King Osear Chapter, R. A. M., and to Oriental Consistory, A. & A. S. R. His membership relations extend to the Elks, the Royal Arcanum and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and he is also connected with the Groto, which draws its membership only from those connected with the Masonic fraternity. He is identified with a number of Swedish organizations and clubs and in politics he is an earnest republican, giving loyal

support to the party. The name of Linn has figured in connection with the business interests of the city since 1879 and has always been synonymous with fair dealing, enterprise and progressiveness and the respect entertained for the Linn Brothers establishes at once their personal worth and popularity.

OTTO C. WIETING.

Otto C. Wieting is the junior partner in the firm of Martens & Wieting, well known undertakers of Chicago. He was born January 27, 1882, in the city which is yet his home, his parents being Henry and Mary (Schultz) Wieting, who were natives of Germany and in young manhood and womanhood came to the new world. The father was engaged in the wood working business for many years but has now departed this life. The mother, however, is still living.

Otto C. Wieting, spending his youthful days under the parental roof in his native city, acquired a parochial school education and when his textbooks were put aside he started in business life as a teamster and subsequently secured employment in a steel mill. His identification with the undertaking business dates from December 2, 1915, when he received a license after graduating from Worsham's School of Embalming. He then entered into partnership with Charles C. Martens, having charge of the store at No. 3658 South Lincoln street, which was established about 1899. He is also in charge of the livery business conducted in connection with the undertaking business and he has two limousines, a touring car and an auto hearse. His undertaking establishment is one of the old ones in that part of the city and the business has reached substantial proportions.

On the 10th of January, 1906, Mr. Wieting was united in marriage to Miss Martha Zenke, of Chicago, and they have one child, Otto, who is three years of age. Mr. Wieting belongs to the Chicago Undertakers Association and also to the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association. His religious faith is that of the Lutheran church, while in politics he maintains an independent course, supporting men and measures rather than party. He may truly be called a self-made man, as he has worked his way steadily upward from a humble position in the business world, making good use of his time, talents and opportunities and making each hour count for a full-faithed attempt to know more and to grow more in a business way.

CHARLES F. BILGER.

Charles F. Bilger, engaged in the undertaking business in Chicago, also has interests elsewhere, for he is the owner of an excellent farm property in North Dakota and he owns a summer home in Wisconsin. He was born in Iowa in 1870, and while spending his youthful days under the parental roof acquired a good public school education. Moreover, he has always been a thorough student in the school of experience, learning many valuable lessons as the years have passed on. He was a young man of twenty years when he came to Chicago and he afterward worked in various lines in order to gain a start. In 1898 he turned his attention to the under-

taking business and is now located at No. 5133 Lake Park avenue. In addition to this establishment he has opened a branch house at No. 1400 East Seventy-fifth street. He also conducts an extensive auto livery business from the Lake Park Avenue establishment and is accorded a liberal patronage in that connection. He likewise carries on a large undertaking business and his store is well equipped for the purpose. He has a fine chapel and everything about his place is thoroughly modern in its equipment, while the methods employed are most scientific. He does all of his own embalming and the processes followed are the expression of the latest investigation in this field. His life has been one of untiring industry and he carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. Moreover, he is never content with what he has accomplished but is continually looking forward to making further progress and this spirit of advancement has brought him into important business connections. He belongs to the Chicago Undertakers Association and also to the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association.

Mr. Bilger is married and has three children, two sons and a daughter. The eldest son, George, twenty-two years of age, has taken great interest in assisting in the development of his father's business and is now a member of the United States Army, preparing for active service in France. There is also a daughter of eighteen and a son of fifteen, constituting a family of which he is justly proud. He puts forth every effort to promote the happiness and enhance the welfare of his wife and children and for them maintains an attractive summer home in Wisconsin.

In politics Mr. Bilger is independent, supporting men and measures rather than party. Fraternally he is well known as a Mason, belonging to the lodge, chapter and commandery. He is most liberal in his support of various charities and is continually reaching out a helping hand to those who need assistance. He may truly be called a self-made man, for his success is the direct reward and outcome of his labors. He has never feared to venture where favoring opportunity has led the way and his persistency of purpose has brought him into prominent connection with business interests in Chicago and constitutes an example of what may be accomplished through personal effort intelligently directed.

WILLIAM H. ORME.

William H. Orme has been a resident of Chicago since 1905 and since 1912 has engaged in the undertaking business on his own account as a member of the firm of Orme Brothers. This business was organized in May, 1912, the partners being Philip I. and William H. Orme, their location being at No. 124 East Twenty-second street. The senior partner, Philip I. Orme, passed away on the 15th of April, 1917. He was at that time forty-three years of age, his birth having occurred in Tiffin, Ohio, May 3, 1873. His parents were William A. and Elizabeth Katherine (Cupp) Orme both of whom are now deceased. Philip Orme spent his youthful days under the parental roof and removed from Tiffin, Ohio, to Bowling Green, that state, where he learned the undertaking business in connection with an uncle. Later he removed to Toledo, Ohio, where he was employed by a Mr. Murray, and in 1899 he became a resident of Chicago, where he entered the employ of the Barnes Undertaking Company, with which he was connected until the 1st of January, 1910. He was after-

ward manager with the Western Casket & Undertaking Company, and in 1912, as previously stated, he established his present business in partnership with his brother.

On the 29th of June, 1916, Philip Orme was united in marriage to Miss Agnes Sullivan, of Chicago. Fraternally he was a Mason, belonging to Eastgate Lodge, A. F. & A. M., while in Apollo Commandery he attained the Knight Templar degree, and he crossed the sands of the desert with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, becoming identified with Medinah Temple. He was also connected with the Knights of Pythias and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of The Maccabees and the South Side Business Men's Association. Along the line of his chosen life work he was connected with the Chicago Undertakers Association and the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association. His political endorsement was given to the republican party, and in 1914 he was a candidate for alderman in his ward. He was a comparatively young man when death called him and his demise was the occasion of deep regret, for he possessed many sterling traits of heart and mind which endeared him to those with whom he came in contact.

William H. Orme whose name introduces this record was born in Tiffin, Ohio, on the 16th of March, 1880, a son of William A. Orme. His educational opportunities were those afforded by the public school system of his native state and in his youthful days he started upon his business career as a clerk in a store. He was employed in that way for a time and afterward learned the machinist's trade, which he continued to follow for seven years. He also worked in a furniture store at Tiffin, Ohio, and in 1905 he came to Chicago, where he entered the employ of the Barnes Undertaking Company, with which he was connected until 1910. At that date he became associated with the Western Casket & Undertaking Company, by which firm he was employed for two years. He next established business on his own account in association with his brother and today he has a well appointed establishment which contains a chapel with a seating capacity for ninety people. He carries a large and well selected line of undertaking supplies and has his own ambulance hearse and limousine cars, together with service wagon.

On the 28th of February, 1906, Mr. Orme was united in marriage to Miss Alma Zeehman, of Tiffin, Ohio, and they now have one son, Kenneth W., who is eleven years of age. Mr. Orme is a member of the Chicago Undertakers Association and the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association. He belongs to the North American Union and to the Knights of Pythias and his interest in community welfare is manifest in his connection with the South Side Business Men's Association. In politics he is an independent republican for while he usually supports the men and measures of the party, he does not consider himself bound by party ties. He attends the Baptist church and throughout his entire life he has displayed many qualities of sterling worth which have gained for him the favorable regard, confidence and goodwill of his fellowmen.

WILLIAM KROSS.

Among the well known undertakers of the southwest side of Chicago is William Kross, who is conducting business at No. 1844 West Sixty-third street. He was born in Germany, February 23, 1866, a son of Charles and Sophia Kross, who in

1870 came to Chicago, where the father engaged in the teaming business. He has now passed away but the mother is still living and has reached the age of eighty-two years.

William Kross, reared under the parental roof, pursued his education in the parochial schools and started upon his business career as a butcher at the stock yards. He has been identified with the undertaking business since April, 1893, when he opened an undertaking establishment at No. 3553 South Halsted street, where formerly George Heitman had engaged in business from about 1879, although previously he had conducted a livery business on Liberty street. On the 1st of December, 1913, Mr. Kross removed to No. 1844 West Sixty-third street, where he erected a building with a frontage of twenty-five feet and two stories in height. The second floor is fitted out as a modern apartment, which he occupies. He has a chapel seating about eighty people and he has splendid equipment for the conduct of the business, owning an auto hearse and touring car, while in his establishment he carries a large line of undertakers' supplies.

On the 17th of April, 1893, Mr. Kross was united in marriage to Mrs. Sophia (Turner) Heitman, the widow of George Heitman, at one time a well known undertaker of the city. By her former marriage Mrs. Kross had five children, while Mr. Kross had one child by a previous marriage. To this union have been born two children: Edwin G., twenty-three years of age, who is now assisting his father in business; and Ruth, at home.

Mr. Kross is a member of the Chicago Undertakers Association and also of the Motor Liverymen's Association. In politics he is an independent republican and fraternally he is connected with Square Lodge, No. 978, A. F. & A. M. He belongs to the German Lutheran church, his membership being in Trinity congregation. His has been an active and useful life, guided by high principles, and he has a large circle of warm friends, who attest his personal worth.

JOHN F. ENDEIKIS.

Among the Lithuanian residents of Chicago who are engaged in the undertaking business is numbered John F. Endeikis, whose splendid equipment well qualifies him for the conduct of the successful and growing business that is now accorded him. He was born in Lithuania, Russia, December 9, 1886, a son of John and Anastasia Endeikis. The family came to Chicago during the early boyhood of John F. Endeikis and the father engaged in the grocery and meat business for some time but now assists his son in the undertaking and livery business.

Reared under the parental roof, John F. Endeikis acquired a public school education and when he was only eleven years of age he left the schoolroom to make his initial start in the business world and has since been dependent entirely upon his own resources, so that he may truly be called a self-made man. During the period of his boyhood he worked in various lines and eventually turned his attention to the undertaking business in 1908, opening an establishment at No. 1808 West Forty-fourth street, where he continued for a year, after which he erected a building at Nos. 4605-07 South Hermitage avenue, a building whose dimensions are fifty by one hundred and twenty-five feet. His undertaking parlors occupy one-half of the build-

ing. There is also a garage with a frontage of twenty-five feet and the undertaking establishment contains a chapel with seating capacity for fifty. Mr. Endeikis has an auto hearse, four limousine cars and four touring cars and is thus splendidly qualified to care for transportation service at funerals. He has also opened a branch establishment at Nos. 4332-34 South California avenue, where he has conducted business since 1915. He erected his own building there and it has a frontage of fifty feet. He conducts both an undertaking establishment and garage there and his equipment is thoroughly modern. He is one of the best known and widely patronized undertakers in that part of the city. He pursued a course in the Chicago Post Graduate College of Embalming and Sanitary Science, from which he was graduated on the 11th of June, 1908, and he has kept in close touch with every forward step of the profession since that time.

Mr. Endeikis was married September 5, 1917, to Miss Emma M. Radanskas, of Chicago. He is a very active and prominent member of Holy Cross Catholic church and is identified with more than twenty church organizations. He was one of the trustees when the present church edifice was erected at a cost of two hundred thousand dollars in 1915. He does most earnest work in behalf of the church and places its upbuilding before all other interests in his life.

BRUNO A. C. HOELZER.

Bruno A. C. Hoelzer, conducting a well appointed drug store at No. 2403 West North avenue, was born in Germany on the 5th of May, 1873, and is a son of John T. C. and Bertha Hoelzer, who came to Chicago in 1876. The father was for a long period connected with the A. R. Bremer Company, but both he and his wife are now deceased.

Their son, Bruno A. C. Hoelzer, acquired a public school education, supplemented by a course in a business college, after which he entered the Chicago College of Pharmacy and was graduated therefrom with the class of 1893. He was thus well equipped for life's practical and responsible duties and he put his theoretical knowledge to the test in a clerkship with O. G. Haller, with whom he remained for about fifteen months. In October, 1894, he opened a drug store at No. 717 North avenue, at the corner of Artesian avenue, and later made a removal to No. 721 North avenue. In 1898 he established business at the corner of North and Campbell avenues and there sold out in 1901 to the firm of Wold & Worthman. He was then out of business until the 5th of December, 1902, when he purchased the store of R. H. Hanke at the corner of North and Western avenues. In May, 1907, he removed to his present location at No. 2403 West North avenue, where he conducted business until his store was destroyed by fire on the 29th of January, 1911. The building was at once rebuilt and Mr. Hoelzer returned to his former location, where he now has a well equipped store, while his business methods commend him to a liberal patronage. On the 30th of January, 1911, he purchased the store of Herman Fry at Wrightwood and Central Park avenues and removed the business to No. 2419 North avenue. There he remained in business until September, 1911, when he removed back to the new building at No. 2403 West North avenue. His store has a frontage of twenty-five feet and a depth of sixty-five feet, with a fifty-foot laboratory

in the rear and a ten-foot window front. There is a tile floor and Circassian walnut fixtures. The store is a very modern and beautiful place. In December, 1914, he opened a branch store at No. 3825 Montrose avenue and it is also one of the fine drug stores of that section of the city. In 1912 he incorporated his business interests under the name of the B. A. C. Hoelzer Drug Company, of which he is the president. On the 15th of November, 1917, he sold the Montrose avenue store to the C. W. Grassly Drug Company, owing to the fact that E. J. Baehus, who was the secretary of the firm and the manager of the Montrose avenue store, was drafted and is now in the medical department with the One Hundred and Thirty-first Infantry at Camp Logan in Houston, Texas.

On the 25th of October, 1899, Mr. Hoelzer was united in marriage to Miss Emma Nielsen, of Chicago, and they have two children, Alfred and Bernice. Mr. Hoelzer has membership with the Royal League and also the Knights of The Maccabees, while along the line of his chosen vocation he is connected with the Chicago Drug Club, the Veteran Druggists Association and the Chicago Retail Druggists Association and in these organizations has held several offices. He is a past secretary of the Chicago Drug Club and was at one time its president. He has been a trustee, also third, second and first vice president and president of the Chicago Retail Druggists Association. He also belongs to the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association and to the National Association of Retail Druggists. In politics he maintains an independent course nor does he seek nor desire office, preferring to concentrate his efforts and attention upon his business affairs. He has made steady advance since starting out in September, 1889, as an apprentice to Charles F. Hartwig in a drug store at Chicago and Milwaukee avenues. He afterward clerked for John R. Vahlteich at Milwaukee and Center avenues and for Paul F. Schaefer on Harrison and Aberdeen streets, while later he was employed by Karl Hummeland at Fowler and Leavitt streets. He next became associated with Otto G. Haller and while thus engaged he attended the Chicago College of Pharmacy and was graduated as previously indicated. From that point forward he has steadily progressed and his achievements represent the direct result of indefatigable energy, close application and keen business discernment.

CHARLES C. MARTENS.

Charles C. Martens, a member of the Chicago Undertakers Association and also of the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association and thus widely known to the profession, has been connected with the business from early boyhood and thus entered upon a field of activity in which his father had directed his labors for some years. Charles C. Martens was born in Chicago, August 28, 1869, and is a son of Charles and Johanna (Vierke) Martens, both of whom were natives of Germany, whence they came to Chicago in 1867. The father entered the undertaking business in 1875, being located at No. 663 Blue Island avenue. There he remained until 1884, when he erected a business block at Twenty-first street and Blue Island avenue which was the second building for undertaking purposes in that part of the city. He afterward entered the livery business, with which he was connected until 1902, when he retired

from active business. He is now living retired at the age of eighty-three but his wife died when seventy-four years of age. Mr. Martens was one of the organizers of the first undertakers association of the city.

Charles C. Martens acquired a parochial school education and when still but a boy in years entered his father's undertaking establishment as an assistant and there learned the elemental principles of the business, while afterward he attended the Barnes School of Embalming and thus further qualified for the profession which he has made his life work.

On the 28th of August, 1899, Charles C. Martens entered business on his own account, purchasing a business at No. 3703 South Lincoln street. In 1904 he made investment in corner property at Nos. 3656-58 South Lincoln street, where he erected a new building. In June, 1917, he opened another place at No. 6615 South Ashland avenue and conducted the two establishments under his own name, C. C. Martens, and that of Otto C. Wieting. The latter place has a chapel with a seating capacity of one hundred and thirty. The second floor is used as a residence by Mr. Martens. There is a garage in the rear and the equipment is thoroughly modern and comprehensive, allowing him to care for the dead in the most scientific manner.

In August, 1899, Mr. Martens was united in marriage to Miss Annie Streu, of Chicago, a daughter of John Streu, and to them have been born two children: Elmer, who is in his father's employ; and Irma, at home. The religious faith of the parents is that of the Lutheran church, to the teachings of which they loyally adhere, and in his political views Mr. Martens is a republican, giving earnest support to the principles of the party because of a firm belief in their efficacy as factors in good government. He at all times stands for that which is most progressive in public affairs.

EDWARD G. PURTELL.

Edward G. Purtell, conducting an undertaking establishment at No. 3308 Montrose avenue, was born in Chicago on the 16th of June, 1890, his parents being Michael and Bridget (Blake) Purtell, both of whom were natives of Ireland. They came to Chicago about 1880 and in 1885 the father entered the undertaking business, opening an establishment at the corner of North and Ashland avenues, where he remained in business until his death, which occurred in 1895. For a year he had survived his wife, who passed away in 1894. His sons, Edward G. and John Purtell, afterward came into possession of the business, which they conducted at the original location until 1913. The partnership between them was then dissolved and Edward G. Purtell opened an undertaking business at the corner of Crawford street and North avenue. In 1916 he removed to No. 3308 Montrose avenue, where he is now located. He erected a building there twenty-five by one hundred feet and equipped it for the conduct of an undertaking business according to the most modern, scientific and sanitary methods. He has a chapel with a seating capacity for sixty and every facility for the comfort of the mourners as well as for the care of the dead. He owns an auto hearse and limousine cars and his method of conducting funerals has been most satisfactory to his many patrons. He belongs to the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association.

On the 16th of May, 1917, Mr. Purtell was united in marriage to Miss Irene Scott, a teacher of Chicago. He has membership with the Knights of Columbus and the Loyal Order of Moose and is also connected with the Reserve Militia of Illinois. He is an active worker in our Lady of Mercy Catholic church, is serving as one of the ushers of the church and is identified with various church societies. He is a young man of enterprise and determination and his success is the direct result of persistent and earnest effort, combined with kindness, tact and courtesy—elements which are indispensable in the profession which he follows.

ALBERT VINCENT HICKS.

Albert Vincent Hicks, an efficient and popular undertaker of Chicago, has been manager of the branch of the Western Casket & Undertaking Company at 1346 West Madison street since 1912. His birth occurred in Rochester, New York, on the 22d of August, 1878, his parents being Edward and Mary Hicks, the former a native of London, England, while the latter was born in France. They came to the United States in early life and were married in this country. The father was a locomotive engineer but in his later years worked as a salesman. During the period of the Civil war he did active duty at the front in defense of the Union, making a most creditable military record. His demise occurred when his son Albert was still but a boy and he was long survived by his widow, who passed away in 1913.

Albert V. Hicks acquired his early education in the public and parochial schools and later attended St. Andrew's College of Rochester, New York, while his professional course was pursued in the Massachusetts College of Embalming, from which he was graduated in 1898. He had become identified with the undertaking business in Rochester, New York, as a young man of nineteen years and afterward entered the factory of the National Casket Company there, being thus employed for two years. Through a period of nine years he was in the service of J. P. Oldfield, a well known undertaker of Rochester, and next spent three years as manager for A. G. McSnerey, also a Rochester undertaker. Subsequently he went to Reading, Pennsylvania, where he was employed by George Felix for a year, on the expiration of which period he was made manager of the Detroit office of the S. W. Mather Casket Company. It was while residing in Detroit that he owned and conducted The Hicks Graduate School of Embalming and he still devotes considerable time to private instruction, for which he is well qualified through wide experience and study. After leaving Michigan he became associated with Oliver Bair of Philadelphia as embalmer and funeral director, and as supervisor of embalming he directed the labors of fourteen men. In 1912 he came to Chicago as manager of the branch of the Western Casket & Undertaking Company at No. 1346 West Madison street and has since conducted the establishment in a highly satisfactory manner. The store has a frontage of twenty-five feet and a depth of one hundred and seventy-five feet and is modernly equipped in every particular, containing a chapel with a seating capacity of one hundred. There is an operating room on the first floor and there is also a rest room and sleeping room for employees. Mr. Hicks is widely recognized as an expert in his line of work, for his broad experience has gained him comprehensive knowledge of the profession in every detail. After leaving the service of the

National Casket Company in Rochester, New York, he spent three years in the county morgue in that city. He manufactures his own embalming fluid and was one of the early exponents of arterial embalming. His reputation is an enviable one and success has rewarded his efforts in gratifying degree. He is a popular member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles here.

EDWARD J. URBANEK.

One of the splendidly equipped undertaking establishments of the west side is that owned and controlled by Edward J. Urbanek, who was born in La Crosse, Wisconsin, on the 3d of January, 1889. He is a son of Vaclav M. and Marie (Zajicek) Urbanek, the former a native of Austria, while the latter was born in Chicago. The father was brought to the United States by his parents when but six years of age, the family home being established near La Crosse, Wisconsin, where the grandfather, Vaclav Urbanek, reared his family. He devoted his life to the occupation of farming there and continued a resident of Wisconsin until called to his final rest. His son, Vaclav M. Urbanek, learned the stone cutting trade at La Crosse and followed the business there for many years. In 1892 the family removed to Chicago, for he had suffered a sunstroke in Wisconsin and thought to find indoor employment in this city. He established a candy business, selling the product of the wholesalers to retailers.

Bringing his family to the city, his wife established a candy store at Throop and Nineteenth streets and there built up a very substantial business. In 1897 they removed to Spaulding avenue and Twenty-fifth street, where they erected a comfortable residence, having a store downstairs with an apartment above. There they continued in the candy business and Edward J. Urbanek received his initial business training in that way by assisting on a candy route. When they removed to Twenty-fifth street and Spaulding avenue the neighborhood was new and there were no street cars in their immediate vicinity. After a time the father disposed of the candy business and became solicitor for a stone cutting contractor, with whom he remained for a few years. In 1903 he established an undertaking business, having in the meantime graduated from the Barnes School of Embalming. He opened his undertaking parlors at No. 2724 South Central Park avenue, and about 1910 he purchased three lots at Nos. 3814-18 West Twenty-sixth street, on which he erected a livery stable. It was about that time that the father gave his two sons, Edward J. and Dr. George Urbanek, an interest in the livery business, which the sons conducted. Edward J. Urbanek also learned the undertaking business, with which he has been connected since 1910, and he has taken a course in the Post Graduate School of Embalming, pursuing his studies there in 1909. In 1911 the company erected a new brick building on the lot on Twenty-sixth street, with a large barn in the rear. The building is modern throughout and is a three story structure with two six-room apartments above. The building has a frontage of twenty-eight feet and the company now rents the buildings on the other two lots. In 1911 Edward J. Urbanek and his brother purchased the livery business and in 1913 George M. Urbanek completed a course in veterinary surgery. They afterward disposed of the livery barn and Dr. George M. Urbanek has since practiced his profession and is now living in

Oklahoma. Since then the undertaking business has been carried on by V. M. and E. J. Urbanek.

The latter acquired a public school education and also had the benefit of a business course in the Metropolitan College. He spent a few years with the Crane Company and later joined his father in business, since which time they have been closely associated in their interests and activities. The undertaking establishment has a tiled floor in the office and in the chapel. There are colored glass windows and the entire appointments are such as are conducive to an air of quiet and refinement. The chapel will seat fifty and there are private rooms for mourners.

On the 17th of August, 1914, Mr. Urbanek was united in marriage to Miss Anna M. Vosalik, a daughter of John and Anna Vosalik, who came to Chicago early in the '80s. To Mr. and Mrs. Urbanek has been born a son, Edward, whose birth occurred September 8, 1915. Mrs. Urbanek assists her husband in the undertaking business. Her popularity is great because of her expert work in dressing the dead and otherwise promoting the work of undertaking.

Mr. Urbanek is a Knight of Columbus of the fourth degree. He also belongs to the North American Union, the Bohemian Turners and the Blessed Agnes Catholic church. In politics he maintains an independent position. Along business lines he has connection with the Chicago Undertakers Association and the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association. He is identified with various fraternities, clubs and lodges. Aside from those mentioned he has membership with the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Columbian Circle, the Bohemian Californian Lodge, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Court of Honor. In fact he is a prominent member in more than fifteen different Bohemian clubs and lodges.

DAVID W. EDGAR.

David W. Edgar has resided in Chicago for a comparatively brief period, covering about five years, but already in this time has built up a business of substantial proportions as an undertaker. He was born in Omaha, Nebraska, January 16, 1872, and is a son of Adolph and Johanna Edgar, both of whom were natives of Sweden, whence they came to the new world in 1867. They did not tarry on the Atlantic coast but made their way at once into the interior of the country, settling at Omaha. The father was employed as a mechanic on the Union Pacific Railroad.

Spending his youthful days under the parental roof, David W. Edgar acquired a public school education in Omaha and started out in the business world as a clerk in a dry goods store at Meade, Nebraska, where he remained as an active factor in the commercial circles of that city for fourteen years. He then purchased a furniture and undertaking business at Meade in 1906 and conducted the establishment until 1908, when he removed to Winnipeg, Canada, where he concentrated his efforts upon the undertaking business. There he remained until April, 1913, when he came to Chicago and opened undertaking parlors at No. 4884 North Robey street. Success attended the business from the beginning and in 1917 Mr. Edgar removed to No. 4815 North Robey street, where he secured a commodious room twenty-five by one hundred feet. This contains a well appointed chapel seating one hundred. That his business has steadily grown is indicated in the fact that in April, 1917, he opened

a second undertaking establishment of equal size at No. 1006 West Fifty-ninth street and there he is also winning a liberal patronage. Thoroughly realizing the responsibilities which devolve upon him, the business is conducted in a most systematic and scientific manner, at all times displaying the most thoughtful consideration for the families of the bereaved, and his kindness and attention have won for him the warm regard, and in many cases the strong friendship, of those with whom he has been brought in contact.

In 1893 Mr. Edgar was united in marriage to Miss Katherine Martis, of Omaha, a daughter of Lawrence and Anna Martis, who were early residents of that city. To Mr. and Mrs. Edgar have been born three children. Irving W. is now connected with the United States Navy. He had been employed in a bank for two years and also in railway work and for five years had been connected with the advertising department of the Union Pacific Railway Company, but put aside all business and personal considerations to aid his country in the effort of the allied armies to save the world to democracy. Russell, the second of the family, is with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in the Chicago ticket office. Mabel Katherine was born in Winnipeg, Canada, November 11, 1911, and completes the family.

Mr. Edgar is a member of Ring Lodge, I. O. S., and his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Lutheran Mission church. In politics he is an independent republican but has never been an office seeker, preferring to concentrate his efforts and attention upon his business interests. Thoroughness and efficiency have characterized him in all that he has done since making his initial step in the business world and steadily he has worked his way upward, his orderly progression being easily discernible. At all times he has made wise use of his talents and his opportunities and is today in control of a large and growing business.

ANDREW H. PETERSON.

Andrew H. Peterson, general superintendent of the Thompson-Starrett Company, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, June 8, 1883. His father, Andrew Peterson, is also a native of that city, where he still resides but has now retired from active business. The mother bore the maiden name of Jane Hayden and is also living.

Andrew H. Peterson acquired a public school education in Quincy, Massachusetts, and for two years was a student at Harvard. He then entered the building business as engineer for the Thompson-Starrett Company, general contractors of Boston and later worked as estimator and draftsman in their New York office for two years. He was then made superintendent of construction of two buildings for the company in Boston and afterward was assigned to the duty of superintending the erection of the Wanamaker building in Philadelphia. After a short time in the New York office he went to Pittsburgh as general superintendent and in 1912 was transferred in the same capacity to the Chicago office. The Thompson-Starrett Company was established in 1898 by Theodore Starrett and was reorganized in 1907 with L. J. Horwitz as president, R. W. Grange, Jr., as vice president, and A. H. Peterson as general superintendent. The main office is in New York, with branch offices in Chicago and Pittsburgh, both of these being under the supervision of the Chicago superintendent. The company specializes in the erection of office buildings and as superintendent of

building operations in Chicago, Mr. Peterson had charge of the building of the Continental & Commercial National Bank, the Conway building, the Karpen building, the Fisher building, of Chicago; the Woolworth building, the Municipal building and the McAlpin Hotel, of New York. In Pittsburgh the company erected the First National and Second National Bank buildings, the Jenkins Arcade, the Jenkins office building and the People's Gas building. In Cincinnati their operations have included the construction of the Union Central Life Insurance building and the First National Bank building. In Minneapolis they were the builders of the Soo Line office building and many others. They have erected altogether more than one thousand important business and office structures throughout the country and have just completed Camp Upton at Yaphank, Long Island. They are now engaged on the erection of the new Field Museum in Chicago. Mr. Peterson has active charge of all of the operations of the firm in the west and thus figures most prominently in building circles. He is a member of the Building Construction Employers' Association.

In Pittsburgh, on the 28th of October, 1911, Mr. Peterson was united in marriage to Miss Edna F. Winters, a daughter of George Winters, of Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and they have one son, Andrew H., who was born July 15, 1914. The family resides at No. 601 East Sixtieth street. Mr. Peterson is a member of the Boston Athletic Club. In Masonry he has attained high rank, becoming a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine. His business ability has won him constant advancement from the time when he left Harvard to enter upon life's industrial activity and his broadening powers have gained him a position of notable distinction.

S. F. BOWEN.

S. F. Bowen is proprietor of one of the modern undertaking establishments of Chicago and has remained at his present location at No. 5311 Chicago avenue since the 1st of May, 1917. He was born at Utica, New York, November 30, 1871, and is a son of Daniel W. and Mary (Cosgrove) Bowen, both of whom have now passed away, the father having died in 1894, while his wife survived for two decades, passing away in 1914.

S. F. Bowen acquired a public school education in Utica, New York, and when sixteen years of age made his way westward to Chicago, where he has since resided. He turned his attention to the undertaking business in connection with the firm of T. C. Bowen & Company at No. 3913 Cottage Grove avenue and remained with them for several years, gaining broad and valuable experience in connection with the business. He was afterward with other firms and on the 23d of June, 1900, he established business on his own account at No. 913 Twelfth street. There he continued for two years and afterward was one of the undertakers in the Lawndale section of the city for five years. He next spent eight years on Western avenue near Van Buren street, and on the 1st of May, 1917, he removed to his present place of business at No. 5311 Chicago avenue, where he occupies a building with a frontage of twenty-five feet and a depth of fifty feet. The chapel has a seating capacity of

forty people. The business has steadily grown and he is accorded a liberal and well deserved patronage.

On the 16th of August, 1909, Mr. Bowen was united in marriage to Miss Emma J. Gallagher, of Chicago. He is well known as a member of various fraternal organizations, including the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Royal League, the Knights and Ladies of Security, the Brotherhood of American Yeomen, the Loyal Order of Moose, the Columbian Circle and several others. His political endorsement is given to the republican party and he is a firm believer in its principles as factors in good government. Mrs. Bowen is a daughter of Michael Gallagher, who came to Chicago from Ireland in early life. He was for many years a member of the police force of the city, becoming connected with the police department about 1860. In fact he was among the pioneers of the department and he became widely known as one of the loyal officers who aided so largely in the protection of the public. He was a charter member of the Illinois Royal Arcanum. Mr. and Mrs. Bowen have a wide acquaintance throughout the city, especially on the west side, where they have so long resided, and as a business man Mr. Bowen enjoys an unassailable reputation for enterprise and business integrity.

GEORGE KUMMEROW.

George Kummerow is a well known Chicago undertaker and is a representative of a family that has furnished several members to the profession. Chicago numbers him among her native sons. He was born on the 16th day of February, 1885, and is a son of Fred M. Kummerow. The latter was born in Germany, January 3, 1855, and was a son of Frederiek M. Kummerow, who brought the family to the United States in 1865, making the voyage on one of the old-time sailing vessels which was sixty days in reaching the American port. He continued his journey westward to Chicago, where he established his family. His son, Fred M. Kummerow, acquired his education in the German parochial schools and in 1882, when twenty-seven years of age, entered the undertaking business at what was then No. 533 West Chicago avenue. In 1895 he erected a new building at No. 1720 West Chicago avenue, the structure being twenty-five by one hundred and twenty-five feet. It is well arranged for the purpose and contains a chapel with a seating capacity of sixty. He makes his home at No. 2231 Walton street.

Fred M. Kummerow was united in marriage to Miss Ricka Kleinfeld, a native of Germany, who in her girlhood came to the United States. To them were born the following named: Martin, deceased; Minnie, at home; Louis, who is engaged in the automobile business in Chicago and has a wife and two children; Ella, the wife of Thor Hanson, of Chicago, by whom she has two children; and George, of this review. In his political views Fred M. Kummerow has always been a stalwart supporter of the republican party and has been an active worker in its ranks. He is a loyal member of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church, in which he is serving as trustee. He was one of the first members of the Chicago Undertakers Association and is now sergeant at arms in that society. He is likewise a member of the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association. He is well known and prominent, having many friends in

the profession and in other connections. After entering the undertaking business he was first in partnership with Fred Drake at No. 533 West Chicago avenue and later was associated with August Schacht. Subsequently he entered into partnership with his brother Carl under the firm style of Kummerow Brothers, and at a later period carried on business independently.

George Kummerow spent his youthful days under the parental roof, devoting his time largely to the acquirement of his education, and his business training was received under the direction of his father, who acquainted him with every phase of the work of undertaking. He became his father's assistant in the business and eventually became his successor, purchasing the business, which he is now carrying on. He has been proprietor of this establishment since 1917 and is accorded a liberal patronage, to which he is entitled by reason of his progressive and honorable business methods.

JOHN A. LINSKEY.

John A. Linskey, now devoting his energies to the undertaking business in Chicago, is numbered among the native sons of Illinois, his birth having occurred in Braidwood on the 8th of February, 1880, his parents being Timothy and Bridget (Gallagher) Linskey, the former a native of Ireland, while the latter was born in England. They came to the United States in 1865 and were residents of Pennsylvania until 1867, when they removed to Illinois, settling at Braidwood. The father was a miner and devoted his entire life to that occupation, but both he and his wife have now passed away.

John A. Linskey acquired a public school education, supplemented by a course in the Metropolitan Business College. He, too, took up the work of mining and followed it until 1911. During that period he frequently assisted Protestant undertakers when a Catholic funeral was being conducted. This awakened his interest in the undertaking business and he came to Chicago to learn the business under Walter W. Morris of the Western Casket Company, with whom he has since been associated, a fact indicative of his efficiency, fidelity and worth.

Mr. Linskey is a member of Our Lady of Solace Catholic church and takes active part in Catholic interests. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus and also to the Modern Woodmen of America. While a resident of Chicago for a comparatively brief period, he has gained a wide acquaintance here and enjoys the warm regard of many with whom he has been brought in contact.

WILLIAM F. MARTIN.

William F. Martin has been a lifelong resident of Chicago, where he was born on the 16th of March, 1889, his parents being William and Jennie (O'Hanley) Martin, who were natives of Ireland and Canada respectively and who came to this city in early life. The father passed away in the year 1913, but the mother is still living. He was engaged in the grocery and meat business for thirty years at No.

1808 Grand avenue and was one of the well known merchants of that section of the city.

Through the period of his boyhood and youth William F. Martin was a pupil in the parochial schools and afterward entered the grocery and meat business in connection with his father, this association being maintained until the father's death in April, 1913. Mr. Martin determined to engage in the undertaking business and with that end in view entered Worsham's School of Embalming, from which in due course of time he was graduated. In September of the same year—1913—he opened an undertaking business at No. 3861 West Harrison street, where he occupies a building twenty by fifty feet, having a chapel with a seating capacity of fifty. He closely studies every question bearing upon the profession and conducts his business according to most modern and scientific methods. Everything about his place is kept in a most sanitary condition and he uses every precaution to prevent the spread of disease or infection or contagion of any kind. He owns three limousines and does a considerable livery business aside from the conduct of funerals.

Fraternally Mr. Martin is connected with the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Modern Woodmen of America and the National Union, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Presentation Catholic church. He votes with the democratic party and always gives to it stalwart allegiance at the polls but does not seek nor desire office, preferring to concentrate his efforts and attention upon his business affairs, which are wisely and successfully directed, so that he is now enjoying a profitable business. He is a member of the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association.

GEORGE W. DEMPSTER.

George W. Dempster is a representative of one of the pioneer families of Illinois. He was born in Dundee, this state, on the 12th of September, 1851, and is a son of Alexander R. and Jane V. (Whittier) Dempster. The father was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, and was a brother of William R. Dempster, the celebrated Scotch writer of songs, and was himself a singer of considerable note. Coming to America, he arrived in Chicago in 1835, before the incorporation of the city, and the most far-sighted could not have dreamed at that time of the great changes which were to occur and make this the important metropolitan center that it is today. He began looking for a farm and a length located at Dundee, on the Fox river. His daughter Katherine was the first white child born in Dundee township, her birth occurring there in July, 1835. The family took an active part in the work of general development and improvement there and the Dempsters are today numbered among the oldest of the pioneer families of northern Illinois.

George W. Dempster acquired a public school education at Dundee and was reared to farm life, early becoming familiar with the best methods of tilling the soil and caring for the crops. He followed farming in young manhood and afterward entered the furniture and undertaking business at Dundee, conducting his interests there from 1890 until 1898. On the 6th of June of the latter year he came to Chicago, where he established an undertaking business at No. 6014 Wentworth avenue, purchasing the business of Mrs. Charles Chamberlain, who had established



GEORGE W. DEMPSTER

an undertaking business at that location in 1878 and who there passed away in 1896. Mr. Dempster is a graduate of the Oriental School of Embalming of the class of 1892 and he belongs to the Chicago Undertakers Association. He took out the first state license that was granted in this state, his number being 72.

On the 5th of May, 1875, Mr. Dempster was united in marriage to Miss Aliee Kingsley, a daughter of S. W. Kingsley, who came from Adams, Massachusetts, in 1840 and located in Cook county. He served as supervisor and as county commissioner during an early period in the development of this section of the state. In 1890 Mrs. Dempster began to assist her husband in the undertaking business. She was one of the first women in Illinois to enter the business, recognizing the necessity of a woman to assist in the care of women and children, and she remained active as her husband's assistant until her own demise on the 2nd of June, 1907. To Mr. and Mrs. Dempster were born the following named. Willis, now a resident of Springfield, Missouri, where he is engaged in the railway business, was associated with his father for a few years and had a state license as an undertaker and embalmer. May is the wife of L. M. Stafford, residing at No. 181 Ashland avenue in River Forest, and with her Mr. Dempster makes his home. Mr. Stafford is with the Hindee Manufacturing Company, manufacturing Indian motor cycles. Earl H., residing at No. 328 East Sixtieth street, is married and has a daughter. There are also other grandchildren, for Mrs. Stafford has two sons and a daughter. Earl H. Dempster is occupying the position of sales manager with the firm of Case & Martin, pie makers.

Mr. Dempster belongs to Englewood Lodge, No. 690, A. F. & A. M., also to Englewood Chapter, No. 176, R. A. M., to Maple Chapter, No. 90, O. E. S., and to the White Shrine of Jerusalem, No. 220. Since 1888 he has been connected with the Knights of The Maccabees and since 1884 with the Modern Woodmen of America. He and his family are all members of the Englewood Baptist church. His political endorsement is given to the republican party and he is a firm believer in its principles as factors in good government. He has now made his home in Chicago for twenty years and throughout the entire period has been identified with the undertaking business, his careful management, close application and indefatigable energy bringing to him the success which has crowned his labors.

OTTO LUECHT.

Among Chicago's native sons who are actively engaged in the undertaking business is Otto Luecht, who was born in this city on the 13th of October, 1888, a son of Charles and Frederika (Hingfus) Luecht, both of whom are natives of Germany, whence they came to the new world as young people and took up their abode in Chicago, where they were married. For fifteen years the father was in the employ of Lang Brothers, proprietors of a planing mill, but eventually he turned his attention to the undertaking business in 1887, opening an establishment at No. 2315 California avenue, where the business has since been carried on. For many years he remained active in its control but is now living retired, while his son William conducts the business. The father is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, having his membership in St. Mark's, and to its teachings he has ever been a loyal adherent.

His genuine personal worth has gained for him the warm regard and confidence of all who have known him.

Otto Luecht acquired a parochial school education and received his business training in its initial stages under the direction of his father, while later he obtained a thorough scientific training in Haller's School of Embalming. In August, 1910, he entered the undertaking business on his own account in a new building which his father had erected at No. 3653 Fullerton avenue. This building is a two-story structure twenty-four by one hundred and twenty-five feet and contains a chapel with a seating capacity of seventy. The second floor is an apartment in which Mr. Luecht and his family reside. He is a member of the Chicago Undertakers Association and he enjoys the goodwill and confidence of his colleagues in the profession.

On the 7th of November, 1908, Mr. Luecht was united in marriage to Miss Clara Krebs, a daughter of Fred Krebs, who was one of the early residents of Chicago, where he engaged in the upholstering business. To Mr. and Mrs. Luecht have been born three children: George, Dorothy and Orletta. Mr. Luecht exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party, of which he has been a stalwart adherent since attaining his majority. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Jehovah Evangelical church. He is widely known in this city, where his entire life has been passed, and in business he has so conducted his interests that his patronage has been a constantly growing one.

HUGH R. PHELAN.

Hugh R. Phelan, who in July, 1915, opened his present undertaking establishment at No. 5704 West Madison street, is numbered among the native sons of Illinois, his birth having occurred in Streator on the 24th of October, 1886. He is a son of John and Sarah (McClintock) Phelan, but the father has now passed away. The mother, however, still survives and is yet a resident of Streator.

Hugh R. Phelan, spending his youthful days under the parental roof, acquired a public school education in his native city and afterward entered St. Bede's College, from which in due course of time he was graduated. He came to Chicago in 1912 and entered the employ of the Western Casket & Undertaking Company and in order to further qualify for the profession which he had determined to make his life work he entered the International School of Embalming, from which he was graduated in May, 1912. He afterward went to Morris, Illinois, where he established an undertaking and furniture business, remaining there until March, 1916. He then returned to Chicago and in July of that year opened his present undertaking business at No. 5704 West Madison street, where he has since been located. He now has one of the leading undertaking establishments of Austin and occupies a building twenty by sixty-five feet. He has a well appointed chapel seating fifty-five people and his equipment for carrying on the undertaking business is very extensive.

On the 21st of October, 1915, Mr. Phelan was united in marriage to Miss Ethel Cunningham, of Chicago, and they have one child, Frank Edward, who was born June 28, 1917. Mr. Phelan belongs to Phil Sheridan Council of the Knights of Columbus and also to the Fraternal Order of Eagles. His religious faith is indicated in his membership in St. Catherine's Catholic church. In politics he maintains an

independent attitude. Along the line of his business he has membership with the Chicago Undertakers Association. Mr. Phelan is a representative of one of the oldest families of Illinois, founded in this state by his grandfather, Edward Phelan, a native of Ireland, who came to the new world in young manhood, arriving in 1838. The following year he made his way westward and passed through Chicago, which was then a small city of but a few hundred inhabitants, it having been incorporated only two years before. He then took up his abode at Ottawa and representatives of the family have since been representatives of La Salle county.

WALTER HORN.

Walter Horn, a well known representative of the grocery trade in Chicago, was born December 27, 1864, in the city which is still his home, his parents being Peter and Susan Horn, who became residents of this city in 1859. They came from Germany to the new world and were married here. They reared a family of six children and the father provided for their support by following the tailor's trade. His place of business and his residence were destroyed in the great fire of 1871, for he was then located at No. 310 North Wells street. After the fire he rebuilt and in 1881 the family removed to Lakeview when it was a township. At that time they had to walk from Halsted street and Fullerton avenue to Addison and Halsted streets for their mail, which was received at the town hall at Lakeview. There were no street cars in the vicinity save a steam train called The Dummy, which ran from Diversey boulevard and Clark street up Evanston avenue to Graceland. Walter Horn has vivid recollections of conditions in those early days and has lived to see a notable change in all that section of the city, which has been transformed from a thinly populated village into one of the densely settled sections of Chicago. He can well remember the old "smallpox hospital" on North avenue, between Wells and LaSalle streets, and he cast his first vote for mayor of Lakeview, which at that time was not within the corporation limits of the city. He acquired a public and parochial school education and was a student at the Sheldon school when it was destroyed in the fire of October, 1871, in which he lost all of his textbooks. Subsequent to that time he attended St. Joseph's parochial school at Hill and Market streets and at the age of thirteen years he started out to provide for his own support as a clerk in the grocery store of E. H. Slack. He was out of the store for a short time but reentered it in 1884 and continued to engage in clerking for a few years. However, he was ambitious to engage in business on his own account and during that period he carefully saved his earnings until he started in business for himself in 1897 at Southport avenue and Addison street. There he conducted his store until 1914 when he turned the business over to his three sons. Not long afterward he purchased the store at No. 1232 Grace street and has since carried on business at that point. Indolence and idleness are utterly foreign to his nature and he could not content himself without some occupation after selling out to his sons. His life has been one of untiring activity and he is truly a self-made man who as the architect of his fortunes has builded wisely and well.

On the 31st of May, 1887, Mr. Horn was united in marriage to Miss Agnes B. Sullivan, of Chicago, a daughter of Jeremiah and Jane Sullivan, who came to this

city prior to the Civil war. Her father was foreman in the North Chicago Rolling Mills, but both he and his wife have passed away, as has the father of Mr. Horn but his mother is still living at the age of seventy-nine years. To Mr. and Mrs. Horn have been born the following named. Walter J., Jr., married Agnes Bose, by whom he has two daughters, and is engaged in the grocery business at No. 3555 Southport avenue. Frank P., who is connected with his brother in the grocery trade, married Bertha Cutrie and they have two daughters. Irwin J. is with the Three Hundred and Thirty-third Machine Gun Battalion as a member of Company A and is thus doing his part to aid the country in making the world safe for democraey. Gerald is a high school pupil. Raymond is attending St. Andrew's school and is the youngest of the family.

Mr. Horn is a member of the National Union, in which he has held all of the chairs in both the council and cabinet. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in St. Andrew's Catholic church. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party, although he does not consider himself bound by party ties and casts an independent ballot if his judgment dictates such a course. He is well known in business and trade circles. He became a charter member of the United Grocers and Butchers and in 1906 was elected a member of its board of directors, in which position he has since served with the exception of a period of one year. In 1911 he was elected to the presidency of that organization and occupied the position for a term of two years. He also served as a director in the Illinois Retail Merchants' Association for three terms of four years each or for twelve years in all, at the end of which time he resigned, believing that a new man should come into the position with new ideas. This is indicative of the character of Mr. Horn, who has always been actuated by the spirit of progress and improvement. He is an orator of considerable ability and has attended and spoken at conventions of grocers throughout the entire United States. He has a very wide acquaintance in business circles, not only in Chicago but in many other places, and he possesses a pleasing personality that has made him extremely popular. He has done everything possible to maintain high standards of trade. At one time the Pure Food Commission was arresting retail grocers for selling packages of impure goods, but Mr. Horn clearly demonstrated at a meeting that was held in Belmont Hall that the manufacturer of the impure goods was the one to blame and that the grocer could not tell the contents of sealed packages. He believes in cooperating to the fullest extent in pure food laws and he has ever maintained the highest standards in business, his record ever being such a one as will bear the closest investigation and scrutiny. As a pioneer of Chicago he well deserves mention in this volume and throughout the years of his residence here, covering the entire period of his life, he has remained a loyal and helpful citizen.

THEODORE SCHWUCHOW.

Theodore Schwuchow is engaged in the undertaking business in Chicago and is well known as a representative of republican interests in this city. He was here born on the 28th of September, 1873, and is a son of Louis and Theresa Schwuchow, who came to the new world in childhood days from their native country of Germany. They were reared in Chicago and their marriage was celebrated in this city. The father

entered the undertaking business in 1891 at what was then No. 1195 Diversey parkway, and there he continued to the time of his death, which occurred in 1895. The business was then taken over by his son Theodore, who has been continuously connected with the undertaking business save for a period of six months in the year 1903. He devoted that time to the work of the ministry as a preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church, but again returned to the undertaking business at No. 955 Diversey parkway, where he occupies a building with a frontage of twenty-five feet and a depth of sixty-five feet. His well appointed chapel is capable of seating eighty. He owns a limousine car and has splendid equipment for the conduct of the business.

On the 17th of June, 1896, Mr. Schwuchow was united in marriage to Miss Margaret De Vries, a native of this city, and to them have been born three children, Helen, Lucile and Donald, all at home. Mr. and Mrs. Schwuchow are members of the Moody church and are much interested in its work and the adoption of its principles and purposes. Mr. Schwuchow is a stalwart republican and has served as judge of elections in the forty-first precinct of the twenty-third ward. He belongs to the Chicago Undertakers Association and also to the Chicago Motor Liverymen's Association and he keeps in close touch with everything that has a bearing upon his profession. He has ever closely studied the best methods of building up his trade and has given service that has been most satisfactory to his many patrons.

FRANK C. MENCL.

While an active business man in the field of undertaking there are also various other interests in the life of Frank C. Mencl which have brought to him a wide acquaintance and gained for him the high regard of those with whom he has been associated. He has been a lifelong resident of Chicago, born January 22, 1880, his parents being Frank and Barbara Mencl, who were natives of Bohemia and who in 1866 crossed the Atlantic to the new world and became residents of this city. In 1877 the father entered the undertaking business, being the second representative of his nationality to engage in that line of business in Chicago. His location was at what was then No. 500 South Halsted street and there he remained until 1903, when he removed to No. 563 Twelfth street. He continued at that location for a decade and in 1913 established his business at No. 1610 South Crawford avenue, where he erected a business block. He had also previously built the block on Twelfth street which he occupies. It is a building with sixty-one feet frontage, three stories in height, and contains three stores and six apartments. The building on Crawford avenue has a frontage of fifty-two feet, is two stories in height and contains two apartments. The undertaking business occupies a space twenty-six by fifty-two feet and contains a chapel with a seating capacity for fifty-four. Frank Mencl, Sr., remained active in the undertaking business until 1909 and won a substantial measure of success by reason of his capability, his perseverance and his unfaltering determination. When he retired he was succeeded by his son and since that time he has enjoyed well earned rest.

Frank C. Mencl at the usual age became a pupil in the public schools of Chicago and later continued his education in the Lewis Institute. He also attended the

University of Chicago, where he won the Associates degree in chemistry. In preparation for a professional career he pursued a course in the Worsham School of Embalming and since his boyhood days he has had experience in the undertaking field, having early become assistant to his father in the business. He was thus well qualified by training and experience for the duties of the profession when he became his father's successor.

In 1909 Mr. Menel was united in marriage to Miss Clara L. Kadlee, of Chicago, and to them has been born a daughter, Clara. Mr. Menel is independent in his political views, but his father was a very active republican. The son is a charter member of Bohemia Lodge, No. 943, A. F. & A. M., which was the first Bohemian lodge of Masons in the United States. He has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in Oriental Consistory, S. P. R. S., and he is also a Noble of Medinah Temple of the Mystie Shrine. He belongs also to the National Union and to the Columbian Circle and is a member of Palaeky Lodge, No. 630, I. O. O. F., in which he has filled all of the offices. He is likewise active in various Bohemian clubs and societies and is very prominent among those who had their nationality in Bohemia or are of that lineage.

WALTER V. KELLER.

Walter V. Keller is engaged in the drug business in Chicago. This may seem prosaic enough, but there have been many exciting and interesting chapters in his life record, covering the period which he spent in Mexico. He was born in Chicago, April 2, 1879, and is a son of John and Margaret (Strube) Keller. The mother came to this city in the year 1854 and Mr. Keller arrived in 1857. They were here married and both have now passed away.

Their son, Walter V. Keller, acquired a public school education and afterward entered upon an apprenticeship to the drug trade in the store of G. A. Gruener. He was ambitious to qualify thoroughly for his chosen life work and to this end entered the Chicago College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated with the class of 1902. He afterward engaged in clerking in the Lee drug store and later was associated with Charles P. Miller of Oak Park. In 1911 he opened a drug store at No. 265 North Kedzie avenue, but in the meantime he had undergone some interesting and exciting experiences during a sojourn in Mexico, when he was connected with the mining game in Sonora, being there during the Yaqui Indian trouble. He was also in Hermosillo when Madero went there to speak before his election. Mr. Keller was interested in a mine and had many exciting experiences, being attacked with a knife and also made the target of bullets, but fortunately he escaped after passing through all of the experiences, hardships and privations of typical pioneer life in Mexico. He was connected with the financial end of the development of mining projects in that country. At length, however, he returned to Chicago and for a year thereafter was employed as clerk in a drug store but on the expiration of that period opened his present establishment, which is situated at No. 265 North Kedzie avenue.

On the 1st of February, 1910, Mr. Keller was united in marriage to Miss Louise Hereth, of Indianapolis. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, having membership in Oak Park Lodge, No. 540, A. F. & A. M., and he is also connected with the

Chicago Retail Druggists Association, the National Association of Retail Druggists and the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association. In politics he maintains an independent course, voting according to the dictates of his judgment and not according to party ties. He is now concentrating his efforts and attention upon his commercial interests and is developing a substantial trade, having one of the well patronized and popular drug stores in his section of the city.

NORMAN J. MCPHEE.

Although Norman J. McPhee has been engaged in the undertaking business for but a brief period he has already won a liberal patronage owing to his previous experience and the earnest efforts which he puts forth to develop the business along strictly straightforward and honorable lines. He was born in Detroit, Michigan, September 15, 1886, and is a son of Michael and Jane McPhee. The father was a native of Ireland, while the mother was born in Canada. They removed to Michigan during the '70s and the father became the owner of a farm near Detroit which he successfully cultivated for an extended period but is now living retired, enjoying a rest which he has truly earned and richly merits.

Norman J. McPhee mastered the branches of learning taught in the public schools near his father's home and started out in the business world in young manhood as an employe in a factory. He afterward worked as clerk in a store and subsequently filled the position of nurse in the Eastern Michigan Asylum. He next became nurse in the Dunning Asylum at Dunning, Illinois, where he continued from July 4, 1908, until 1910, or for a period of about a year and a half. He afterward spent one year as a nurse at the County Hospital, but determined to engage in the undertaking business on his own account and entered the Worsham School of Anatomy, Sanitary Science & Embalming, from which he was graduated. After the completion of his course he entered the employ of Peter Maloney, an undertaker on Wells street, with whom he continued until December 28, 1916, when he entered the undertaking business on his own account at No. 317 West Division street, where he occupies a building twenty-five by eighty feet and containing a chapel with a seating capacity for two hundred. He has a splendidly equipped establishment, in which everything is thoroughly modern, and by reason of the efficient manner in which he conducts funeral services has been awarded a liberal patronage. He belongs to the Chicago Undertakers Association.

Fraternally Mr. McPhee is connected with the Knights of Columbus, a fact which indicates his religious faith to be that of the Catholic church. He is a communicant of St. Dominic's church. In politics he is independent, voting for men and measures rather than party, and he has never been an aspirant for office, preferring to concentrate his efforts and attention upon his private business affairs.



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